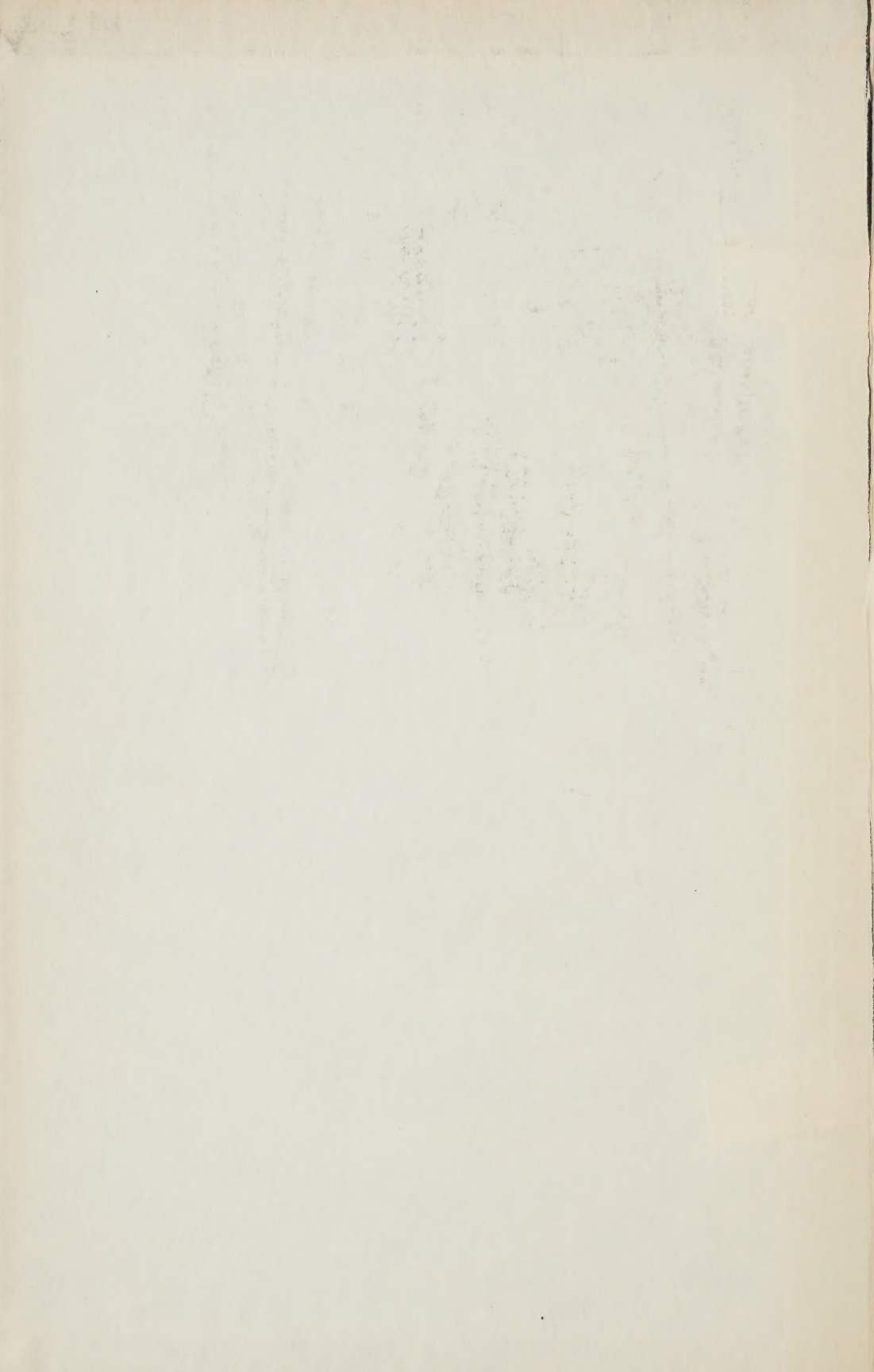




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(DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

ANNUAL SURVEY of EDUCATION IN CANADA

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PREFACE

Expenditure on the public school systems was lower in 1934 than in 1926, although the attendance was 20 p.c. higher in the more recent year, and a very high proportion of the increase was in the secondary and more costly grades. Relatively the greatest reductions were in the outlay for new buildings and equipment, but teachers' salaries suffered severely in some quarters, as much as 40 p.c. or 50 p.c. in the rural sections of some provinces. The very unequal reductions in school support, as among different districts, have led in most provinces to a reconsideration of the existing system whereby the rural half of the Canadian population is divided into some 22,000 school areas, each obliged to be self sustaining for the greater part of the cost of its schools. Apart from about 1,000 cities, towns and villages, the average school district consists of only about 50 families.

Part I of this edition of the Survey is extended to include an index of the leading articles in Canadian education periodicals. The index has the same headings as, and in effect is an extension of, the bibliography of studies in education, which was started in the Survey of two years ago.

Another extra feature of Part I this year is the appendix, "The Mechanism of Administration and Support of the Provincial School Systems in Canada". This is a basic review of existing practice, which will be brought up to date from year to year in the customary annual review of current provincial legislation on schools.

In Part II this year, the presentation of tables on school finance has been the chief subject of revision. School board revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been set out in as comparable and complete a manner as possible, with the information that is now available from the different provinces. And new tables have been included to show the total annual expenditure of the provincial governments on schools of all kinds, including universities, in the last twenty years.

Departments of Education have given their usual cooperation in making possible the present measure of comparability in the school statistics here presented. The Survey has been prepared under the direction of J. E. Robbins, M.A., Ph.D., in the Education Branch, of which M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S. is Chief.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
December, 1935.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Definition of Terms

- Affiliated College.*—A college whose courses are approved, or in some cases prescribed, by a university which conducts the examinations and awards the diplomas to the college's students. But commonly the university exercises no financial control over the college.
- Annexed College.*—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by the college.
- Associated College.*—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside of Quebec or Ontario, or more accurately outside of the former Lower Canada and Upper Canada.
- Assisted Section.*—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the School Section requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support a school.
- Boards, School.*—The local bodies administering the publicly-controlled schools. (See under Trustee.)
- Business College.*—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution training young people for office positions. The courses do not usually require more than a year to complete. The institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- Catholic Schools.*—In Quebec there are two distinct school systems, both publicly-controlled, one for the Catholic residents of the province—the Catholic Schools; the other group—the Protestant Schools—being attended by most of the non-Catholic elements in the province, including the large Jewish Community in Montreal.
- Classical College.*—The most numerous type of affiliated college in Quebec. Within the province they are termed "secondary" institutions. They give instruction all the way from what would be considered the elementary grades in other provinces to the end of a full course for the B.A. Degree. They are subsidized by the Provincial Government, but their courses are controlled by the universities to which they are affiliated (Laval and Montreal), not by the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.*—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school" which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from "Collegiate Institutes," where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.*—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff.
- Commissioners, Board of.*—In Quebec, where the administrative school unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient or minority board whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is called the Board of Trustees.
- Commissioners, District.*—The administrative school unit which is called "school district" in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia, is in Nova Scotia, called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The Inspector is *ex officio* the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.*—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidated School.*—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools with a village or town school, either for the purpose of strengthening the means of school support where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation; the original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.

Continuation School.—Generally, a school where instruction is continued beyond elementary grades, but which has not reached the official status of a high school. In "Continuation schools" in Ontario, at least one teacher devotes full time to work of secondary grade; they are, generally speaking, the high schools of villages and rural centres.

Corporation, School.—A general term used in Quebec to designate either a Board of Commissioners or a Board of Trustees.

Day Schools.—In this report the term is used to distinguish classes conducted during the day from evening or night schools. It never means "non-residential" as it does, for instance, when the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs classifies Indian schools as residential and day schools.

Department.—Used in some provinces to mean classroom.

Department of Education.—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the Provincial Government.

Departmental.—Refers always to the Department of Education, *e.g.*, Departmental Summer School means a summer school conducted by the Department of Education.

District Municipality Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality ("district", and urban) is a school district, and the schools in each municipality are under the control of one board of trustees.

District, School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest administrative school unit, locally governed by a board of school trustees; in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.

District, Poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grant for its support.

Division, School.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school.

Elementary Grades.—In all of the provinces except Quebec, the first eight grades (not counting Kindergarten) in the ordinary schools, as distinguished from the more advanced "secondary" grades, See table 8.

Elementary School.—A school that teaches the work of elementary grades.

General Schools.—The expression used in Nova Scotia Reports with the meaning that "ordinary schools" has in this report.

Grades, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools, the elementary "grades" being, in all provinces except Quebec, Grades I to VIII, and the secondary, Grades IX to XII, each of the twelve grades requiring about one year for the average child to complete. See table 8.

Graded School.—A school with more than one class room or teacher.

Grammar School.—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.

High School.—A secondary school in all provinces, or at least a school where one or more teachers devote the greater part of their time to instruction in the secondary grades. In Nova Scotia, Protestant Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all purely secondary schools are called high schools. In Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the largest secondary schools are called collegiate institutes, and smaller schools are called high schools. (In Ontario the smallest of all are called continuation schools.) The Quebec *English* Catholic communities also used the term "high school."

High School Departments.—In Manitoba, the section of a school doing high school work when there are one or two teachers giving their full time to high school work.

High School Grades.—Same as secondary grades.

Independent School.—In Quebec, the primary schools (ordinary schools) that are not publicly-administered by boards of commissioners or trustees, but by private organizations. The term is practically the equivalent of "private school" as that term is used in this report. But most of the Quebec independent schools receive grants from the provincial Government, whereas the private schools in other provinces ordinarily do not.

Inspectors.—In all provinces, the representatives of the Department of Education who periodically visit all provincially controlled schools. They are paid by, and in most provinces they are appointed by, the Department of Education. But in Ontario city elementary schools the appointments are made by the local Board of Education, by whom they are also paid, and are subject to approval by the Minister of Education.

Inspectorate.—The area under the supervision of a school inspector.

Intermediate School.—In Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught. In Manitoba this term now applies to grades VII, VIII and IX as a group, whereas it formerly meant a school in which one or two teachers devoted their time to high school work. Ontario in the last few years has introduced a new type of school with this name, to teach the upper elementary and lower high school grades.

Junior College.—An expression not frequently used in Canadian education, but when used in this report means a college teaching only part of the course for the B.A. degree, usually only two years in advance of matriculation.

Junior High School.—In British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Manitoba a school teaching grades VII, VIII and IX, and offering subjects (especially prevocational such as manual training) that cannot be taught in all schools handling these grades. They are practically all located in the larger centres. The same type of school in Ontario is being called an intermediate school.

Kindergarten Primary.—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of kindergarten and Grade I.

Official Trustee.—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section, or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.

Ordinary Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all schools doing the general work of kindergarten and the eight elementary and four secondary grades (in Quebec the primary schools) as distinguished from technical or vocational schools and special schools for physically or mentally deficient children.

Primary School.—In Prince Edward Island the term is used to mean a one-room school. In Quebec the term is used in the sense that "ordinary schools" is used in this report, and within the province it designates the large group of schools giving a general elementary education as opposed to the group (the secondary schools) preparing for professional studies in the university.

Primary Elementary Schools.—A subdivision of the Catholic Primary Schools of Quebec. They provide a course of one preparatory year and six years in advance of it.

Primary Complementary.—A second subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec providing a general two-year course in advance of the Primary Elementary Schools (the 7th and 8th years) with a beginning at specialization in commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.

Primary Superior Schools.—A third subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec offering a course of three years, the ninth, tenth and eleventh. In existence only since September 1929.

Private School.—A school not directly under the control of the Department of Education in the matter of program of studies, etc., and administered by persons that are not publicly appointed. Ordinarily they do not receive grants from the Province except in Quebec. (See Independent Schools.)

Protestant Schools.—One of the two groups of schools in the province of Quebec. (See Catholic Schools.)

Provincially-Controlled Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all the schools under the immediate jurisdiction of the provincial Departments of Education, and to distinguish them from (1) Indian Schools (2) Private Schools, (3) Colleges and Universities.

Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the *elementary* schools under provincial control are divided into two classes, "public" schools and "separate" schools. In other provinces the term generally designates all publicly-controlled (*i.e.* provincially controlled) schools, both elementary and secondary. The term is avoided as far as possible in this Survey on account of its conflicting meanings in the different provinces, but when used, unless speaking only of Ontario, Saskatchewan or Alberta, it means all publicly-controlled schools.

School.—In the reports of some provinces, a single school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole institution. It is used in the latter sense in this Report.

Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII, as distinguished from the earlier grades which are termed "elementary."

Secondary Schools.—Schools organized to teach the work of secondary grades except in the Catholic Quebec system. Here the secondary schools are a group preparing students for university professional courses, as opposed to the primary schools which give the training required for admission to normal schools, technical schools, etc.

Section, School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government—the equivalent of "school district" in other provinces, except Quebec.

Separate Schools.—One of the two groups into which provincially controlled *elementary* (there are a few separate *secondary* schools in Alberta, and elementary schools in all provinces may teach a year or two of high school work) schools are divided in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the other group being called “public schools.” It is scarcely accurate to say that the separate schools are denominational and the public schools undenominational, for the public school in an area in its management and in the instruction given (especially where the Separate School is Protestant, and there are a few Protestant Separate Schools in each of the three provinces) may be more denominational than the separate school in the same area. Rather the separate schools are dissentient schools that have arisen when either Roman Catholics or Protestants in an area prefer to set up a separate school rather than to patronize the one in existence. The separate schools in these provinces are in all cases either Roman Catholic or Protestant. In fact legal provision does not exist for separate schools for any other group, except for coloured people in Ontario.

Special Schools.—Schools for children who are subnormal mentally or physically, correspondence schools, and such other provisions as may be made for those who cannot attend the classes of regular schools.

Superior Schools.—In New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.

Technical School.—A school that offers full time technical courses—commercial, household science, art or industrial. Many of these schools also offer instruction to adults in evening classes.

Trustees, School.—The members of school boards. They are generally elected by the local ratepayers (urban sections in Nova Scotia, and high school districts in Ontario excepted) to manage the school or schools in a particular district (or section or municipality, according as the local administrative school unit may have the one name or the other in different provinces). The term is used in all provinces, but is applied in Quebec only to the members of minority boards, the members of majority boards being called commissioners, as also are the school board members in incorporated towns of Nova Scotia.

Ungraded School.—When used, means a one-room school.

Ages of Free Admission to Schools

Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the age of 6 to and including the age of 15; older children if there is accommodation.

Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend, in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20 (graduates of grammar or high schools, in either the academic or vocational course, excepted); others may attend if there is accommodation.

Quebec.—Usually 5 to 16 in elementary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality, and children 7 to 15 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age is excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

Ontario.—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.

Manitoba.—Every person between the ages of 6 and 21 years has the right to attend some school.

Saskatchewan.—In rural and village districts, between 5 and 21; in towns and cities, between 6 and 21. In order to equalize educational costs in Saskatchewan, boards of trustees are allowed to charge certain fees when the residents are not taxpayers of the district, and in certain other cases where it is considered that the revenue derived does not provide for the service rendered. Certain fees are chargeable for pupils classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.

Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.

British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 18 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 18 years.

Yukon.—Children are admitted to school as soon as they have attained the age of six years

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be 60 per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown and Summerside, attendance must be higher.

Nova Scotia.—Children who have attained the age of 7 but not the age of 14 in rural and village sections, and children who have attained the age of 6 but not the age of 16 in towns and cities. A rural or village section is permitted to change the limiting ages from 7 to 6 or from 14 to 15 or 16 at the annual meeting. Within the age limits, children must attend regularly and must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent. Children 13 or over may be exempted, if necessity requires them to go to work, but they must attend the evening technical classes or other classes approved by the school board, or conducted under the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, while such classes are in session.

New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Act (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted)—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16, or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, Newcastle, Marysville and Edmundston, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

Ontario.—(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled. (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time (400 hours a year) in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. Urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over are required to provide part time courses.

Manitoba.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 14 must attend full time. Any pupil 14 or over if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children over 7 and under 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing, subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf mutes between the ages of 8 and 15 inclusive must attend an institution seven months in each year.

Alberta.—All children who have attained the age of 7 but who have not attained the age of 15 years must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 15 must attend full time during the school year.

Yukon.—All children 7 to 14 years must attend full time where there is a school established.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one in December.

Nova Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and about two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant to the teacher is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.

New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation commencing July 1, and extending until the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the Monday nearest the first of September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice, schools may open in September.

Ontario.—The school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22, and January 3 to June 29. In addition to the intervals between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which are shown in this report, however, are for the two terms which make up the calendar year, while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., are given for the year ending in June.

Manitoba.—July 1 to June 30, with the following vacations: (a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday; (b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by special resolution of the board, to the first day of September; (c) Christmas, from the 24th day of December to the 2nd day of January, both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, all statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are as follows: In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and March 1. In towns and cities at least eight weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open for at least 200 days during the year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are: Easter, the four days following Easter Monday; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In every school there shall be not less than eight weeks vacation during the year.

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: Summer, July and August; winter, two weeks immediately following the third Friday in December; Easter, Good Friday, Easter Monday and the four days following Easter Monday.

Yukon.—Approximately August 18 to June 15. Vacations are: From June 16 to August 18, approximately; December 24 to January 2; from Thursday before Good Friday to Wednesday following Easter Monday.

CHAPTER I.—THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE

The general economic improvement of 1934 was not reflected in school support. This however was to have been expected by reason of school expenditures being made largely out of public funds, the amounts being budgeted in advance, with the result that school support in any year reflects the general economic conditions of the previous rather than the current year. The highest point of school expenditures was in 1930-31, a year or more later than the peak of business activity; and since the lowest level of general business was in 1933, it was to be expected that school support would hardly show improvement before 1934-35.

The total expenditure on universities, colleges, and schools of all kinds was about \$139 million in 1934, and the sum came from different sources in approximately the following proportions:

Dominion Government.....	1·8 p.c.
Provincial Governments.....	20·8
Counties (3 provinces).....	2·1
School Administrative Units.....	61·8
Pupils Fees.....	8·0
Endowments.....	1·7
Other Sources.....	3·8
	<hr/>
	100·0

The amounts represented by the last three constituent percentages went mainly to universities, colleges and private schools.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES 1926-1934

The summary hereunder indicates the trend of finances in the provincially-supported school systems (not including universities and private schools) in the last few years. It is not possible to show for all of the provincial systems how much money they spent yearly but it is possible to show approximately how much they had, from current revenue, that they could spend. This is the figure in the first column of the summary. The second column indicates the amount of their long-term debt, from the annual increase in which may be gained a conception of the annual amount spent that did not come from current revenue.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS

	Total Current Revenue Recorded	Debenture Indebtedness (Maritimes excepted)	Average Daily Attendance
	\$	\$	
1926.....	98,973,963	167,811,490	1,512,341
1927.....	101,114,760	172,103,471	1,535,669
1928.....	104,840,380	178,390,420	1,573,211
1929.....	110,635,919	187,554,530	1,604,545
1930.....	114,245,654	202,293,780	1,681,671
1931.....	116,893,852	207,396,475	1,726,304
1932.....	115,886,313	214,086,984	1,764,127
1933.....	109,065,862	218,141,213	1,794,571
1934.....	102,087,342	212,442,429	1,811,242

The recorded current revenue of 1934 was about \$3 million higher than in 1926, but it should also be noted that in the earlier year the debenture debt was increased by more than \$4 million, whereas in the later year it was reduced by nearly \$6 million. Thus the expenditure for schools in 1934 must have been considerably less than in 1926, although, as may be seen in the last column of the table, the number of pupils for whom they had to provide daily accommodation

increased about 20 p.c., and this increase was to a disproportionate degree in the more advanced and more costly end of the schools. The real drop in financial support per pupil must have been between one-fourth and one-third.

There is no doubt that the item of expenditure to suffer relatively the greatest reductions has been new or improved school properties and equipment. In some quarters, however,—notably in rural schools, and especially in the western provinces—the reductions in teachers' salaries have been heavy. In the extreme case of Saskatchewan rural teachers they exceed 50 p.c. The table that follows shows the trend of salaries among teachers in various categories in all provinces.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF TEACHERS (MEAN EXCEPT IN MANITOBA)

—	1926	1930	1934	—	1926	1930	1934
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>				<i>Ontario—Con.</i>			
First class.....	704	701	657	High schools and collegiates....	2,376	2,472	2,190
Second class.....	507	508	445	Vocational schools.....	2,878	2,456	2,235
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>				<i>Manitoba—</i>			
All teachers.....	673	741	721	All schools (median).....	1,008	1,012	719
Rural and village.....	543	543	531	One-room schools (median).....	879	877	498
City and town.....	888	1,079	1,032	<i>Saskatchewan—</i>			
<i>New Brunswick—</i>				Urban elementary.....	1,287	1,316	874
First class.....	989	981	819	Rural elementary.....	1,055	1,076	505
Second class.....	683	667	436	High schools and collegiates....	2,381	1,962	1,851
<i>Quebec—</i>				<i>Alberta—</i>			
Protestant.....	1,178	1,239	1,318	All teachers.....	1,204	1,242	1,009
Catholic lay.....	449	509	512	First class.....	1,386	1,439	1,145
Catholic in religious orders.....	420	432	436	Second class.....	1,118	1,138	981
<i>Ontario—</i>				<i>British Columbia—</i>			
Public (elementary).....	1,248	1,270	1,141	All schools.....	1,430	1,528	1,230
Separate (elementary).....	763	771	803	Elementary schools.....	1,242	1,393	—
Continuation schools.....	1,600	1,570	1,272	High schools.....	2,316	2,328	—

THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALL FINANCIAL UNIT

From the first of the three tables presented above may be seen the high proportion of all education costs borne by the local administrative units independently of one another,—over 60 p.c. of the cost of all formal institutions of learning, about 80 p.c. of the cost of the general publicly-controlled schools. In other words, on the average each school district (called school section in Nova Scotia and Ontario, school municipality in Quebec) is individually responsible for the payment of more than 60 p.c. of all the institutional education that its children receive, and for the cost of about 80 p.c. of all the schooling they receive in the public elementary and secondary schools. As there are over 23,000 independent local administrative units, or school districts, this means that on the average each community of 450 people (or 100 families) is obliged to rely on its own resources for the greater part of the cost of its childrens' education. Actually there are a few larger cities where there is pooling of responsibility among a relatively large population, and a great many small school communities where the pooling is limited to a small fraction of 100 families, making the median size of school district very much smaller than the mean. Above the mean there are approximately 1,000 school areas (there are 859 centres with a population of 500 or more), about half of which have two school boards due to denominational differences. Their population is more than half of the Dominion total, leaving the remaining 5,000,000, or thereabouts, with more than 21,000 school areas, of an average population of fewer than 250 persons.

Among such small communities there is naturally great divergence in ability to pay for schools, and in consequence great variation in the quality of schooling available to children in different localities, although some of the smaller and poorer communities assess themselves very much more heavily for school support than do the larger and more wealthy. This, in brief, is the problem of the small unit of school support, a problem which, in the recent difficult years for

school financing, has been actively exercising the attention of educators from coast to coast. In most of the provinces, government-appointed commissions, or legislative committees, have studied the problem quite recently, and have considered the feasibility of equalizing a greater proportion of school costs over a whole province, or substantial sections of a province such as counties.

EQUALIZING COSTS THROUGHOUT A PROVINCE

The principle of equalizing school costs as between different areas in a province, it is worth noticing, is not new. The present legislative grants are by no means entirely distributed over the provinces on the basis of the number of teachers or pupils (although the one or the other is involved in the system of apportionment in each case) without regard to the ability of districts to support a school.

In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec there are special provincial funds out of which extra grants are paid to weak districts. In Nova Scotia "special assistance," "extra assistance" and "remote grants" amounted to \$23,848 in 1934. In New Brunswick, "aid to poor districts" amounted to \$10,308 in 1934. The "poor municipality fund" in Quebec spent \$45,000 in 1933, and the "elementary school fund" is distributed in part according to the municipalities' financial inability.

In Ontario the property valuation of a school section is a factor in determining the amount of its grant, and as a matter of record, rural sections receive from two to three times as much per teacher or pupil as do urban sections.

In the Prairie Provinces the main grants are based on the number of days teaching. In Manitoba an extra grant is payable to districts with a low assessed valuation, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta the grant per teaching day is scaled according to the number of teachers in a district, being highest where the number of teachers is lowest.

In British Columbia the provincial grants are based on teachers' salaries (together with a hypothetical equalized assessment that differs for city and country) and amount to a much higher sum per teacher in rural than in urban areas.

As may be seen from this summary, and more fully by reference to the appendix at the end of Part I of this Survey, a distinctive feature of certain grants in all provinces is their tendency to give more assistance to rural communities than would be given on a purely per capita or per pupil basis. It is not, then, for lack of precedent that equalization does not become more general but rather by reason of the practical difficulties involved. From the side of the local communities the chief hesitancy seems to lie in the fear that a substantially higher proportion of provincial support would logically entail a corresponding centralization in administrative powers, which might make the school less of a community enterprise, a less organic part of the community life.

From the standpoint of the provincial governments the practical difficulty is one of raising the money required in order to assume a greater share of school costs. The misgivings of local communities could probably be overcome by the gradual assumption of an increased share of school costs, on the part of provincial legislatures, such as might be commenced if these bodies felt that their revenues would permit it. But for twenty-five years their budgets, considering all provinces together, have more often than not failed to balance, and in the last few years failure in this respect has been the rule. With this experience behind them, it is hardly to be expected that the provincial governments can, with their present sources of revenue and their present necessary outlays, undertake a responsibility that would increase their total annual expenditures by something like one-half, as would the assumption of the running costs of the public school systems. Hence it would seem that a general solution of this nature to the problem of school support, may be dependent on some redistribution of taxing powers or practices among municipal, provincial, and Dominion governments, such as has on several occasions been discussed at Dominion-provincial conferences; or alternatively, a shifting of responsibilities among the three (as for instance, recently in the case of relief expenditures) so that the provincial governments would be able to spend more of their income on schools.

EQUALIZING COSTS IN SUB-PROVINCIAL AREAS

It is not everywhere, however, that educators propose or foresee a pooling of school costs on a basis as broad as a whole province. In some quarters county areas are regarded as satisfactory units. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, a part of school support (between 5 p.c. and 15 p.c.) is provided on a county basis. But in the western provinces, where counties do not exist, this is, of course, not a possibility.

Another possibility for a broader pooling of school support than the present, in most provinces, is the township in the eastern provinces and the rural municipality in the western. In Quebec and British Columbia school financial and administrative units are now organized on this basis, and in Manitoba the greater part of school support is equalized over each rural municipality. In the last-mentioned province recent studies by educators seem to be unanimous in finding that the municipality is not a sufficiently large area of pooling, however, to remove the very large differences in rates of school tax assessment. It is of interest, too, to compare the diversity in a year's assessment rates in Quebec, a province with school units of township or municipal size, with the rates in the adjoining province of New Brunswick where the school districts are of the smaller size comparable with those of other provinces.

COMPARISON OF SCHOOL ASSESSMENT RATES IN QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK

School Assessment Rate	No. of Districts with Rate Shown Opposite	
	Quebec	New Brunswick
Less than 5 mills.....	266	3
5 mills but under 10 mills.....	688	32
10 " " " 20 ".....	692	364
20 " " " 30 ".....	122	448
30 " " " 40 ".....	31	253
40 " " " 50 ".....	14	123
50 " " " 60 ".....	—	61
60 " " " 70 ".....	—	27
70 " " " 80 ".....	—	14
80 " " " 90 ".....	—	8
90 " " " 100 ".....	—	4
100 mills and over.....	—	4
Total No. of Districts.....	1,813	1,341
—	Quebec	New Brunswick
Mean assessment.....	11.7 mills	29.1 mills
Mean deviation from mean.....	5.6 "	11.7 "
Mean deviation as p.c. of mean.....	48 p.c.	40 p.c.

At first sight the variation of assessment rates in Quebec looks to be less than in New Brunswick, but this is because the Quebec rates are generally lower, and the absolute amount of their differences consequently smaller. As the calculations at the foot of the table show, the average amount that the Quebec school municipality's assessment varies from the mean for all municipalities is about 48 p.c. of that mean rate; in New Brunswick, the average variation of a district's rate from the mean of all districts is only 40 p.c. To express the situation in another way: By calculating the standard deviation, the coefficient of variation in Quebec is found to be 66 p.c.; in New Brunswick, 52 p.c.

Judging by this situation in Quebec, as well as the Manitoba experience, it appears that the township or rural municipality basis of support does not go very far toward equalizing the rates of school assessment throughout a province. (The advantage of the same size of unit for administrative purposes is, of course, another matter). County areas of support, because they would be much larger, would be expected to produce more uniformity in school rates, though there would doubtless still be substantial variations, for financially weak school districts are in most provinces particularly numerous in a few counties (or corresponding areas).

A weakness involved in any reformed scheme of support for areas of less than a whole province lies in the fact that the nature of the school tax would not likely be changed. It would be likely to remain primarily a levy on real property, whereas there is a growing feeling that such an essential and costly service as the schools should not be so exclusively dependent on one kind of taxation. There ought, it is felt, to be more assurance of dependable support, with greater fairness to taxpayers, if the income of the schools were derived from broader and more elastic tax systems than those which the municipalities possess.

SCHOOLS IN THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

In referring to the schools as costly it is not intended to suggest that they are unduly or extravagantly so. It is intended simply as a recognition of the fact that they occupy a very important place in public finance. If we include universities, their support requires about one-fifth of all public expenditure, Dominion, provincial and municipal combined.

In these pages last year (and more fully in a separate series of bulletins) an attempt was made to place expenditure on Canadian schools in its general economic perspective, by showing how much of the cost of raising a child was to be attributed to its schooling, and by showing what proportion of the income of Canadians went to the support of schools. This conception is now supplemented in the paragraphs that follow, by placing the investment in schools against the general background of the national wealth, and investment in other types of enterprise.

Canada has over half a billion dollars invested in schools and universities,—nearly \$600,000,000 the records seem to indicate. This seems a large sum but its significance is perhaps clearer when we say that it represents about two per cent of our total estimated national wealth. It is about double our investment in telephones; equal to our investment in the electricity supply industry; comparable to, but less than, our investment in the mining industry, or in automobiles; about one-fifth or one-sixth of our investment in railways; about one-tenth or less of our investment in farming.

There is still a considerable part of the investment in schools to be paid for by the public. The ordinary publicly-controlled schools are valued at less than \$400,000,000, and there is an indebtedness against them of more than half this amount.

The value of school lands, buildings and equipment is shown below, and opposite each valuation is shown the indebtedness that stands against the school property. The valuations are as shown in recent reports, except in a few cases where, in the absence of reports, it has been necessary to resort to estimates.

CANADA'S INVESTMENT IN SCHOOLS

	Value of Lands Buildings and Equipment	Debiture Indebtedness
	\$	\$
A. Ordinary Publicly-Controlled Schools—		
British Columbia.....	25,000,000*	15,448,396
Alberta.....	22,556,465	11,074,602
Saskatchewan (Secondary Schools Estimated).....	32,000,000	16,000,000
Manitoba.....	19,295,151	15,579,826
Ontario.....	161,894,633	84,722,797
Quebec.....	103,722,566	71,446,847
New Brunswick.....	10,000,000*	4,577,420
Prince Edward Island.....		
Nova Scotia.....		
CANADA.....	384,571,187	224,849,888
B. Universities and Colleges— (Valuations recorded except in a few cases).....	145,000,000	No data
C. Normal Schools, Private Schools, Indian Schools and Special Schools.....	50,000,000*	No data
Total, All Schools and Universities.....	579,571,187	

* Estimated.

Against the indebtedness of \$224,849,888 shown for the ordinary schools there are certain sums in sinking funds which reduce the net indebtedness to something like \$200,000,000. Arrears of school taxes are also included as assets in school accounts, and if these could all be collected and applied to reduction of debt, the remaining indebtedness would be only about \$150,000,000.

The indebtedness of universities, colleges, and the schools included under C, is not known, but it should be remembered that these institutions have other property than the lands, buildings and equipment used in teaching. Their endowments (in the form of bonds, stocks, lands, etc.) amount to something like \$50,000,000, a sum which would probably offset most of their indebtedness.

THE COST OF SOME OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

The financial statistics of schools and universities are not, of course, synonymous with the finances of education. Education is more than schooling; it is the whole process of changing and shaping lives. So it is of interest to supplement our consideration of school expenditures with a look at the cost of some of the other institutions, apart from home and occupation, which help to shape our lives.

Among these other agencies is the press. Newspapers, magazines, books and other printed matter are produced annually in Canada to the value of \$70 million or \$80 million, and the value of imports of this kind exceeds the value of exports by more than \$10 million. All told our reading matter costs in the neighbourhood of \$100 million a year, or something like two-thirds of the cost of schools and universities.

Over half of the cost of all printed matter represents advertising, which must be regarded as a form of education, for the task of the advertiser is to influence or to mould the buying habits of the people,—to educate the public to buy a certain product or service, to buy products of a particular origin or in a particular store, or just to buy. In addition to the cost of publishing advertisements, there is the cost of writing and preparing them, and the cost of the other forms of advertising, such as window displays, sign boards, exhibitions, broadcasting, contests, and so on. Although there is no complete record, probably, as has been estimated in the case of the United States, the total cost of advertising in Canada and the cost of schools are quite comparable figures.

Church finances are not published in all cases, but a reasonable estimate for their receipts seems to be about \$70 million, or something like half of the expenditure on schools. The annual receipts of motion picture theatres are about \$30 million. New radios and licences cost in the neighbourhood of \$15 million, and there is also the cost of programmes to consider. Adding together what we pay for the press, the church, the movies and the radio, the sum is much higher than for schools. If we knew, too, the cost of such other educational influences as sports, holidays, clubs and hobbies, we would be better able to place the schools in their proper setting among the whole fraternity of educational institutions.

RURAL vs. URBAN SCHOOLING

It was shown above in the section "Equalizing Costs Throughout a Province" that the present tendency of provincial grants is to give more to rural schools than they would receive on a purely per capita or per pupil basis. The practice presumably implies that in rural areas the strain of financing schools is greater than in urban. It is difficult to find a reliable measure of the extent to which this is so, for the only measure of tax-paying ability to which school costs are generally related is assessed valuation; and it may be questioned whether the average rural valuation of \$1,000 represents a taxable capacity equal to a valuation of \$1,000 in city or town, for the rural rate of school assessment averages lower than the urban, in spite of the fact that it is considered a heavier burden.

Another indication of the relative weights of school taxes in the two types of community is to be found in the amount of taxes per person. In provinces for which the record is available, city and town school taxes per capita are double, or nearly double, what they are in rural municipalities. But there are reasons why this comparison can not be accepted at face value—including

the fact that there is a higher proportion of children in the rural population, reducing the per capita figure of costs without representing school-supporting ability. Allowance should also be made for differences in the average size of rural and urban income.

Alongside these indications of the comparative spending of rural and urban communities on schools, it is of interest to make a comparison of the amount of schooling they give to their children. By reason of rural children often going to town schools for their high school courses, the ordinary records of enrolment do not permit of such a comparison, but the decennial census, taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, records the number of children at school from rural homes, regardless of where they are attending. A partial summary of the compilation from the census of 1931 is given below. At all ages there is a higher proportion of urban than of rural children in school, but the difference is not very noticeable until the high school level is reached. There it becomes very marked, especially in the case of boys.

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF RURAL AND URBAN BOYS OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE IN SCHOOL.

	Rural Boys, age 15-19			Urban Boys, age 15-19		
	Total number	Number at school	Per cent at school	Total number	Number at school	Per cent at school
Prince Edward Island.....	3,593	730	20.3	1,039	422	40.6
Nova Scotia.....	15,580	3,810	24.5	11,802	4,635	39.3
New Brunswick.....	15,958	3,368	21.1	5,985	2,637	44.1
Quebec.....	61,809	7,030	11.4	85,730	29,120	34.0
Ontario.....	71,542	17,049	23.8	91,773	44,110	48.1
Manitoba.....	23,142	5,424	23.4	15,515	7,788	50.2
Saskatchewan.....	37,583	8,415	22.4	14,074	7,797	55.4
Alberta.....	24,290	6,503	26.8	13,387	7,567	56.5
British Columbia.....	13,719	4,634	33.8	18,086	8,318	46.0
Canada.....	267,895	56,987	21.3	257,445	112,497	43.7

The percentage of country boys in school at the ages 15-19 is less than half the percentage of town boys, considering the Dominion as a whole. One rural boy in five is at school, two urban boys in five. In the Prairie Provinces the proportion of town and city boys of these ages at school is more than half, as may be seen in the table. The proportions range down from here to about one-third in Quebec. Among the rural boys there is not much difference as between provinces (all being close to the ratio one in four or five) except in British Columbia where it is one in three, and in Quebec where it is about one in nine, at school.

Large as is the discrepancy between the proportions of rural and urban boys in school shown in the table, these statistics minimize it, even show it less than it is, for the following reason. Some boys raised in the country find employment in town or city before they reach the age of 20, thereby swelling the total number reported as city or town dwellers, and reducing the number reported as rural boys to a figure probably considerably smaller than the actual number raised in rural communities. If allowance could be made for this movement, it is probable that less than one-fifth of country-raised boys, age 15-19, would be found in school, and nearly half of city-raised boys.

It is even more necessary to keep this city-ward movement in mind when studying the table below, which presents statistics for girls identical with those above for boys. The boys' table, it will be noticed, shows that there are still more boys in rural than in urban communities, by 10,000, in spite of the numbers who have gone to the city; but the girls' table shows that there are 57,000 fewer girls in country than in city.

(There is an interesting sociological situation indicated in this contrast, which, while somewhat out of the direct line of the present discussion, is a matter appropriate for the attention of educators. This is the scarcity of prospective wives for the young men who remain in the country. The potential scarcity is apparent in the contrasting figures of urban and rural residence for the two sexes at age 15-19. In the next five-year group it becomes still more pronounced. At ages 20-24 there remain only 173,495 females in rural communities as compared with 227,992 males. Out of these numbers 77,107 of the women and 29,000 of the men are married, thus leaving only 96,000 single women for 198,000 single men. To present a completely accurate picture of the chances of the young farmer finding a wife, it would of course be necessary to consider more

than the two five-year age groups, but they are sufficient to show that girls leave the country for the city at an earlier age, and in very much greater numbers, than do the young men. Under these circumstances there can be little doubt that the quest for a wife is one of the really important factors causing young farmers to migrate to the city. The particular significance for educators in the situation would seem to be the suggestion that the best way to reduce the city-ward migration of the rural population is to aim at preparing the prospective farmers' wives to be satisfied to remain on the farm. Under the conditions of modern life the girls rather than the boys lead the exodus.)

The table below shows percentages of the girls aged 15-19, at school, according as their residence was reported rural or urban. But by reason of the one-way migration, the percentages should be tempered by a consideration of the absolute numbers. The total number of girls, rural and urban combined, it will be noticed, is 515,000, as compared with 525,000 boys. In urban communities the ratio of girls to boys in school is 111,247 to 112,407, or just about the same as the total number at the age, so it may be inferred that in town and city the girls and boys fare about evenly in the matter of schooling. In rural parts, however, the ratio is 69,065 girls to 56,987 boys, showing a decided advantage in favour of the girls; but the country school girls are still in much smaller numbers as compared with the city youth of either sex.

	Rural Girls, age 15-19			Urban Girls, age 15-19		
	Total number	Number at school	Per cent at school	Total number	Number at school	Per cent at school
Prince Edward Island.....	3,070	951	31.0	1,202	491	40.8
Nova Scotia.....	13,180	5,308	40.3	12,737	5,205	40.9
New Brunswick.....	13,758	4,438	32.3	7,148	2,994	41.9
Quebec.....	56,349	9,527	16.9	95,970	25,100	26.2
Ontario.....	56,083	19,132	34.1	99,490	42,916	43.1
Manitoba.....	19,939	6,256	31.4	18,439	8,252	44.8
Saskatchewan.....	32,716	10,319	31.5	16,660	8,824	53.0
Alberta.....	21,136	8,180	38.7	15,338	8,557	55.8
British Columbia.....	11,810	4,937	41.8	18,731	8,884	47.4
Canada.....	223,536	69,065	30.2	235,755	111,247	33.9

This comparison of the proportions of rural and urban young people in school is not intended to imply that the percentages should be equal, or even that they should be more nearly equal. Education is not schooling alone, and the vocational education of the farm boy and girl still takes place mainly outside of the school, whereas with the rise of technical schools and decline of the apprenticeship system, the town boy's vocational education tends to be increasingly at school. The period 15-17, or thereabouts, at home on the farm, is recognized as an essential part of the education of rural children in Denmark, for instance, where the aim of the educational system is to bring the farm young people back to school (the folk high school) for a winter or two at about the age of 18, to round out the education gained during their three or four years of "shop" or "lab." on the farm. The census figures are, however, of interest in relation to the question of rural vs. urban school support.

STUDENT AID THROUGH SCHOLARSHIPS

The rural-urban comparison is of interest, too, for the light it throws on what used to be a common belief, that farm children were better students than urban. How this belief could still be prevalent is understandable when the proportion of farm children in high school is only about half as large as the proportion of urban children, for the rural children who do continue their studies to the secondary level are most likely to be those who have done well in their earlier studies; and they represent a much smaller selection out of the country elementary schools than do the town secondary students out of the town elementary schools. This is a generalization, of course, and there must be many individual cases that are exceptions to it—many very bright children, for instance, in both town and country who are not able, for financial reasons, to obtain a full high school education. And there is, no doubt, a much greater number unable to proceed

from the high schools into the universities for the same reason, because at that level the financial obstacles become very much more formidable, except for young people who live in university centres.

There is little or nothing in Canada in the nature of financial aid to poor but brilliant students at the secondary level, except free, or almost free, admission to the schools. Their maintenance, whether at home, or boarding away from home as is often a necessary arrangement for farm children, has to be arranged by parents privately.

At the entrance to university level a few scholarships become available, but neither their number nor value is sufficient to be a very vital factor in the educational system, as the following summary from current university calendars shows. The awards shown in the table are attached to specified institutions. There are also a few not attached to any one university or college, foremost among which are the I.O.D.E. provincial scholarships which pay \$300 a year for four years. These are the most valuable matriculation awards announced in university calendars. There is probably also some free or reduced tuition in Arts for intending students in theology, which is not included in the summary below.

It should also be mentioned that the tabulation of necessity does not include the French-language universities of Quebec. The Arts course of Laval University and the University of Montreal is given in about 25 affiliated classical colleges situated at widely separated points in the province, and three colleges in other provinces. There is, however, no definite line of demarcation between what is called the high school course in other provinces, and the Arts course. The two constitute one continuous classical course of eight years in the same institution; there is in consequence no natural break in the course corresponding to matriculation in other provinces and it follows that there are no matriculation scholarships such as this statement enumerates. There are generally a number of prizes given on the basis of each year's work in the eight, though they do not usually run to any considerable money value. In terms of practical consequence the closest approach to a scholarship system is the practice of the colleges (or more accurately the religious communities, which in all cases conduct the colleges), in admitting students at reduced fees in cases where the boy's family is unable to pay the full rate. There is, however, no available record of the number of boys thus aided.

SUMMARY OF MATRICULATION OR UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

English-Language Universities and Colleges in—	Approximate Number of Matriculation Scholarships Available Annually	Estimated Aggregate Value of Matriculation Scholarships Awarded Annually \$
Prince Edward Island.....	8	2,000
Nova Scotia.....	49	8,500
New Brunswick.....	31	2,500
Quebec.....	61	11,000
Ontario.....	288	76,000
Manitoba.....	34	2,000
Saskatchewan.....	40	2,000
Alberta.....	15	2,500
British Columbia.....	14	2,000
Canada.....	540	108,500

The number of students in the matriculation class of the high schools that feed the English-language universities is each year about 50,000. So with the number of available scholarships shown in the table, only about one matriculation student in one hundred can win. What is still more significant is the average value of \$200 attached to an award. As this is sufficient to pay only about two years' tuition, or not more than one-tenth of the total cost of a four-year university course in residence, it can be of little practical assistance in determining whether the winning student will be able to finance a university course, unless his parents happen to live alongside a university so that he can continue to live at home while following his higher studies.

Passing on to the undergraduate level, there are certain awards for the student while pursuing studies for his first degree. They are usually given on the basis of a single year's work, or work in one subject for a year or two. Their cash value is rather small as a rule, but this does not constitute anything like as serious a shortcoming in them as it does in the matriculation scholarships. Their essential function is distinctly different. Fundamentally, they are honours or prizes, incentives to good work, or public recognition of it, such as even the primary school teacher makes use of, in varying forms suited to the age and interests of her pupils. Undoubtedly they serve a useful purpose, and many more than now available could be used to advantage by university authorities, though a compilation on their number and value is not here attempted.

At the end of the undergraduate course a new group of more valuable awards become available. There is a definite parallel between this third type of university award and the first. The real purpose of matriculation scholarships is to make as certain as possible that the young people with the best school records will proceed to a university; similarly, at the higher level, the purpose of post-graduate awards is to ensure that those with the best undergraduate records will proceed to advanced studies and research. Through the National Research Council, the Dominion Government has for several years offered fellowships, scholarships and bursaries of this variety, although they are confined to the field of the physical sciences, and offer no encouragement to research in the social sciences and humanities. A few from private or independent sources, such as the Rhodes' Trust and I.O.D.E., are available for any kind of advanced study, but there are very few offered by the universities themselves. Some of the largest universities have not a single post-graduate scholarship of as high a value as \$500, and a sum less than this, by general consent, does not serve the purpose for which such awards are intended.

CHAPTER II. THE PROVINCES INDIVIDUALLY

The preceding chapter takes note of trends and conditions common to education in all or several of the provinces. The present chapter deals with each province separately, and attempts to note some of the important conditions and tendencies, but it obviously cannot in any single year be in any sense complete or exhaustive.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The enrolment of the common school system for the year ending in June, 1934 was 18,358, a gain of 111 over the previous year. The average daily attendance was 13,399, or 73.0 per cent of the enrolment, a decline of 2.6 per cent from the record high of the preceding year. In one room schools where 10,791 pupils, 58.8 per cent of the total enrolment, are registered, the percentage of attendance dropped 3.6 per cent, to 67.5 per cent, while in the larger schools the 82.0 per cent attendance represented a decline of only 0.3 per cent. The decrease in attendance, occurring chiefly in rural schools, is attributed to the severity of the winter.

The number of teachers annually being qualified continues to be greatly in excess of the demand, and with the intention of reducing the number and improving the teaching quality, higher standards are to be required for certificates. The minimum attendance at the Normal School is increased from five to nine months, and the minimum age for receiving a licence raised from seventeen to eighteen years. After July 1935, licences are to be issued only to students making 65 per cent or over in the required examinations at Prince of Wales College and Normal School. The enrolment at the College fell off from 570 in 1933 to 461 this year.

The Carnegie Library Demonstration, at the end of its second year of activity had established seventeen branches and three deposit stations in the province. Branches were located in places where an active membership of 500 or more readers was expected and the deposit stations where the membership was likely to be less. A membership of over 20,000 readers is reported, of whom 16,123 are registered at the branches. About 3,000 children use the library through the rural schools, while some 1,000 persons are reached through study groups and Women's Institute groups. The book collection totals 25,146 with about 5,000 more on order. The number of books circulated in the year was 160,456, and as most of the branches were opened during the year, and were, therefore only operating for a part of the year, it is expected that the circulation will double in 1935.

St. Dunstan's University reports an enrolment of 122 and the six private schools of the province 531.

NOVA SCOTIA

The provincial school system enrolment of 117,839 represents a slight increase over 1933. The enrolment in Grade V and lower grades continues to decrease, while an increase is again recorded in Grade VI and higher. The average daily attendance, shown as a percentage of the enrolment of the year, dropped off from the all-time high of 80.1 in 1933 to 79.2 for this year. The 3,268 schools in the province were open for an average of 195.5 days in the year, practically the same as the previous year. There was a slight increase in the total expenditure on education but the average salary for teachers decreased from \$742 to \$721.

The steady improvement in the teaching staff, in regard to professional certificates and experience, continues. During the year 1933-1934 the number of teachers with professional training increased by 282, and the teachers with university degrees increased by 176. Teachers holding C or lower licences decreased 309 in number, while the number of teachers holding higher licences increased by 296. The tendency of the teacher to remain longer in the profession is illustrated by the fact that the number of teachers having over one year's experience was 2,901

as compared with 2,768 in 1933 and 2,637 in 1932; and 1,628 teachers had over five years of experience as compared with 1,543 and 1,406 in 1933 and 1932 respectively. The Summer School enrolment of 479 was higher by 29 than the preceding year.

The rural school with the small enrolment remains a pressing problem. The Council of Public Instruction was empowered by legislation passed in 1933, to deal with such a section, but the results are not reported to have been very satisfactory. The school section concerned usually opposes even the temporary discontinuance of its school. The Superintendent of Education reviews the situation and presents the case for an enlarged unit, and an equalization fund to be apportioned among rural schools on the basis of need, in his annual report for the year ending in 1934.

Beginning with the school year 1935-36, inspectors will confine their duties to the rural and village schools, and the inspection of the schools in each urban centre will be made by the supervising principal. Each inspector will have about 100 schools to inspect, and in addition to his ordinary visit to each school will be required to visit each school board at least once a year. As a result a report on the administration of every rural and village section will be made annually to the Superintendent of Education.

The county library system was maintained in the 13 counties in which it has been established, but owing to a reduction in the grant no new county libraries were set up. The library record books of eight of the counties show that most of the reading is done by pupils of the upper elementary and high school grades, although in some communities the adult circulation is fairly large.

Coal mining and engineering classes were conducted in 15 centres with an enrolment of 509, and 832 persons took advantage of the Department's correspondence courses in high school and vocational work. There was a reduction of 133 and 163 respectively in the enrolment in these activities, from the previous year. The enrolment in evening technical schools, however, was 1,861, an increase of 306.

Universities and colleges in the province enrolled 2,551 students of post-matriculation standing and 262 pre-matriculation students. The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University reports an enrolment of 6,000 in its 590 study clubs for men in the year 1934-35. In the same year 350 study clubs for women were organized with an enrolment of 4,650.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Department of Education reports an enrolment of 91,184 for 1934 in the schools under its control, an increase of 1,903 over the previous year. An unusual increase occurred in the enrolment in Grade I, due probably in part to the re-opening of several rural schools which had been closed for a year or two. In addition to the above enrolment there were 1,381 full-time pupils and 143 part-time pupils registered in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Vocational Education Board. In the latter schools the number of full-time pupils increased by 58 over the preceding year, but only half as many part-time pupils were in attendance. The percentages of attendance of about 78 in the general schools and 80 in the vocational schools remained practically constant.

Teachers' salaries were subject to a greater reduction than in the previous year. The median salary received was \$474 as compared with \$598 in 1933 and \$691 in 1932. The Minimum Salaries Act, which was not in operation for two years, came into effect again on July 1, 1934 and had the effect of increasing the salaries considerably.

The Vocational Education Board conducted evening classes in four centres, one more than last year, but the enrolment of 818 is about the same. The four institutions teaching university work report an enrolment of 1,568, of whom 1,293 were students of university grade.

QUEBEC

The enrolment of the Catholic primary schools in 1933 was 540,989, of whom 48,382 were in independent or private schools. The number of pupils in the publicly controlled schools increased by 10,354 over the previous year, but as 3,076 fewer pupils were registered in independent or private schools, a net gain of 7,278 was recorded in the total enrolment. The percentage of the enrolment in average attendance was 84.6 as against 84.2 in 1932. The teaching

force of 3,813 male teachers and 15,841 female teachers included 2,589 male teachers who are members of religious communities, and 6,994 nuns. Teachers' salaries continued to decline, the lay female teachers suffering the greatest reduction, being mainly in rural schools. About 32 per cent of the teachers in this class received less than \$200 in 1933-34, while another 37 per cent were receiving between \$200 and \$300.

The Protestant school enrolment was 80,534, including 2,003 in independent or private schools. The increase of 1,381 over 1932 was confined almost entirely to the publicly-controlled schools. As in the previous year about 81 per cent of the pupils were in daily attendance. An increase of 900 in the enrolment was recorded in the Montreal Protestant Schools, where about half the total provincial enrolment is registered. However, in 1934 and 1935 the enrolment of these schools showed annual decreases of about 1,000, and as a result 36 fewer teachers were employed in 1935-36 than in the previous year.

Day vocational schools enrolled 8,244 students. The majority of these or 4,765, were enrolled in the household science schools. Another 2,099 were attending the ordinary technical schools, 989 the Schools of Fine Arts in Quebec and Montreal, and 260 the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe. The remaining 131 were enrolled in the two agricultural schools and the school for forest rangers. Classical Colleges and other institutions of higher education enrolled 36,994 students as compared with 32,233 in 1933, while the 2,942 enrolled in the Normal Schools were fewer by 189 than the number enrolled in the previous year.

The various night classes specially concerned with the education of adults were active throughout 1933-34. Although the registration of 8,280 in the ordinary night schools was 241 less than the previous year, the classes were conducted in 26 centres, five more than in 1933. The night classes held at the technical schools were attended by 2,740, about 400 more than in 1933. An increased attendance was recorded in the Arts and Trades Schools. These courses were conducted in 18 centres, one more than the previous year, and the enrolment increased from 3,057 in 1933 to 3,298. The shorter courses offered by the Handicraft School were attended by 12,207 persons, while 3,066 women and girls received instruction in dressmaking from the travelling instructresses.

The quinquennial library survey of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics for 1932-33 was published in 1934. The section of the report dealing with parish libraries is of special interest as this type of library provides a larger proportion of the public's reading in Quebec than in any other province. The 332 libraries in the province report a book stock of 255,516 bound volumes and 36,257 pamphlets, a considerable increase over the 216,608 bound volumes and 21,280 pamphlets reported by the 275 libraries operating in 1927-28. In previous years there was no complete record of the circulation of books, but a circulation of 336,757 was reported for 1932-33. Subscriptions to magazines and newspapers numbered 236, over double the number reported five years ago.

ONTARIO

The enrolment in provincially-controlled elementary schools, on May 31, 1934, was 584,027 as compared with 584,883 on the same date in 1933. Roman Catholic Separate Schools registered 101,513 of these pupils. The enrolment in secondary schools amounted to 112,261, of whom 11,070 were in continuation schools, 68,013 in collegiate institutes and high schools, and 33,178 in vocational schools. An additional 1,732 were enrolled in the special or auxiliary industrial schools in Toronto and Hamilton. The elementary school enrolment includes 8,323 pupils in "fifth classes" who are doing secondary work. Some 1,800 pupils in Northern Ontario were reached through the medium of correspondence courses, while a sixth Railway School Car was put in operation during the year.

The downward trend in number of, and attendance at, evening classes in provincially-controlled schools continued in 1934. Less than half, or 45, of the schools conducting evening classes in 1933 offered such classes in 1934. The enrolment dropped from 33,737 to 22,351 in vocational schools, from 2,889 to 2,711 in academic high schools, and from 1,565 to 891 in elementary schools.

Students enrolled in the seven normal schools numbered 1,639 in 1934-35 as compared with 2,586 in 1933-34. The decrease was due mainly to the withdrawal of the second year course, which has been in existence for the last four years, for three of which attendance was voluntary

and for one, 1933-34, was obligatory. The enrolment dropped to 1,194 for the 1935-36 school year but all of the students have upper school standing and are preparing for interim first class certificates. At the Ontario College of Education 533 students were enrolled in the High School Assistants' Course and 247 in the Pedagogy Courses as compared with 587 and 194, respectively, in 1933-34. The enrolment at the University of Ottawa Normal School for French-speaking students continued to increase and amounted to 223 in 1934-35. Teachers graduating annually with First and Second Class certificates are now sufficient in number to fill the vacancies occurring in the schools and the training of Third Class teachers will be discontinued after the 1934-35 school year. As a result the model schools at Sandwich, Embrun and Sturgeon Falls, whose 1934-35 enrolment was 213, will no longer be operated after this year.

Universities and colleges enrolled 26,754 students, 1,161 less than in 1933. Of this number 16,576 were students of university grade and 2,740 were pre-matriculation students, representing a decrease of 200 in the former class and an increase of 55 in the latter. The Extension Department of the University of Toronto enrolled about one-half of the 7,438 remaining students, while the others were taking advantage of the correspondence courses or evening classes offered by other universities or colleges.

Private elementary and secondary schools enrolled 11,563 pupils, business colleges 4,601.

MANITOBA

For the third consecutive year a decrease has been recorded in the enrolment in the publicly-controlled schools. The 147,253 pupils enrolled in 1934 are 2,817 short of the 1933 enrolment, and about 1,000 less than the number enrolled in the year 1926. The reduction, as noted last year, is due to the decreasing number of younger children, and will probably continue for some time. Although the average number of pupils in daily attendance was lower than in the preceding year, the percentage of pupils in daily attendance increased from 80.75 to 81.7 in 1934. Private schools enrolled 5,070 pupils as compared with 5,490 in 1933. The majority of these pupils are enrolled in the Roman Catholic parish schools of Winnipeg.

The increasing difficulty in raising money for school support is made apparent by the fact that the total expenditure of school boards was only 86 per cent of the 1933 total, while school taxes in arrears increased by about \$276,000, making a total of about 5½ million dollars. The reduction in the expenditure was largely at the expense of the teachers, the average salary for all teachers dropping to \$710 from the average of \$782 in 1933. In one-room schools, where over a third of the province's teachers are employed, the average was \$478. The Committee of the Legislature, investigating the situation in 1934, recommended the appointment of a salary adjustment board in each inspectorial division. Such a board, it was proposed, should meet at least once a year and be empowered to set a minimum salary to be paid in the schools within the inspectorial division. However, when legislation was introduced to implement this proposal it was rejected by the Legislature.

The steady improvement in the professional standing of the teaching force was well maintained in 1934. Teachers holding first class certificates numbered 1,871 as compared with 1,762 in 1933. The attendance at summer school increased from 768 to 841 in 1934 and to 966 in 1935. Teacher Training Schools report an enrolment of 365 as compared with 481 in 1933. The decrease in the normal school enrolment continued in 1935 and 1936. In the former year 285 were registered and in the latter 250. The School of Education of the University of Manitoba, after two years of operation, was formally recognized as the Faculty of Education of the University in May 1935.

University and college enrolment decreased from 4,665 in 1933 to 4,331 in 1934.

SASKATCHEWAN

There were 224,543 pupils enrolled in the publicly-controlled schools in 1934 as compared with 226,007 in 1933. Schools were in operation for an average of 196 days in the year, an improvement over the average of 190 in 1933. The average daily attendance of 175,457 was slightly higher than the previous year and the percentage of the total enrolment in daily attendance increased from 77.4 to 78.1 per cent.

The total expenditure on schools of \$9,763,257 was \$295,071 more than in 1933 notwithstanding a reduction of \$421,814 in the expenditure of the provincial government. The amount of school taxes in arrears continues to increase and at the end of the year 1933 a sum of over eight and a half million dollars remained unpaid. Over half of this amount was in rural districts. The total debenture indebtedness of all schools at the same date was \$14,385,153, about one and one third millions less than in the previous year. Urban schools were responsible for about three quarters of this indebtedness. Of the 4,500 rural districts operating schools, over 3,000 had no debenture indebtedness and some 1,400 of these had no liabilities whatsoever. Teachers' salaries, the big item in the school board's budget, suffered further reductions in 1934. The average salary paid in urban centres was reduced by 15 per cent, while the average rural salary of about \$505 represents a decrease of 19 per cent.

A marked improvement was recorded in the professional standing of the teachers. The increase of 463 in the number of teachers holding first class certificates and the decrease of 472 in the number holding second class certificates clearly represents the movement towards the higher certificated class. The Department has advised all teachers holding second class certificates to improve their academic standing to that of Grade XII, by extramural work. Such teachers would then be granted first class certificates, provided their inspectors' reports were satisfactory. Students enrolled in normal schools numbered 704 as compared with 788 in 1933. In 1935 the enrolment was 711, of whom over 600 have full grade XII standing, while the remainder have full grade XI standing, and at least five of the eight subjects of grade XII. Beginning with the fall of 1936, grade XII standing is to be the minimum scholastic requirement for entrance to a normal school. It is of interest to note that membership in the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation was made compulsory for all teachers by legislation, which became effective in February, 1935. Saskatchewan is the first province in which legislation of this nature has been implemented.

University and college enrolment totalled 3,995, as compared with 3,851 in 1933. Of the enrolment, 2,404 students were of University grade, 117 less than the previous year. The University of Saskatchewan now requires grade XII standards for entrance to practically every course. Beginning with the fall of 1935 students with an average of less than 60 per cent on grade XII subjects will require an extra year in the university.

ALBERTA

The number of pupils enrolled in the publicly-controlled schools was 172,040 as compared with 171,445 in 1933. The schools were in operation for an average of 192.7 days during the year, and 97.2 per cent of them, or 3,334 schools, operated for more than 160 days. Private schools enrolled an additional 3,116 pupils.

School boards were again obliged to curtail their expenditure due to the lack of funds. The seven million dollars of school taxes collected during the calendar year 1933 was about one and one-quarter millions less than the previous year and very little larger than the amount collected in the year 1920. Arrears of school taxes at the end of 1933 totalled over eight million dollars, almost as much as the total of the taxes collected in support of the schools in 1932. For the school year 1933-34 several boards were permitted to pay their teachers less than the statutory minimum salary of \$840, and the average salary paid in rural schools dropped from \$842 in 1932-33 to \$738. In urban schools, however, there was a slight increase in the average salary.

The evening vocational classes were attended during 1933-34 by 1,970 persons, of whom 647 were registered in the special classes for the unemployed in Calgary and Edmonton. These classes were conducted under the supervision of a voluntary teaching force, including the entire staff of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art. The work was not re-organized in the fall of 1934 as the relief camps absorbed a large number of the men formerly in attendance. Correspondence courses have been offered to the men in nine of the camps as an experiment. An official, called an educational supervisor, travels among these camps helping any man interested to select a suitable course.

The Edmonton Normal School was re-opened in the fall of 1935, after two years of inactivity, with an enrolment of 155 students. An additional 440 pupils were in attendance at the Camrose and Calgary Normal Schools. The summer school enrolment in 1935 was over 1,100, the largest

ever recorded. A special course was given to teachers, specially selected by the inspectors, to demonstrate the working of the new curriculum to be introduced in 1936-37. These teachers are to experiment with the course during the 1935-36 school year.

University and college students totalled 2,619 in 1934, of whom 2,016 were students of university grade. Registration at the University of Alberta exceeded all previous records in the fall of 1935, when some 2,000 pupils enrolled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The enrolment in the provincially-controlled schools was 115,792, in 1934, a decline of 1,024 from the 1933 enrolment. The average daily attendance of 103,389 was 1,589 less than that of the preceding year and the percentage of attendance fell from 89.86 to 89.3 per cent.

The total expenditure of the provincial government on education was \$2,611,938, about \$238,000 less than in 1933. The expenditure from local school taxes which had shown a decided increase in 1933, amounted to \$5,601,431, representing a decrease of \$490,094 and the smallest expenditure from this source since 1926. The report of the Technical Advisor to the British Columbia Commission on School Finance was published in 1935. The administration and support of the schools in the province is thoroughly examined in the report and several recommendations made with a view to improving the present system.

Evening technical classes were attended by 5,754 persons as compared with 4,600 in 1933. Classes were organized for the unemployed in three centres and reported an enrolment of 360. An additional 872 men in various relief camps took advantage of correspondence courses in technical subjects. The courses were conducted by the staff of the Vancouver Technical School who gave their services free. The regular correspondence courses enrolled 1,578 as compared, with 1,525 in 1933. Mining classes were conducted in 22 centres, between February and June 1934, and were attended by 2,136 individuals.

Recreational classes for young men and women above school age were instituted by the Department of Education in the latter part of the year 1934. The scheme was sponsored by the Minister of Education and was designed primarily to give the unemployed young people an outlet for their energies. The classes have proved successful beyond expectation, and in December, 1935 some 3,000 young men and women had enrolled. A staff of fifteen leaders, under the direction of a specialist in the work, conducts the classes operating in ten cities in the province. Winter activities include gymnasium work, swimming, boxing, basketball and tap dancing, while the summer programme includes the various outdoor sports.

The success of the Fraser Valley Library experiment was proven in January, 1934, when twenty of the twenty-four districts included in the experiment voted to continue and maintain the library service. The expenses are to be met by the levy of a flat-rate over the whole district served by the library. This tax was authorized at the last meeting of the Legislature and the library is the first regional library experiment in Canada to become self-supporting. There is now a movement on foot to establish similar libraries on Vancouver Island, and in the Okanagan and the Kootenays, and the Carnegie Corporation has granted the sum of \$15,000 towards the financing of the work.

Teacher training institutions enrolled 374 students in 1934 as compared with 447 in 1933. In February, 1935, the Superintendent of Education announced that beginning with the school year 1936-37 higher entrance requirements would be demanded for admission to normal school. Candidates will be selected from those applicants only who have completed the high school course in Art III, Health VI, Geography II, Arithmetic II, and who have, in addition, met the requirements for a Senior Matriculation, First Year Arts, or higher certificate. After the school year 1936-37, professional training at normal school for second class teachers' certificate will be discontinued.

The University of British Columbia and the colleges of the province enrolled 2,445 students in 1934, over 200 less than in the previous year. In 1935 the University received a grant of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The money is to be spent in the next two or three years in promoting adult education throughout the province, and a committee of three professors has recently toured the province to determine in what way the grant may be most wisely used.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION, 1934

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public Schools Act is amended by Chapter 22. The Board of Education is empowered to constitute a school second or third class, if the school is small and the work of an elementary nature, the teacher being entitled to second or third class salary as the case may be. Teachers in training must now attend Prince of Wales College for at least nine months and be eighteen years of age, before being entitled to a licence to teach. The imposition of the poll tax on male residents not assessed for real property or as householders, is left to the discretion of the school board. The board of trustees is also empowered to reduce the minimum poll tax payable by property holders and householders. The unpaid poll tax of a person assessed for real estate is to become a special lien on such property. A person assessed for a poll tax only, is to be considered a ratepayer. A ratepayer must have paid all district school rates and taxes imposed on him, to be qualified to vote. A school trustee must be a resident qualified voter of the school district.

The Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School Act.—Chapter 20 states that candidates for third class licences must attend the College and Normal School for at least nine months. The section of the Act granting reduced fees to county students and exempting candidates for teachers' licences from the payment of fees, is repealed.

The Teachers' Superannuation Act.—Chapter 27 repeals the clause stating that no superannuation was to be granted until sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The years of service previous to the coming into force of this Act, of a member of the Prince of Wales College and Normal School staff or of a teacher or supervisor whose salary for at least twenty years has been paid by the Provincial Government, are to be counted as 75 per cent of the actual years of service, in the case of such persons retiring after July 1, 1936.

The Alumni Association of St. Dunstan's University is incorporated by Chapter 27.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Education Act is subject to the following changes in Chapter 25. The section providing for itinerant teachers for places not within organized school sections is repealed. Trustees are enabled to borrow money for the improvement of school buildings, if authorized at the annual meeting. The chairman at any school meeting must be either a ratepayer or the wife of a resident ratepayer. The bond of the secretary may be terminated at the option of the Council of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the inspector. Time lost by teachers, principals or supervisors on account of illness is to be certified by a medical doctor or otherwise, as may be specified in the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Act.—Chapter 46 provides that pension payments are to be quarterly instead of semi-annually as formerly.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College Advisory Board is established by Chapter 5. The Board is to consist of eight members. The Minister of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are *ex-officio* members, and the remaining members are to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Chapter 97 increases the membership of the Board of Governors of *Dalhousie College*, Halifax, by the addition of seven new members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the present Board, the members of which are named in this Chapter. The powers of the Board are outlined and certain sections of old Acts that are inconsistent with this Act are repealed. The Governing Body of *King's College School*, Windsor, N.S., is incorporated by Chapter 108. Chapter 6 is an Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to sell certain lands belonging to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Bible Hill, Colchester County.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The School Act.—The amendments in Chapter 29 apply mainly to teachers' salaries. For the school year starting July 1, 1934, the minimum salaries, as set by the Act are reduced by \$100, except in districts with a valuation of more than \$200,000, where the minimum of \$700 per year remains unchanged. However, a district is to be able to pay its teacher any amount over \$300 per year on the advice of the inspector and with the consent of the Chief Superintendent of Education. The amount of debentures that the Board of a consolidated school may issue is increased from eight to fifteen per cent of the assessable value of the district. The sub-section of the 1933 Act making provision for the appointment of valuers in consolidated school districts including parts of two or more counties is repealed and a new sub-section substituted. The method of appointment and the duties of the valuers, and the procedure that ratepayers are to follow in appealing valuations are given in detail.

The Act to incorporate the *New Brunswick Museum* is amended by Chapter 18. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make a grant of \$20,000 to the Museum, inalienable gifts are not to be disposed of, personal property of the Museum is exempted from seizure and sale under execution, and borrowing powers of the Board are authorized. *Saint Thomas College* is incorporated with power to grant degrees, by Chapter 45. Chapter 46 authorizes the Regents of *Mount Allison University* to issue bonds or debentures to an amount up to \$400,000. This Act provides that the \$100,000 debenture issue of 1904 is to be retired by the new loan, but places no restrictions on the borrowing powers authorized in 1913. A former grant of one acre of land to *School District No. 9* is cancelled by Chapter 17. The grant should have been for one half an acre and a new grant for that amount will be made.

QUEBEC

The Education Act is amended by Chapters 39, 40 and 41. No person, except a minister of religion or a member of a corporation created for educational purposes, is to open or direct an independent or private school without having previously filed a declaration to that effect with the Superintendent of Education. If complaint be afterwards made respecting such a school, the Superintendent may make an investigation and submit a report thereon to the Council of Education. The inspector of Protestant schools in the inspection district of Saguenay is to be included in the inspectors who may be exempted from the formalities listed in Sections 51, 52 and 53 of the Act. In the case of territory not organized for school purposes, the erection of a school municipality may be granted whenever the number of the property owners of the territory, who have signed a petition to that effect, is deemed sufficient. The name of any school municipality may be changed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the application of the school corporation and on the recommendation of the Superintendent. Contracts for the conveyance of pupils may be made for more than one year, but for not more than three years. If there is no valuation roll in force at the time of the first election in a new municipality, the qualifications of the electors and the candidates for members of the school board shall be established by the Superintendent. The Chairman of a board must be chosen from the members of the board. The annual census of school children is to be sent to the Superintendent in the annual report of the commissioners or trustees. School boards are to have no power to remit interest on overdue taxes. The administrative commission of the pension fund for officers of primary education is to be increased by a delegate appointed by the Catholic Alliance of Professors in Montreal. Form 11 of the Act, the surety bond of the secretary-treasurer, is repealed. Chapter 40 provides that the secretary-treasurer of a municipal council must keep a record in a special register of all school taxes collected by him. No school taxes are to be employed by a municipal corporation for any purpose whatsoever. As the school taxes are collected the secretary-treasurer of the municipality is to deposit them to the credit of the school board in a bank in the locality, or the nearest bank. Chapter 41 deals with the acquisition, by the school board, of immovables at a sheriff's or other sale for arrears of taxes, the redemption of such property by the original owners, and the resale of any such property not redeemed.

The Montreal Catholic School Commission is authorized in Chapter 42, to borrow in addition to the loans already authorized an amount not exceeding \$1,800,000. Of this amount \$800,000 is to be used to repay the board for the amount spent out of revenue to purchase non-amortizable bonds issued by various school municipalities now annexed. The balance is to be used to acquire sites, acquire or erect schools or residences for its religious teaching staff, enlarge, improve or repair existing schools or residences and to redeem various debentures and hypothecs falling due during the fiscal years 1933-34 and 1934-35. With a view to improving educational methods the Commission is also authorized to create two committees, one to deal with questions regarding instruction in primary and primary complementary courses and the other with the primary superior course. A deed of sale by the commission to The Congregation of the Most Holy Trinity for the Polish Speaking Catholics in Montreal is declared legal and valid.

The Montreal Protestant Central School Board.—Chapter 43 provides that the number of teachers employed by local boards, and the salaries paid to them shall not exceed the authorizations of the central board. The central board may purchase school supplies, including coal, for the use of any local board when it considers it desirable to do so. Local boards must follow the general or special instructions legally given by the central board and are not to incur any expense that is not included in their budgets or not approved by the central board. In the event of a local board not adhering to the above rules the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the application of the central board, and on the recommendation of the Director of Protestant Education may transfer the powers and duties of the local board to the central board. The interest on the arrears of school taxes in the town of Dorval Island is increased from five to six per cent per annum.

Municipal or School Corporation Creditor Agreement Act.—Chapter 36 provides that agreements may be made between a school corporation and its creditors generally, or with its creditors to whom it is indebted under one or more loan by-laws as a result of its floating debt. These agreements must be ratified by creditors representing two-thirds of the value of the credits, and approved by the Quebec Municipal Commission. If through such an agreement an issue of bonds is contemplated it must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Chapter 71 extends the *suspension of the prescription of school taxes* to December 31, 1934. The secretary-treasurer of each school corporation is to furnish the clerk of the local municipality, between July 15 and August 1 of each year, with a statement of the immovables on which school taxes due for two years or more have not been paid. The procedure that the owners of such immovables must follow to secure a delay in the payment of the taxes, is outlined in the Act.

Chapter 6 empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to organize a *lottery for educational and public charitable purposes*, provided that such a lottery is not prohibited by a statute of the Parliament of Canada, or that the Dominion Government does not organize a lottery for the same purpose for the whole of Canada.

Chapter 108 fixes the amount of the claim of the *Gatineau Power Company* against the school commissioners of South Low at \$4,000, and values the immovables of the company at \$550,000 for school taxes. The charter of the *Corporation of the College of St. Anne de la Pocatière* is consolidated by Chapter 112, and Chapter 113 incorporates *École d'Agriculture de Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière*. *L'Orphelinat Agricole de St. Ferdinand d'Halifax*, an agricultural orphanage, is incorporated by Chapter 114. The name of The Trafalgar Institute is changed by Chapter 120, to *Trafalgar School for Girls*.

ONTARIO

The School Law Amendments Act.—Chapter 52 of 1934 makes the following changes in the School Acts.

The Department of Education Act.—Grants to rural public and separate schools must be paid to the school board. The payment of the grant is no longer dependent on the receipt of the inspector's warrant. The investment of any penny bank or similar institution may now be guaranteed for an amount up to \$150,000.

The Public Schools Act.—The reduction of 25 per cent in the township grant towards teachers' salaries is to be continued in 1935. The formation of school sections in unorganized townships by the inspector, and any alterations made in the boundaries of such sections by the inspector, are to be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. The section of the 1933 Amendments dealing with the sale of land for arrears of taxes is made retroactive from December 31, 1930. In urban municipalities situated in unorganized territory, where there is no public school, the rates to be levied on public school supporters are to be equal to the rates levied in the nearest urban municipality. Where the accommodation is not more than sufficient for all children over six years of age, or where the progress of the school or grade may be prejudicially affected, the inspector may authorize the board to refuse admission after the commencement of the school year in September, to any pupil who is not more than six years of age. The penalty for non-payment of a teacher's salary may be imposed on the board when there is no written agreement between the teacher and the board, if the judge is satisfied that the refusal of the board to pay is without merit.

High Schools Act.—The board is empowered to purchase text-books and other school supplies for the use of any or all pupils. The board of a high school district, where no school has been established, may send its pupils to high schools or vocational schools in any other high school district, and may pay fees and transportation expenses of such pupils. Where such a board is paying the fees for its pupils, it becomes eligible to receive the share of the cost of the education of county pupils, from the county council. If in the opinion of the judge on the trial of an action for recovery of a teacher's salary, there was no reasonable ground for the board disputing its liability or the failure to pay was from an improper motive, he may award as a penalty a sum not exceeding three months salary. The penalty may be imposed on the board when there is no written agreement between the teacher and the board, if the judge is satisfied that the refusal of the board to pay is without merit.

The Boards of Education Act.—After a board of education has been elected annually for five years, it may, with the approval of the majority of the qualified voters, be elected for two-year periods. This system of election must then be maintained for six years before a return to the one-year period can be made.

The Separate Schools Act.—When the first day of September is on a Friday school is not to be opened until the following Tuesday.

The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act.—A contributor to the fund is to be eligible for an annual pension on retiring after 39 years of service instead of 40 as formerly. A teacher or inspector who has not given notice, regarding the purchase of an annuity out of the fund, within the required time, may still secure this privilege by passing a medical examination satisfactory to the Commission.

The Vocational Education Act.—Subject to the approval of the board the advisory committee may purchase text books and school supplies for the use of any or all pupils. These may be furnished free of charge or a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents per month may be collected from such pupils.

The Windsor-Walkerville Vocational School Act.—Chapter 65 replaces The Windsor and Walkerville Industrial and Technical School Act. The city of Windsor, the town of Walkerville, and any neighbouring municipalities that may later be admitted are declared to constitute a

vocational school district. The Act also deals with the appointment of the board of trustees, the borrowing of money on debentures, the contributions for maintenance of the school from the municipalities comprising the district, and the admission of neighbouring municipalities to the district.

The Regiopolis University Act.—Chapter 93 grants additional powers and amendments sought by the University.

MANITOBA

The Public Schools Act is amended by Chapter 37. The word "elector" is defined as a person appearing on the latest revised electors roll of the district and is substituted for the word taxpayer in several sections of the Act. A ward of a child welfare organization placed in the home of a resident of the district is to be considered a resident pupil. A son or daughter of a trustee of the district must not be employed as a teacher unless the Advisory Board approves. Advertisements for teachers must state the salary to be paid. The maximum remuneration for secretary-treasurer, in a district employing only one teacher is reduced from \$50 to \$25 per year. The annual grant to the Manitoba School Trustees' Association may be reduced from \$1,000 to as low as \$1,000. Where the secretary-treasurer of a school district is also acting as treasurer of the local municipality his books and accounts are to be audited by the municipal auditor, and where he is acting as a revenue officer, as defined in the "Treasury Department Act," by an auditor approved by the Comptroller-General. In a city, town or village where the secretary-treasurer is not acting in either capacity the books are to be audited by the municipal auditor or by a chartered accountant approved by the Minister.

In cities, towns and villages the maximum fee for non-resident pupils is raised from \$3 to \$5 per month. Several sections of the Act deal with rural schools. The council of a rural municipality is empowered to dissolve any existing school district in the municipality; the assets and liabilities of such a district are to be administered by the inspector. A resident elector is now the only person eligible to recover the penalty for failure of the trustees to hold a meeting for want of proper notice. A candidate for trustee is not to be disqualified because his taxes are in arrears. School accommodation must be provided, for all children in the district desiring it, up to eighteen years of age instead of sixteen as formerly. The school flag may now measure three feet by six feet. Money borrowed for the purpose of paying the teacher's salary must not bear interest at more than seven per cent per annum. The clerk of the municipality is to be given the notice exempting indigent persons from taxes, on or before February 1. Instruction is to be given in Grades I to IX inclusive, unless by reason of the number of pupils enrolled, the inspector eliminates Grade IX. The levy for pupils attending secondary school in another district in the municipality is set at ten cents per day of attendance per pupil. The statement of the attendance of such pupils must be furnished the clerk of the municipality before February 1.

Trustees of a union school district with an area of more than twenty square miles are required to provide conveyance for all children who have more than one mile to walk to school. In calculating the distance of a pupil from the van route in a consolidated district, no account is to be taken of the distance travelled over the property of the parent or guardian, on which the residence of the pupil is situated. The section of the 1933 Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to unite school districts in unorganized or disorganized territory, and to divide the district into wards if necessary, is repealed. Other sections dealing with school districts in such territory repeal the sections of the Act dealing with notice of assessment and appeal, change the name of the assessment roll to electors roll, and state that a person on this roll must take the oath as set out in the Act if objection be made to his right to vote. The application for the authority to levy taxes in such districts must be made on or before February 1 and the trustees are to collect the levies under "The Municipal Commissioner's Act" as well as the school taxes. The electors roll in these districts must be complete before April 15 and the Manitoba Tax Commission is to appoint, on or before June 15, a person who shall assume the function of a court of revision.

The School Attendance Act is amended by Chapter 40. The principal of a school having an attendance officer is to make a monthly report on attendance to the Minister. A child who is expelled or suspended from school, or whose parent, guardian, or person in charge is unable to induce him to attend regularly is to be considered a habitual truant and may be dealt with as a juvenile delinquent under "The Juvenile Delinquents Act".

The School District of Dauphin Town, Number 905.—Chapter 63 divides the district into two electoral divisions for the election of school trustees. The town division, comprising all that part of the district within the boundaries of the town, is to elect eight trustees and the rural division two.

Legislation covering *School Lands* is found in sections 16-20 of Chapter 7, The Crown Lands Act.

SASKATCHEWAN

The School Assessment Act.—Chapter 37 makes a change in the penalty for arrears of taxes. Taxes unpaid after December 31 of the year in which they were imposed are to bear interest at five per cent per annum until paid. The minimum amount of interest payable must be at least three per cent of the amount of such taxes. This amendment is to apply from January 1 1934, and any penalties imposed since then, in excess of the above rates, are to be repaid to the taxpayer. This chapter also provides for a discount of five per cent on school taxes paid before October 1, of the year in which they were imposed, four per cent if paid before November 1, or two per cent before December 1.

Chapter 34 guarantees the repayment of the loans amounting to \$356,900, made by different chartered banks to certain rural municipalities, for educational purposes, in 1931. The loans are to bear interest at six per cent per annum.

The Education Administration Act.—Chapter 36, provides for an Education Commission consisting of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to preside over the Department of Education in the place of the Minister of Education. (This Act however, was repealed in 1935, and never came into force).

ALBERTA

The School Act.—Chapter 30 extends the power of the Minister of Education, to authorize the employment of a teacher at a salary less than the minimum, to July 1, 1936. Any agreement, arrangement or device, however, which has the effect of reducing the salary of a teacher to an amount less than the minimum fixed by the Act, or authorized by the Minister is declared null and void. No certificate to teach is to be issued to any person who is not a British subject unless such a person is on April 16, 1934, a bona fide enrolled student at an Alberta Normal school. The definition of the word elector is changed slightly. The annual meeting in a town district is to be held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the electors of the town, or at such time and place as may be fixed by resolution of the school board. The annual meeting in districts, other than town districts, may commence between the hours of two and eight inclusive, in the afternoon, instead of between two and seven as formerly. In the order for a deferred poll the Minister is to specify the time of the opening of the poll. A school board at its discretion may take out a policy indemnifying the board against liability in respect of any claim for damages or personal injury. An officer of the school board is to make a statutory declaration that the board is unable to obtain title to an approved site before the Minister may execute a transfer of the site to the board. The clause giving the teachers and trustees representation on the Board of Reference is deleted from the Act. The fee accompanying the application to refer a dispute to the Board is increased from \$20 to \$25. The rules governing the disposition of disputes as to the termination of agreements by the Board of Reference are outlined in the Act. A school board may require that the application of a non-resident child, for admission to its school, be approved by the inspector. A person in whose care a child is placed under the provisions of The Child Welfare Act, is to be considered the child's lawful guardian. A new section is inserted in the Act dealing with the establishment of school districts in the area constituted by The Tilley East and Berry Creek Areas Act, where a large number of small school districts have united under a central administration. Schedules A and B of the Act are changed so that now electors will declare that they are bona fide electors of the district, or proposed district, as the case may be.

The School Assessment Act is amended by Chapter 31. The section of the Act limiting the rate of taxation on unsubdivided farm lands, outside the boundaries of the village, in a village district that levies its own taxes, is not to apply to a district which is a village district only by reason of the inclusion therein of a summer village. The penalty on arrears of taxes is reduced from five to four per cent of the amount in arrears.

The School Grants Act.—Chapter 32 reduces the conveyance grant in consolidated districts from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day for each van or conveyance. The maximum grant payable towards the salary of a teacher giving instruction in commercial, technical or industrial subjects is reduced from \$600 to \$540 per year for any such teacher employed. The aggregate amount of all grants payable during a year, to a school district in respect of any one room, is not to exceed 75 per cent of the salary paid to the teacher of that room during the year. School districts maintaining a graded school with rooms for junior and senior pupils, and receiving a grant for keeping the senior room open, or for pupils above grade VIII in the senior room, are not to be eligible for the additional grants listed in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of Section 4, of the Act. In any district where land is held under The Provincial Lands Act the Minister may pay the district, out of the Educational Tax, a sum not exceeding the amount which would have been imposed had the land not been exempt from taxation.

The Calgary College Act.—Section 5 of Chapter 35 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1910 (Second Session) is repealed by Chapter 70.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act is amended by Chapter 58. The minimum grant towards the salary of an elementary teacher is increased from \$250 to \$305 per annum. The grant towards the salary of a high school teacher is to be at least \$75 greater than that for an elementary teacher, and at least \$25 greater than the grant for a junior high school teacher in any district. In determining the annual grant towards a teacher's salary the number of teachers used is to be the number of teachers employed in the district during October of the preceding year. The age under which a board is to provide free tuition for a pupil, resident of the district, is raised from 15 years to 18 years, or until the pupil has completed Grade XII. Pupils who are over 15 years of age and have completed Grade XII, or pupils who have reached 18 years of age before completing Grade XII may be refused admittance to school, by the school board, for non payment of fees. With the approval of the Council of Public Instruction a board may refuse to admit to school any child under seven years of age. The period in which a teacher may give notice of appeal after having received a notice of dismissal from a school board is extended from five to fifteen days. When, owing to a decrease in the enrolment of pupils, the number of teachers employed is greater than sufficient for the district, the board of trustees is empowered to dismiss, by giving proper notice, any teacher or teachers above the number actually required. In a municipal district such a teacher or teachers may be transferred from one school to another and the salary or salaries adjusted. Ratepayers in rural districts are not to be disqualified as voters because their school taxes are in arrears. Each joint owner of a property (except husband and wife) is made liable to the minimum tax for school purposes set on that property. Maximum and minimum limits are placed on the school tax that may be imposed on non-property owners. A pupil may be suspended or expelled for persistent disobedience to the principal, whom the Act defines as a person appointed or employed as the principal or head teacher of any public school. The Council of Public Instruction is empowered to change the name of any rural school district. A copy of the minutes of each rural school board meeting is to be sent to the Superintendent of Education. Teachers are to make a report on any pupil of a normal school admitted to their classroom for observation purposes or practice teaching, on a Departmental form provided for the purpose. This Act also confirms the appointment of certain Official Trustees of community school districts, and deals with the election of trustees in rural school districts that have been constituted by order of the Council of Public Instruction.

The Teachers' Pension Act.—Chapter 66 enables the Teachers' Pension Board, at its discretion, to grant a pension to a contributor who, through becoming permanently and completely disabled, cannot comply with other existing provisions. The bonds in which the Minister of Finance may invest the money of the fund, are restricted to Dominion or Provincial Government bonds, or bonds guaranteed by these governments. Fifteen years of service is no longer a requirement for the payment of a pension to the nominated dependent of a deceased contributor, and the pension is to be based on the single-life plan based on the age of the recipient. A contributor to the fund is to retain all statutory rights upon appointment to the Civil Service as an employee of the Department of Education. A contributor is to receive pension benefit for the time spent in military service, provided that, immediately preceding his joining for service, he was engaged in teaching in a public school in the province.

CHAPTER III.—EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

The list that follows attempts to classify organizations in the education field on the basis of their nature or function rather than on the basis of the area they serve. Those concerned with areas smaller than provinces are not included. Under one or two of the headings, only national organizations are included. Names of officers are as in the latter part of the year 1935.

GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EDUCATIONISTS

The Canadian Education Association.—Founded in 1892 as Dominion Educational Association. Name changed to Canadian Education Association, with a new constitution, in 1918. Biennial convention was held in Toronto, November, 1934, at which general theme of discussion was secondary education. Committees were appointed to investigate secondary curricula, examinations, etc. President, G. F. Rogers, Department of Education, Toronto; Secretary, W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto. Convention of 1936 to be held at Regina.

National Council of Education.—Founded 1919. Secretary, Fred J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Last convention 1929, next proposed for 1936.

Canadian Educational Guidance Movement.—Founded December 29, 1930. Formerly the Canadian Collegiate Movement. Secretary, Herbert L. Troyer, 396 St. Clements Ave., Toronto 12.

The New Education Fellowship.—Branches have been organized in most of the larger Canadian cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. Honorary Secretary for Canada, Miss Marjorie Lord, 400 Avenue Road, Toronto 5.

Ontario Educational Association.—Founded in 1861. Annual meetings are held in Toronto, Easter week. President, Dr. A. T. Morrow, Maxville; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto 9. Secretaries of the four Departments are: Public School Department, C. G. Mikel, 204 Kingswood Rd., Toronto; Supervising and Training Department, J. V. Scanlon, 76 Westmount Ave., Toronto; College and Secondary Department, W. A. Kenyon, 15 Lessard St., Toronto; Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (see *School Trustees' Organizations*) Official publication, *The Canadian School Journal*, Monthly.

Association Canadienne Française d'Éducation d'Ontario.—Last annual meeting in Ottawa, October 23-24, 1934. President, Dr. P. E. Rochon, Clarence Creek; Secretary, Edmond Cloutier, Le Droit Bldg., Ottawa.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—See *National Organizations With Special Objectives In Connection With The Schools*.

Manitoba Educational Association.—Founded 1909. Membership, about 2,000. President, Miss M. E. McBeth, Kelvin High School, Winnipeg; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, W. Mountford, 115 Ruby St., Winnipeg. Annual conventions are held at Easter in Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Only the "Departments of Education" are listed here. In addition some of the other provincial Departments administer schools or colleges of a special kind, especially the Departments of Agriculture. Vocational education in New Brunswick is administered by a special Vocational Education Board, various schools of Quebec by Boards reporting to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, etc.

Canada.—Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, H. W. McGill.

Prince Edward Island.—Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Superintendent of Education, H. R. Munro, Halifax.

New Brunswick.—Chief Superintendent of Education, A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton.

Quebec.—Superintendent of Education, Hon. C. F. Delage, Quebec; French Secretary of the Department of Education, Lionel Bergeron; English Secretary, W. P. Percival.

Ontario.—Deputy Minister of Education, D. A. McArthur, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Deputy Minister of Education, J. H. McKechnie, Regina.

Alberta.—Deputy Minister of Education, G. F. McNally, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Superintendent of Education, S. J. Willis, Victoria.

Yukon Territory.—Commissioner, G. I. MacLean, Dawson.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND PRINCIPALS' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1919. A federation of eleven provincial associations since 1927. Annual meeting in Ottawa, August, 1935. President, Miss Jessie M. Norris, Montreal West High School, Montreal; Secretary, C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

Business Educators' Association of Canada.—Founded 1896. Made up of private business schools throughout Canada. Conducts all final examinations in member schools. About 20,000 papers are written on each year. President, E. Kaulbach, Maritime Business College, Halifax, N.S.; Secretary, W. F. Marshall, Westervelt School, London, Ont.; Registrar, W. H. Stapleton, St. Thomas, Ont.; Chairman, Board of Examiners, J. M. Rosser, St. Thomas Business College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Association of Headmistresses of Canada.—Fourth annual meeting in Montreal, April, 1935. Object of the Association is to provide a medium of expression for girls' private secondary schools in Canada. President, Miss Edith Read, Branksome Hall, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Marjorie Trotter, Moulton College, Toronto.

***Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.**—(Teachers' Association organized 1880; changed to Teachers' Union 1920; changed to Teachers' Federation 1924). Membership about 550. Annual meetings held at Charlottetown in April. President, Miss Bessie MacLeod, Mermaid; Secretary, Miss Ethel Taylor, West Kent School, Charlottetown. Official Publication, *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

***Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.**—Founded 1896 as Education Association. Reorganized 1920 as a purely teachers' association. Membership 960. President, A. N. MacDonald, Glace Bay; Secretary, Miss S. MacDonald, Sydney. Annual general meeting at Easter. Publishes *Bulletin of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union*, bi-monthly except July-August.

Nova Scotia Headmasters' Association.—Reorganized 1933 to provide for more executive officers. President, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay; Secretary, G. C. Beazley, Dartmouth. Annual meetings are to be held at Halifax last week of Christmas holidays.

***New Brunswick Teachers' Association.**—Founded 1918. Next biennial meeting to be held in Moncton, June, 1936. Membership 1,069, year ended June 30, 1935. President, E. J. Alexander, High School, Saint John; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Ricker, Sand Cove Road, West Saint John, N.B. Official publication *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

The Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick.—Founded 1878. Number of members 821. President, A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton; Secretary, H. H. Hagerman, 123 Charlotte St., Fredericton. Last meeting was held June 26-28, 1934, in Saint John; the next meeting probably in Moncton, in September, 1936.

***Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.**—Founded 1864. Annual conventions at Montreal in October. Membership 1,800. President, Mrs. Ruth E. Knowlton, Cowansville; General Secretary, W. E. Black, 352 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount. Official publication, *The Teachers' Magazine*, bi-monthly except July-August.

High School Principals' Association of the Province of Quebec.—Founded 1927. Members about 50. Annual meetings in Montreal High School in October. Secretary-Treasurer, Howard Aikman, The High School, Lennoxville, Que.

Comités Permanents des Maisons d'Enseignement secondaire affiliées.—President of the Laval Committee, M. l'abbé Emile Beaudry; President of the Montreal Committee M. l'abbé J. D. Lalonde, Montreal. Publishes *L'Enseignement secondaire* monthly, except July and August.

Association des institutrices Catholiques de la Province de Québec, Inc.—Founded 1902. Secretary, Mde. J. P. Gagné, 23 rue Bouffard (St-Malo), Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Laval.—Founded over 50 years ago. Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, c/o Laval Normal School, Chemin Ste-Foye, Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier.—Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, c/o Jacques Cartier Normal School, Lafontaine Park, Montreal.

***Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.**—Founded in 1920. President, D. S. Fuller, Collegiate Institute, Stratford; Secretary, S. H. Henry, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto; Membership, about 3,800. Annual meetings held during Christmas vacation at Toronto. Publishes *The Bulletin*, bi-monthly, except July-August.

***Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.**—Founded 1918. Membership, about 4,050. President, Miss L. A. Dobson, St. Catharines; Secretary, Miss H. E. Carr, 28 Bloor Street, W., Toronto. Annual meetings held at Easter in Toronto. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

***The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1920. Membership over 2,000. President, F. H. Huffman, Fort Frances; Secretary, J. W. Trusler, 61 Charles St. E., Toronto. Annual meetings held in Toronto during Easter week. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

***Ontario Teachers' Council.**—The three federations listed immediately preceding were merged in 1935, for Canadian Teachers' Federation membership and for other activities that are more or less common to the three organizations. The Chairmanship and the Secretaryship of the Council is to be rotated among the component organizations, the O.S.S.T.F. first.

Western Ontario Secondary Schools' Association.—Founded 1921. Number of members, 55. Promotes interschool activities in all forms of athletics, debating and public speaking. President, C. G. Yorke, Glencoe; Secretary, Professor N. C. Hart, University of Western Ontario, London. Annual meetings held in May at the University of Western Ontario.

***Manitoba Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1918. Number of members, about 1,800. President, Miss C. Parkinson, Collegiate Institute, Norwood; Secretary, E. K. Marshall, 229 Aubrey St., Winnipeg. Annual meetings are held Easter week in Winnipeg. Publishes *The Manitoba Teacher*, quarterly.

***Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.**—Organized December, 1933 from three earlier associations in the province,—The Teachers' Alliance, the Educational Association, and the Rural Teachers' Association. Membership of the 8,300 teachers in the province became compulsory in 1935. The Department collects the annual membership fees for the Federation by deducting the amount (one thousandth of the annual salary of the teacher) from the grant to the school district, the school board in turn deducting a like amount from its teachers' salaries. President, J. R. MacKay, Saskatoon; Secretary, L. F. Titus, Saskatoon (from January 1st, 1936, J. H. Sturdy, Fort Qu'Appelle).

*Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

***The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.**—Founded 1917. Membership about 3,200. President, G. G. Harman, 10,912-127th St., Edmonton; Secretary, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton. Annual meetings are held Easter week. Publishes *The A. T. A. Magazine*, monthly.

***The British Columbia Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1916. Membership about 2,650. Annual conventions at Easter, in Victoria in 1935. President, R. P. Steeves, General Gordon School, Vancouver; General Secretary, Harry Charlesworth, Aldine House, 1300 Robson Street, Vancouver. At the 1935 convention the High School sections (Senior and Junior) united to form the British Columbia Secondary School Teachers' Association. President, W. M. Armstrong, Magee High School, Vancouver; Secretary-Treasurer, A. T. Alsbury, Magee High School, Vancouver. Publishes *The B.C. Teacher*, monthly except July and August.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1922. President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ontario; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto. Last meeting was held in Montreal, November, 1930.

Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards of Quebec.—Organized 1929. Deals especially with the problems of boards outside of larger urban centres. Convention at Waterloo, September 19, 1935. Secretary, A. E. Smith, Magog.

Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.—Founded 1887. One of the four departments of the O.E.A. This department consists of four sections—urban, rural, separate school and county council. Annual convention held in Easter week. President, J. Ferris David, Ingersoll; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto. Publishes *The Canadian School Journal*, monthly.

The Associated High School Boards of the Province of Ontario.—Founded 1932. Deals solely with problems relating to Secondary Education. Membership open to all High School and Collegiate Institute Boards, and Boards of Education, in Ontario. Fourth annual Convention was held in Toronto, March 4th and 5th, 1935. The next Convention will be held in London, Ont. in 1936. President, E. L. Fraser, Trenton; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Semple, 941 College Street, Toronto 3.

Ontario Urban School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1919. Membership in all cities and towns in Ontario with a population over 5,000. President, A. L. Mason, 179 Crawford St., Windsor; Secretary, C. T. McBride, 15 Welland Avenue, St. Catharines. The last Annual meeting was held at Kitchener, 1935; the next will be held at Windsor, 1936.

Manitoba School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1906. Membership 600-700. President, Mathew J. Stanbridge, Stonewall; Secretary, Robert Love, Melita. Annual conventions are held in January or February, usually in Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1915. President, W. F. Goulden, Ebenezer; Secretary, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina. Annual convention was held at Saskatoon in 1935. Publishes *The School Trustee*, monthly.

Alberta School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meetings are held in February. President, T. O. King, Raymond; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Publishes *The Alberta School Trustee*, monthly.

British Columbia School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1905. Next convention will be held at Penticton, in September, 1936. Secretary, Geo. A. Grant, 713 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street W., Vancouver.

*Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPECIAL OBJECTIVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOLS

League of the Empire, Canadian Branch.—Promotes interprovincial and intra-Empire correspondence between school children, and exchange of teachers, mainly with London, England. Chairman, Principal Maurice Hutton, Alexandra Palace, Toronto; Secretary, Miss F. M. Standish, 141 Albany Street, Toronto.

Overseas Education League.—Founded 1910. Organizer, F. J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Among other activities, conducts annual tours to Great Britain and Continental Europe, for teachers and others.

The Strathcona Trust.—For the encouragement of physical training and military drill in the schools. Founded 1908. Secretary, c/o Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations.—Founded July, 1927. President, Dr. George W. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Salter, 601-22nd Avenue, West, Vancouver, B.C.; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, 514 Sunderland Ave., Calgary, Alta. Next convention to be held in Toronto, July, 1936. There are provincial organizations in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. Official publications, *The Ontario Home and School Review* (quarterly), and *Parent-Teacher News of B.C.* (quarterly).

Canadian Junior Red Cross.—Membership at June, 1934, was 290,684 in 9,215 branches. The unit of organization is the classroom, each classroom being a branch. For statistics see Part II. National Headquarters, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.—Founded 1921. Seeks to act in close advisory relationship to the administrative health and welfare bodies of the Provincial Governments. In 1934 took over the work of the Child Welfare Division, Department of Pensions and National Health. Executive Director, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers.—Founded 1921. Aimed through study and discussion to secure uniformity in laws relating to the protection and care of children, and in the methods of their administration and enforcement. Secretary was Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Juvenile Court, Regina, Sask. The Association was discontinued April, 1935.

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—Founded 1897. Had 80 branches and 307 nurses on duty in 1934. See Part II for further data. Elizabeth L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, Transportation Bldg., Ottawa.

Canadian Council of the Girl Guides' Association.—Founded in 1912. The unit of organization is the Company or Pack, details of which, and of the membership of 44,722, may be seen in Part II. General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, 22 College St., Toronto.

The Boy Scouts' Association.—Originated 1907. Incorporated in Canada, 1914. For details of the membership of the 60,909 boys in 1934, see Part II. Chief Executive Commissioner, John A. Stiles, Dominion Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—Annual meetings. Secretary, Marjorie H. Keyes, 111 St. George St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.—Organized 1931. Aims to co-ordinate the junior farm work of the different provinces. For statistics see Part II. Secretary, Alex E. MacLaurin, 463 Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Society for Commercial Education.—Founded 1930. President, Henry Laureys, Director of Technical Education for Quebec; Secretary, Francois Vezina, School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal. Affiliated with the *International Society for Commercial Education*.

Canadian Physical Education Association.—Convention in Montreal, 1935. President, Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal; Hon. Sec.-Treas.,

Miss Florence Somers, Director, Margaret Eaton School, 415 Yonge St., Toronto; Editor of *Bulletin*, A. S. Cockhill, Physical Instructor, Protestant School Board, 2354 Beaconsfield Ave., Montreal.

National Federation of Kindergarteners.—Organized at Toronto, October, 1934. Affiliated with the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. President, Noreen Dorrien, 292 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto; Secretary, Edna Ault, 87 Walker Ave., Toronto.

Canadian National Safety League.—Interested in educating children in accident prevention and safety measures. General Manager and organizer of Safety Leagues throughout Canada, J. F. H. Wyse (deceased, Dec. 1935), Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—National Secretary, Robert Inch, Wellington St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind.—Its campaign for the prevention of blindness is conducted in part through the schools. Managing Director, E. A. Baker, 186 Beverley St., Toronto.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—Instituted January, 1935. To assist individuals and organizations working this field throughout the province. President, C. S. Browne, Peterborough; Secretary, Shirley L. Muir, 27 Albany Ave., Toronto; Membership Committee, A. G. McColl, Westdale Secondary School, Hamilton.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

National Conference of Canadian Universities.—Founded 1911. Membership, 27 universities and colleges and the National Research Council. A biennial meeting usually. President 1934-36, President Carleton Stanley, Dalhousie University, Halifax; Secretary, Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Queen's University, Kingston. Last meeting was held May, 1934, at McMaster University, Hamilton. The 1936 meeting is being postponed.

National Federation of Canadian University Students.—Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Davies, Clyde, Alta. The two main activities are the arrangement of exchanges of undergraduates between Canadian universities, and inter-university student debating tours.

Canadian Federation of University Women.—Founded 1919. Membership 2,150 in 30 University Women's Clubs. All must be university graduates. One of its chief objectives is to promote the higher education of women. A travelling scholarship of \$1,250 is offered annually. Meetings triennial, Edmonton, 1934. President, Miss Laura Newman, 125 Ontario St., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Savage, 93 Garfield Ave., Toronto.

ADULT EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

For a guide to the *University and College Extension Departments* doing work in this category, Table 70 of Part II might be consulted. Enrolment in night classes and correspondence courses of *Departments of Education* may be seen in Tables 57 and 58, Summer Schools in Table 66. Other provincial Departments, especially Departments of Agriculture work in this field, and of course an untold number of non-governmental organizations including churches, service clubs, occupational or political groups, etc.

Canadian Association for Adult Education.—Set up at a Dominion-wide conference held at Macdonald College in June, 1935. A permanent Canadian-wide organization for the encouragement of adult instruction. President, W. J. Dunlop, Director of Extension, University of Toronto; Secretary, E. A. Corbett, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Frontier College.—"The University in Overalls." Offices of administration, 26 Queen St. E., Toronto. Principal E. W. Bradwin; Registrar, Jessie Lucas.

Workers' Educational Association of Ontario.—Organized in 1923. Secretary, Drummond Wren, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto. Branches in 20 cities and towns. Tutors are paid by Department of Extension, University of Toronto. In 1935 its field of work was extended beyond Ontario boundaries, to Montreal and environs, the tutors being provided by McGill University.

Y.M.C.A.—National Council, 40 College St., Toronto.

Y.W.C.A.—National Council, 143 College St., Toronto.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.—Biennial Conventions. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Lancefield, Aldershot, Ontario.

Canadian Handicrafts Guild.—Incorporated by Dominion Act of Parliament, 1906. Headquarters at Montreal. Provincial Branches in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. President, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Director Department of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Drummond, 2019 Peel St., Montreal.

Canadian Council on Family Welfare, Leisure Time Division.—Called, at Toronto in September, 1935, a conference of representatives of different national organizations interested in leisure time activities. Chairman, Capt. William Bowie, 1421 Atwater Ave., Montreal; Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Library Council.—Formed in June, 1934 during the week of the American Library Association Conference in Montreal. President, John Ridington, University of B.C., Vancouver; Secretary, E. S. Robinson, Public Library, Vancouver.

Maritime Library Institute.—At annual Conference of 1935, name was changed from Maritime Library Association to Maritime Library Institute. President, Miss E. M. A. Vaughan, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, N.B. Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, N.S.

Quebec Library Association.—Organized in 1932. Membership 113. Annual meeting in Montreal in May. Also holds monthly meetings. Secretary, Miss E. R. Gordon, Medical Library, McGill University, 3640 University St., Montreal.

Montreal Special Libraries Association.—Organized 1932. Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Bevington, Librarian, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. Annual meetings to be held in May.

Ontario Library Association.—Organized 1900. President, Miss Marjorie Jarvis, Public Library, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Muriel Page, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held Easter Monday and Tuesday at Toronto Public Library.

Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers.—Organized 1927. Chairman, Miss Freda Waldon, Public Library, Hamilton; Secretary, Miss Edith Ashcroft, University of Toronto Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held at Public Library, Toronto.

Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education.—Inspector of Public Libraries, F. C. Jennings, Department of Education, Toronto.

Saskatchewan and Alberta Departments of Education administer the Public Libraries Acts in their provinces, the former since 1915, the latter since 1931.

Alberta Library Association.—Organized 1930. Secretary, Mrs. Cecil E. Race, Assistant to Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

British Columbia Public Library Association.—Organized 1911. Annual meeting of 1934 held at New Westminster. Secretary, Miss Lorna Barton, Public Library, Vancouver.

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Composed of three members. Appointed under Public Libraries Act. Superintendent, Herbert Killam, Victoria.

SOME EMPIRE AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CANADIAN AFFILIATIONS

American Library Association.—Numerous members in Canada. Annual Conference of 1934 held in Montreal. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Carnegie Corporation of New York.—From the British Dominions and Colonies fund that it administers, grants and other assistance are given to universities, colleges, libraries, museums, etc., in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.—By educational surveys, aid in providing pension schemes, etc., assists higher education in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Institute of Education, University of London.—An Empire centre for the discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth. Chairman of the University Delegacy, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy. Principal, Sir Percy Nunn, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. Adviser to Overseas Students, Fred Clarke. The Institute is associated with the publication of the *Year Book of Education*, a volume of about 1,000 pages, treating the subject of education within the Empire as a single theme. Editorial office, Montague House, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

International Bureau of Education.—The object of the Bureau is to act as an information centre for all matters relating to education, and to facilitate the exchange of information between countries. Issues a quarterly bulletin and various special studies in both French and English. Office, 44 Rue des Maraîchers, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Conference of the New Education Fellowship.—Conference in the Union of South Africa, 1934; at Cheltenham, England, 1936; Headquarters, 29 Tavistock Square, London, England.

International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children.—Conference in Toronto, Canada, February, 1934. President, G. Elmore Reaman, Glen-Lawrence School, Toronto; Secretary, Olive A. Whildin, Baltimore, U.S.A.; Editor, *Council Review*, H. Z. Wooden, Principal of the Ann J. Kellogg School, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A. Conference of 1936 in Chicago.

International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Established 1923 to aid in the guidance and training of foreign students of American education, and American students of foreign education. Director, Paul Monroe. Editor of the *Educational Year Book*, I. L. Kandel.

International Society for Commercial Education.—Founded 1901. Holds triennial conferences, Prague 1935, Berlin 1938. Headquarters, Amsterdam, Holland.

League of Nations, International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.—Aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort in order to foster a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace. Headquarters, 2 rue de Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, France.

Rockefeller Foundation.—As part of a world wide programme assists Canadian universities, organizations, and individuals, through its four divisions: International Health, Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities. Headquarters, 49 West 49th St., New York.

Universities Bureau of the British Empire.—Publishes *Universities Year Book*. Organizes quinquennial conference of the Universities of the Empire, the fifth to be held at Cambridge, July 1936. Office, 88a Gower St., Torrington Place, London, W.C. 1.

World Association for Adult Education.—Founded at the close of the War. Aims to encourage all efforts devoted to the extension and enrichment of adult education. President, Albert Mansbridge; Secretary, Dorothy W. Jones; Central Office, 16 Russell Square, London W.C. 1.

World Federation of Education Associations.—Sixth Biennial conference was held at Oxford, England, in August, 1935, at the same time as the conference of the International Federations (elementary and secondary) of Teachers' Associations. Publishes monthly bulletins and a magazine *World Education*, devoted to education movements in line with its objective of promoting good will and understanding among nations. Secretary General: Dr. U. W. Lamkin, 1201 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Vice-President, Harry Charlesworth, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver. Conference of 1937 to be held at Tokyo, Japan.

CHAPTER IV.—BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN STUDIES IN EDUCATION, 1934-35

This bibliography has appeared in the two preceding issues of this publication, covering studies of the years 1929-34 (unpublished theses from 1931 only). In this edition the record is carried on into 1935. If users of the compilation find any omissions, the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will welcome notification to this effect, in order that they may be entered in the next edition. A word of explanation as to the scope of the bibliography is necessary, however. It does not attempt to include text books. These are included in the annual Catalogue of Canadian Books published by the Toronto Public Library. The only periodicals covered, are the several university reviews published in Canada, viz.:

Dalhousie Review, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Queen's Quarterly, Queen's University, Kingston.

University of Toronto Quarterly, Toronto.

Le Canada Français, Université Laval, Québec.

Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne, Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.

Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.

The fifteen sections into which the bibliography is divided are in no sense clear cut and mutually exclusive, but the classification thus effected should make the list in some measure easier to use. Probably more of the studies should be entered under two or more headings, but it is difficult or impossible for the compiler to do so without having a copy or summary of the study before him.

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Ault, Orvill E.—See *Teachers and Teacher Training*.

Clarke, F.—Quebec and South Africa; a study in cultural adjustment, 29 pp. (A lecture delivered at the Institute of Education, University of London, June 1934). Oxford Press, London, Humphrey Milford.

Macdonnell, W. A.—A Scottish Hint For Canadian Universities. *Dalhousie Review*. January, 1935. pp. 471-473

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—See *School Administration and Finance*.

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Burnham, Frank L.—Roman Education. M.A. Univ. of B.C. 1935. 178 pp. ms.

Desilets, Alphonse.—Histoire de Mère Saint Raphaël, Ursuline de Québec, fondatrice et première supérieure de l'Ecole ménagère agricole des Ursulines de Roberval, institutrice de l'enseignement ménager au Canada, avec une introduction de C. F. Delâge. 163 pp. Tremblay, Québec, 1932.

Harvey, D.C.—Early Public Libraries in Nova Scotia. *Dalhousie Review*. January, 1935. pp. 429-443.

Kirkconnell, Watson.—A Canadian Headmaster. A biography of Thomas Allison Kirkconnell by his son. Clarke, Irwin Co. 1935.

Laramée, Jean.—Le vieux collège de Québec. (Published on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the college). 1935. L'Action Paroissiale, 4260 Bordeaux St. Montréal.

Lebon, Mgr. Wilfrid.—La paix internationale et les universités Catholiques. Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa. April-June 1935. pp. 186-201.

L'Institut des Etudes Médiévales d'Ottawa.—(Conducted by the Dominican Fathers). Vol. 3, La Renaissance du XIIe siècle: Les écoles et l'enseignement. 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa.

Phillips, C. E.—The History of the Teaching of English in Ontario, 1800-1900. D. Paed. Univ. of Toronto, 1935. 198 + XVIII pp ms. An abstract of 26 pages published including a bibliography of historical sources and school texts in English. "The focus of this investigation is the development of secondary school English teaching in Ontario during the 19th century. To give a true interpretation it was found necessary to extend the inquiry into both elementary and higher grades. The successive structures of what was conceived to be a complete education in English are presented in their entirety."

Simard, Rév. Père Georges.—Les Universités dans l'Eglise. Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa. April-June 1935. pp. 157-185.

Spragge, G. W.—Monitorial Schools in the Canadas 1810-1845. D. Paed. Univ. of Toronto, 1935. 318 pp. ms. An abstract of 24 pages published, including an extensive bibliography of sources. "From 1815 to 1840 schools employing the monitorial method of teaching were the real educational resources of the cities of Lower Canada; and in Upper Canada, particularly at York, monitorial schools flourished. An account of the founding and progress of these schools, and their influence on education in the Colonies, is here given."

———L'Orphelinat Catholique de Montréal, 1832-1932. 345 pp. Lévesque, Montréal, 1933.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Bartlett, Mrs. R. W.—An Analysis of Daily Home Activities of the Pre-School Child. M. A. University of Toronto, 1934.

Bott, Mrs. Helen (McMurchie).—Method in Social Study of Young Children, St. George's School for Child Study. Toronto 110 pp. 1933. Univ. of Toronto Press.

Bott, Mrs. Helen (McMurchie).—Personality Development in Young Children, St. George's School for Child Study. The University of Toronto. 139 pp. 1934. Univ. of Toronto Press.

Branscombe, Mrs. G. M.—Behaviour Problems of Pre-School Children in Foster Homes. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1934.

Brown, H. C.—An analysis of the technique for training pre-school children in earing habits in the St. George's School for Child Study. M.A. Univ. of Toronto. 1934. 32 pp. ms.

Goodeve, Mildred D.—The Nutritionist and the Pre-School Child. Can. Public Health Journal, Sept. 1935. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

Mason, M.—A study of the influence of instruction on the learning of pre-school and elementary school children. M.A. Univ. of Toronto. 1934. 18 pp. ms.

Ord, A. M. R.—Play interests of the pre-school child. M.A. Univ. of Toronto. 1934. 19 pp. ms.

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Boy Scouts Association.—Annual Report of the Canadian General Council 1934. 51 pp. Obtainable from Dominion Headquarters, Ottawa.

Burgoyne, Mrs. J. S.—A History of the Home and School Movement in Ontario, 1934. Obtainable from office of the Ontario Federation of Home and School, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

Canadian Red Cross Society.—Annual Report 1934. 48 pp. The report on the Junior Red Cross is at pages 16-24. National Headquarters, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Currey, D. V.—Health Education in a Small City. Can. Public Health Journal. Nov. 1935. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

Girl Guides Association.—Annual Reports to the Canadian Council 1935. 31 pp. Dominion Headquarters, 22 College St., Toronto.

Grant, H. G.—Student Health Service at Dalhousie University. Can. Public Health Journal. Oct. 1933. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Française.—L'établissement des jeunes au Canada français (Congrès, Nicolet, 1934). Lévesque, Montréal, 130 pp.

Labonté, Rév. Père M.—Pie XI et Baden-Powell. Le Canada Français. May 1935. pp. 843-854.

Lindeburgh, Marion.—Educational Objective of Public Health Nursing. Can. Public Health Journal, Sept. 1934. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

Phair, J. T.—Disease in School Age Children. Aug. 1933. Can. Public Health Journal. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

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Bellefeuille, G. L. de.—Manuel de technique psychométrique. Preface by G. Jeanjean. 177 pp. Beauchemin, Montreal, 1933.

Blumenthal, Miss S.—An Analysis of the Learning Capacity of Young Children to Reproduce Musical Notes. M.A. University of Toronto, 1934.

Cannon, Mrs. Mary Belle E.—A Comparison of Certain Objective and Essay-Type Tests in History. M.A. Educ. Univ. of Manitoba, 1935. 131 pp. ms.

Chant, S. N. F.—Mental training; a Practical Psychology. 195 pp. Macmillan, Toronto, 1934.

Corrigall, Arlene Adell.—An Experimental Study to Determine the influence of Occupations of Parents upon the Vocabulary of Grade II Pupils in their free writing. M. Educ. Univ. of Saskatchewan, 1935. 90 pp. ms.

Cremmin, Miss E.—Mental Tests in the Rural School. M.A. Univ. of New Brunswick, 1935. 65 pp. ms.

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Field, G. R.—Some relationships between variability in school achievement and scores on psychometric tests. M.A. Univ. of Toronto. 1934. 17 pp. ms.

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Johnston, G. M.—A Study of Some Relationships between Psychological Test Scores and Ratings of Teaching Efficiency. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1934.

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Partridge, Ruth C. and MacLean, D. L.—(1) Survey of Hearing in School Children; (2) School Lighting and Atmospheric Conditions; (3) Determining Blackboard Visibility; (4) Day-light Glare in School Rooms. In the *Canadian Public Health Journal*, Nov. 1933, Apr. 1934, Feb. and Mar. 1935 respectively. 105 Bond St., Toronto.

Robitaille, R v. P re Georges.—L'Histoire Vaut-Elle D'Etre Narr e? *Le Canada Fran ais*. March, 1935. pp. 630-634.

Wees, W.—The effect of the form of the presentation on the form of the reproduction of prose passages. Ph.D. Univ. of Toronto, 1934, 83 pp. ms.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.—See **Philosophy of Education or General Studies**.

SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Canadian Education Association.—See **Periodic General Reports**.

Chalmers, John West.—A Study of the Effective and Recognized Vocabularies of Alberta Students in Grade VII to XII. M.A. Univ. of Alberta, 1935. 107 pp. ms.

Chartier, Rev. Canon Emile.—The English and the French Systems of Secondary Education in Quebec. *Revue de l'Universit  d'Ottawa*. July-September, 1934. pp. 300-307.

Corrigan, A. E.—See **Professional and Other Higher Education**.

Crickard, Elsie.—The Teaching of English in the Secondary Schools. M.A. Univ. of New Brunswick, 1935. 67 pp. ms.

English, J. F. Kerr.—The Junior-Senior High School in British Columbia. M.A. Univ. of B.C. 1933. (Name of the author of this thesis was incorrectly entered last year.)

Gordon, Roth G.—Secondary Education in British Columbia. 217 pp. ms. M.A. Univ. of B.C. 1935.

Heywood, Alonzo John.—A Study of the High School Population in Drumheller, Garneau, Strathcona and Victoria High Schools Entering Grade IX in Period 1922 to 1926. M.A. Univ. of Alberta, 1935. 104 pp. ms.

MacGregor, Hugh Alton.—An evaluation of existing courses of study in pre-college science in terms of the needs of Alberta. M.A. Cornell Univ. 1934. 106 pp. ms. Studies a number of courses of study with reference to materials suitable for educational purposes and a group of science references, to ascertain the available sources of teacher assistance other than outlines of study, and applies the data to conditions in Alberta.

McLellan, Frederick Andrew.—The organization of a visual instruction department in the Kitsilano high schools, Vancouver, B.C., M.A. Univ. of Washington, 1934.

Shepherd-Thompson, Eleanor.—Training Girls for Art Vocations. "The aim of the book is to discover whether or not the schools are giving what the industries want, and if not, to suggest how the problem may be met. Clarke, Irwin Co. 1935.

Woods, Melvin T.—Secondary School Costs in Manitoba. M.A. Educ. Univ. of Manitoba, 1935. 111 pp. ms.

TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING

Ault, Orville E.—The Relation of Certain Problems to the Training of Teachers in the United States, Ontario, Scotland, France and Germany. Ph. D. Univ. of Edinburgh, 1935. 300 pp. ms. Address of author, Ottawa Normal School.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Minutes of the annual meeting of 1935, and regular reports to the meeting. Obtainable from C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Regular reports include one on the year's work of each of the eleven provincial teachers' associations, President's address, Secretary's report, report of Director of Publicity and of the Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Special reports to convention of 1935, including: The Citizen Teacher; Periodicals; Salaries; A Living Wage for Teachers; Retarded Pupils and Courses Suitable to Them; Education Research; Correlation of Courses in the Various Provinces; Present Day Trends in Education; Training of Teachers; Survey of English Teaching; On the World Federation of Education Associations; Teachers' Pension Acts; Federal Aid to Education. Copies of these reports may be obtained from C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Canadian Teachers' Federation Bureau of Research and Statistics.—The Bureau was organized in the autumn of 1934 and in its first year of operation issued 16 bulletins, mainly dealing with teachers' salaries. A list of these bulletins, also others ready for issue, is included in the Report of the Director of the Bureau to the C.T.F. Convention, 1935. Director, Harry Charlesworth, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver.

Canadian Teachers' Federation Publicity Department.—During the school year 1934-35 and since, Mr. E. K. Marshall, 618 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, has conducted a regular service of education news to the editorial staffs of teachers magazines and others. During the year 1934-35 the service included about 120 mimeographed pages of material, representing about 300 items.

Cross, Henry N.—A Description and Examination of a Type of Professional Training in the Light of Educational Psychology. 85 pp. ms. M.A. Univ. of B.C. 1935.

Stein, Harry L.—Teacher Qualifications and Experience and Pupil Achievement. M.A. Educ. Univ. of Manitoba, 1935. 144 pp. ms.

Usill, Harley V.—See *Empire Foreign and International*.

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION

Alexander, William Hardy.—The Professor's Deadly Vengeance. Univ. of Toronto Quarterly. January 1935. pp. 239-258.

Beaugrand-Champagne, Pierre-Paul.—Album-souvenir de l'Université de Montréal, 145 p. il. Thérien, Montreal, 1933.

Canadian Universities Conference.—Proceedings of the Sixteenth National Conference held at McMaster University, May, 1934. Includes papers on Graduate Study in Canada in Arts, Science and Agriculture; Facilities of Medical Post-Graduate Study in Great Britain; Symposium on Adult Education; Modern Trends in Professional Education in U.S.; Junior Colleges (three papers); School and College; Accredited High Schools. 86 pp. Obtainable from Prof. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University, Kingston, Secretary of the Conference.

Cody, Hon. H. J.—The Place of the University in National Life. Univ. of Toronto Quarterly, July, 1935. pp. 421-433.

Corrigan, A. E.—National Scholarships as a National Investment. 16 pp. 1935. Also other literature on the same subject. Obtainable from the author, Victoria Building, Ottawa.

Garden, Lawrence.—Rhodes and Other Scholars. Dalhousie Review. July, 1935. pp. 155-160.

Lebon, Mgr. Wilfrid.—See *Historical and Biographical*.

Miller, James.—Professors, As Viewed by One of Them. Dalhousie Review, April, 1935. pp. 37-46.

Prat, Henri.—Trois Années De Travail à l'Université De Montréal. Revue Trimestrielle. June 1935. pp. 174-186.

Robbins, Rainard B.—Retirement Plans for College Faculties. (A summary of what colleges and universities in the United States and Canada are doing to meet the retirement problem, and a discussion of questions arising out of existing practice.) Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America, New York, 1934. pp. 68.

Roy, Mgr. Camille.—Nos Disciplines Classiques. *Revue Trimestrielle*. June 1935. pp. 138-155.

Simard, Rév. Père Georges.—See **Historical and Biographical**.

Young, R. K.—The David Dunlop Observatory. *University of Toronto Quarterly*. April 1935. pp. 327-336.

University Presidents.—Published annual reports of the president for 1934 are obtainable from the following universities, at least: Dalhousie University, 27 pp.; McGill (Report of the Corporation) 144 pp.; University of Toronto, 145 pp.; University of Western Ontario, 61 pp.; University of Saskatchewan, 28 pp.

Villeneuve, Cardinal.—L'Université, Ecole de Haut Savoie. *Revue Trimestrielle*. June 1935. pp. 113-137.

———Les médecins au Canada français: vade-mecum de l'étudiant en médecine et du jeune médecin. 116 pp. Le Devoir, Montreal 1933.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Alberta Committee of the Legislature on Schools.—Report, April 1935.

Cameron, M. A.—The Financing of Education in Ontario. Ph.D. Univ. of Toronto, 1935. IX + 396 pp. ms. To be published as Bulletin of the Dept. of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—See **Teachers and Teacher Training**.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—(1) Cost of Education Bulletin No. 4: The Mechanism of Administration and Support of the Provincial School Systems in Canada. (2) Cost of Education, Bulletin No. 5, Financial Statistics of Provincial School Systems, 1914-1934. Published 1935. Obtainable from the Bureau, Ottawa.

King, H. B.—School Finance in British Columbia. (A report to the British Columbia Commission on School Finance by the Technical Adviser to the Commission.) 230 pp. King's Printer, Victoria. "Includes a sketch of the organization of the educational system of B.C., an historical study of school finance in the province, a development of general principles in relation to public education and the financing thereof, a study of educational finance and organization in the English-speaking world, of the general principles of taxation, and the relevant statistical studies. The report outlines a variety of methods whereby taxation upon real property may be lessened, and outlines the administrative reorganization essential alike for educational efficiency and for economy and financial control".

Manitoba Committee of the Legislature.—Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to enquire into and report upon the administration and financing of the public educational system of the province. February 25, 1935. 14 pp.

McEachern, Aubrey.—A comparative study of the development of School legislation in Alberta and Saskatchewan. M.A. Univ. of Minnesota, 1934.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—(Education Finance Committee).—The Finance and Administration of Education in English-Speaking Countries, 1935. 36 pp. Obtainable from the Federation's office, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

Quebec Bureau of Statistics.—Financial Statement of School Corporations, 1933. Bilingual 287 pp. King's Printer, Quebec.

Woods, D. S.—Financing the Schools of Rural Manitoba. Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1935. Private edition distributed by the University of Chicago Library, Chicago, U.S.A. 261 pp.

Woods, Melvin T.—See **Secondary and Technical Education.**

PERIODIC GENERAL REPORTS

Alberta Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1934. 105 pp. King's Printer, Edmonton.

British Columbia Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report on the Public Schools, 64 + 112 pp. King's Printer, Victoria.

Canadian Education Association.—Proceedings of the Sixteenth Convention of the Association, held at Toronto, November, 1934 pp. 215. Obtainable from the Secretary: W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto. The central theme of the conference was Secondary Education, and most of the eighteen papers presented bear on some phase of it. There is also from a representative of each Department of Education, a statement of important changes in educational policy during the preceding five years, (since the last previous meeting).

Dominion Department of Indian Affairs.—Annual Report, 1934. Includes annual report on Indian Schools in Canada. King's Printer, Ottawa.

Dominion Technical Education Branch, Dept. of Labour.—Annual Report, 1934. 8 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

I.O.D.E.—Report of the National Educational Secretary, 1934-35, appears at pages 62-72 of Minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting. The national educational secretary is Miss W. Gordon, Kingston, Ont. Subheadings of her report are: Gifts to Schools; Gifts to School Pupils and University Students; Competitions; Work Done by the National Education Department; etc.

Manitoba Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1934. 118 pp. King's Printer, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick, Chief Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1933-34. Fredericton, 288 pp.

Nova Scotia, Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1934. LII + 195 pp. King's Printer, Halifax.

Ontario Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1933. 343 pp. King's Printer, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Education.—Schools and Teachers in the Province of Ontario, 1934-35. (A directory of all teachers) 722 pp. King's Printer, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island, Department of Education.—Annual Report for 1934. Charlottetown.

Quebec Bureau of Statistics.—Educational Statistics, 1933-34. Bilingual. King's Printer, Quebec.

Quebec Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1933-34. Two editions, English and French. 244 pp. King's Printer, Quebec.

Saskatchewan Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1933. 55 pp. King's Printer, Regina.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION OR GENERAL STUDIES

Bovey, Wilfrid.—Importance D'Une Solide Instruction Agricole. *Le Canada Français*, December, 1934 pp. 352-355.

Burgoyne, Mrs. J. S.—See *Extra-Curricular Activities*.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—See *Teachers and Teacher Training*.

Dufrenne, J. M.—La Philologie Moderne Et Le Nouvel Humanisme. *Le Canada Français*, May, 1935. pp. 828-840.

Hébert, Maurice.—La Littérature De Langue Française Au Canada. *Le Canada Français*, September, 1934. pp. 70-77.

Lodge, Rupert C.—Philosophy and Education. *Dalhousie Review*, October, 1934. pp. 281-290.

Logan, Edward Donald.—Development of Education in Nova Scotia. B.A. Mount Allison University, 1935. 157 pp. ms.

MacIennan, Hugh.—Roman History and To-day. *Dalhousie Review*, April, 1935, pp. 67-78.

Macpherson, W. E.—Events in Canadian Education, 1934. *Year Book of Education*, 1935. pp. 252-259. Evans Bros., Russell Square, London, W.C. 1—The Relation of the State to Religious Education in Canada. *Educational Yearbook*, International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. 1933. pp. 41-65.

Margolis, E.—A comparison between the achievement of pupils in a progressive school and that of a similar group of pupils in a Public School. M.A. Univ. of Toronto, 1934. 28 pp. ms

Montpetit, Edouard.—Climat de Culture. *Revue Trimestrielle*, June, 1935. pp. 156-173.

Morice, Rév. Père, A. G.—Evolution de l'écriture. Syllabisme et alphabétisme. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*. July-September, 1934. pp. 347-372.

Nichols, E. W.—Science and Letters. A Problem in Definition. *Dalhousie Review*, October, 1934.

Patenaude, Esiof.—Quelques Considérations Sur L'Enseignement Et L'Education. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, December 1934. pp. 344-347.

Percival, W. P.—Why Educate? "Written for the purpose of securing more ardent support for education by bringing before the public some of the outstanding problems of school work and life." J. M. Dent & Sons, 1935.

Robbins, J. E.—Canadian Education Viewed in the Light of Social Needs. *Year Book of Education* 1936, Evans Bros. London.

Simard, Rév. Père Georges.—Propos d'éducation nationale. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*. January-March 1935. pp. 26-32.

Stansell, Sidney Smith Stout.—The rise of elementary education in Alberta. M.A. Stanford Univ. 1934.

West, Michael.—Definition Vocabulary. Bulletin No. 4 of the Dept. of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education. Toronto, 1935. 105 pp. "Our problem was to write in English an English dictionary for foreigners. The chief purpose of this work was to get light on the subject of a minimum adequate definition vocabulary. But the execution of the task gave rise to certain interesting considerations on the technique of dictionary construction, and these are first discussed."

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.—Report of the Canadian School History Text Survey. The findings of a questionnaire to teachers specialized in history teaching, arranged and appraised by Prof. Peter Sandiford, 1934. Obtainable from Mrs. Isa M. Byers, 43 Walmsley Blvd., Toronto.

ADULT EDUCATION

Canadian Council of Family Welfare.—Program and report of Dominion Conference on leisure-time activities, sponsored by the Council and held at Toronto, September 1935. Obtainable from Council House, Cooper St., Ottawa.

Canadian Handicrafts Guild.—Annual Report, 1935. 27 pp. Obtainable from 2019 Peel St., Montreal.

McCready, S. B.—Minto Township, Wellington County, Past, Present and Future. Suggests an adult education program for the township. Reprinted from the Harriston Review, Harriston, Ont. 16 pp. 1935.

Sandiford, Peter (Chief Investigator).—Adult Education in Canada: A Survey. University of Toronto Press, 1935. Presented in mimeographed form to the Dominion Conference on adult education, June 1935. Regional investigators, the work of whom was co-ordinated by Prof. Sandiford, were: Donald Cameron, E. A. Corbett, Alphonse Desilets, Andrew Moore, J. G. Rayner, L. W. Shaw, W. M. Whitelaw, Drummond Wren.

Thomas, F. G.—Canadian Adult Education. Int. Quarterly of Adult Education. Vol. II No. 2 pp. 75-87. 16 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

University of Alberta, Dept. of Extension.—Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1935. pp. 34. Obtainable from the Dept. of Extension, Univ. of Alta. Edmonton.

Worker's Educational Association of Ontario.—Annual Report for the year ending in 1934. 17 pp. Obtainable from the Secretary, Drummond Wren, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto.

Wormuth, Maxwell Romeyn.—The Necessity of Adult Supplementary Education. B.Sc. Mount Allison University, 1935. 46 pp. ms.

LIBRARIES

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Annual Report, 1934. 10 pp. King's Printer, Victoria.

Harvey, D. C.—See Historical and Biographical.

Higgins, M. V.—Canadian Government Publications: A Manual for Librarians, 1935. Published by American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. "The opening chapter supplies general information concerning the nature of government documents and the manner of their distribution, and offers explicit advice on the care and intelligent use of them in libraries. Chapter II is an historical sketch of the organization of the government of Canada.—From this point the book deals with the publications themselves.. The publications considered are those of the federal (central) government, the period covered being from 1608".

McGill University Library School.—Quebec in Books. Compiled by the class of 1934 for the convention of the American Library Association held in Montreal, June 1934. 56 pp. McGill Library, Montreal.

Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries.—Annual Report is included in the Report of the Minister of Education. King's Printer, Toronto.

Special Libraries Association (United States).—Special Libraries Directory of the United States and Canada. (Brief particulars of 1,475 libraries, including 39 in Canada. Arranged geographically). Special Libraries Association, New York, 262 pp. 1935.

Toronto Public Library.—Fifty-first Annual Report, 1934. 43 pp. Ryerson Press, Toronto.

MUSEUMS, RADIO, FILMS

Brown, George W.—Provincial Archives in Canada. Can. Historical Review, March, 1935. pp. 1-18. Univ. of Toronto Press.

Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.—Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1934. 24 pp. (Includes a list of broadcasting stations in Canada). King's Printer, Ottawa.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Motion Picture Statistics, 1934. Published by the Bureau, Ottawa, 1935. Includes records of attendance, seating capacity, and finances.

Dominion Department of Marine.—Official List of Radio Stations of Canada. 1934. 117 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

Merriman, H. O.—Radio Inductive Interference. Bulletin of the Department of Marine, 1934, 41 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa. "This supplement is not intended to be a complete thesis, but should be read in conjunction with Bulletin No. 2, in order that the latest methods of investigation and suppression of interference may be understood." (Bulletin No. 2 was published in 1932 under the title Radio Inductive Interference.)

Morisset, Gérard.—La Collection Desjardins Et Les Peintures De l'Ecole Canadienne A Saint-Roch De Québec. Le Canada Français, October, 1934-May 1935.

National Gallery of Canada.—Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year 1933-34. 16 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

Parks, W. A.—Dinosaurs in The Royal Ontario Museum. Univ. of Toronto Quarterly. January, 1935. pp. 179-200.

CHAPTER V.—INDEX OF CANADIAN EDUCATION PERIODICALS, 1934-35.

For several years a list of education periodicals published in Canada has appeared in this Survey. Two years ago, when the Bibliography of Canadian Studies in Education was published for the first time, the hope was expressed that it would be possible at a later date to supplement the bibliography by adding an index of the chief contents of the education periodicals. This has been attempted in the following pages for editions of the magazines between September 1934 and August 1935. The following are the magazines, the major articles in which (when the articles are about education, rather than supplementary text-book material for pupils) appear in the index. Along with the name of the magazine the name and address of the editor is shown.

- Bulletin of the N.S. Teachers' Union, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay, N.S.
- Journal of Education, Education Office, Halifax, N.S.
- The Educational Review, Jessie I. Lawson, 80 Pitt St., Saint John, N.B.
- L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada, Université Laval, Quebec, P.Q.
- L'Enseignement Primaire, C. J. Magnan, 79 Chemin Ste. Foy, Quebec.
- L'Ecole Canadienne, Roman Catholic School Commission, Montreal.
- Technique, A. Frigon (till fall 1935), Polytechnic School, Montreal.
- The Teachers' Magazine, John Anderson, High School, Westmount, Que.
- The Educational Record, J. C. Sutherland, Dept. of Education, Quebec.
- The School¹, G. M. Jones, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.
- The Bulletin (Ont. Secondary Teachers'), W. E. Hanna and
N. R. Fallis, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- The Educational Courier, Miss H. E. Carr, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- School Progress, H. F. Coles and J. D. Welsh, 2 College St., Toronto.
- Ontario Library Review, F. C. Jennings, Dept. of Education, Toronto.
- The Canadian School Journal, M. A. Campbell, 28 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- Ontario Home and School Review, Mrs. H. Maltby, Hermant Bldg., Toronto.
- The Western School Journal, W. A. McIntyre, William & Ellen Sts., Winnipeg.
- The Manitoba Teacher, E. K. Marshall, 618 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
- The School Trustee, C. E. Little, 2 Victoria Park, Regina, Sask.
- The Alberta School Trustee, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
- The A. T. A. Magazine, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton.
- The B.C. Teacher, Norman F. Black, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver.
- Parent-Teacher News, Mrs. H. S. Armstrong, 4137 W. 10th Ave., Vancouver.

The following five periodicals are not included in the index, by reason of not having been received, but their contents consist largely of teaching material, which, as noted above, is not included in the index. There are also two listed which have commenced publication since the end of the twelve-month period covered by the index.

- L'Ecole Primaire, 36 Sterling Ave., Montreal.
- The Canadian Teacher, 36 Shuter St., Toronto.
- Bulletin de la ligue des institutrices catholiques de l'ouest, Winnipeg.
- The Western Teacher, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.
- The High School Instructor, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.
- The Educational Digest. First issued January 1936. "A monthly journal of inspiration for every Canadian Teacher." J. S. Mills, 832-20th St. W., Saskatoon.
- The Eastern Teacher. First issued, fall 1935. Bi-monthly, 1440 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal.

¹Two editions, elementary and secondary, published monthly since September, 1935.

EMPIRE, FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL

Bilevich, P.—The Modern Public School in Poland. *Canadian School Journal*. October 1934. pp. 348-349.

Coolen, F. W.—Some "Pioneer" Schools. *The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin*. February, 1935. pp. 5-6.

Horne, Miss Frances.—The Public School System in Ireland. *Canadian School Journal*. October, 1934. pp. 345-346.

Jones, G. M.—English Instruction in the University of Chicago High School. *The School*. October, 1934. pp. 102-105.

McCready, S. B.—A lesson from Scotland. *The School*. May, 1935. pp. 743-747. *The Alberta School Trustee*. July-August, 1935. pp. 15-17.

McClellan, Miss L. A. M.—The Workers' Education Association, Great Britain. *The Teachers' Magazine*. April, 1935. pp. 17-19.

MacSkimming, William T.—Teacher Training in Scotland. *Educational Courier*. February, 1935. p. 15.

Ney, L.—A Canadian Teacher in a Paris Pension. *The School*. May-June, 1935.

Sleeman, Alice.—An Open Air School. *The School*. March, 1935. pp. 589-590.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Harvey, D. C.—Educational Experiments, 1825-32. *Journal of Education*. January, 1935. pp. 22-29.—New Light On Dr. McCulloch. *Journal of Education*. March, 1935. pp. 130-132.—Struggling Towards An Educational System. *Journal of Education*. March, 1935. pp. 122-129.

Laird, Sinclair.—The School for Teachers, Macdonald College. *Educational Record*. June, 1935. pp. 99-102.

Magnan, C. J.—Cinquantenaire Canadien Des Frères De Saint-Vincent de Paul. *L'Enseignement Primaire*. November, 1934. pp. 119-126.

McBain, A. R.—Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, 1864 and After. *The Teachers' Magazine*. February 1935. pp. 34-35.

MacLean, N. B.—Mathematical Landmarks. *The Teachers' Magazine*. December, 1934. pp. 7-11.

Moffatt, H. P.—Education In The King's Reign. *Journal of Education*. April, 1935. pp. 247-251.

Robinson, S. I.—The Highway of Our Professional Status. *The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin*. February, 1935. pp. 2-3.

Tait, George E.—Looking Backward. *The School*. November, 1934. pp. 192-194.

Tomkinson, Joanne.—Our Seventieth Anniversary. (Yarmouth Academy). *The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin*. October, 1934. p. 15.

Sutherland, J. C.—A Great Head Master. (Dr. William Tassie). *Educational Record*. December, 1934. pp. 201-203.

Wilkie, Daniel.—A few observations on the Importance of aiming at the Establishment of some General System of Education in Canada, at this time, 1841. *Educational Record*. June, 1935. pp. 119-123.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Armstrong, Edith.—Pre-school Study Group. Parent-Teacher News. December, 1934. p. 5.

Armstrong, Mrs. H. S.—Child Study. Parent-Teacher News. September, 1934. p. 10.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Bardwell, Laura A.—Health—A Stumbling Block Or a Stepping Stone. Parent-Teacher News. March, 1935. p. 4.

Barker, Dr. P. W.—The Tuberculin Skin Test and Our Present Survey. Parent-Teacher News. December, 1934. p. 6.

Blake, W. S.—A School Historical Society. The School. September, 1934. pp. 15-18.

Brown, Miss Jean.—The Moral Basis of the Junior Red Cross Health Program. Journal of Education. January, 1935. pp. 75-80.

Brown, Sadie Fox.—The Rural School Christmas Concert. The School. December, 1934. pp. 298-299.—A Sand Table in Spring. The School. March, 1935. pp. 587-588.

Bryans, Helen L.—The Track and Field Meet for Girls. The School. May, 1935. pp. 796-799.

Crockett, J. Everett.—Extra-Curricular Activities. The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin. February, 1935. pp. 8-10.

Crockard, Margaret I.—A Junior Safety Club. The School. October, 1934. pp. 130-132.

Davidson, Mrs. Richard.—The Aims and Ideals of a Home and School Club. The Ontario Home and School Review. March, 1935. pp. 10-11.

Ettinger, A. E.—Responsibility. The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin. February, 1935. pp. 25-26.

Fraser, A. D. R.—School Museums. The School. January, 1935. pp. 429-433.

Hamilton, Grace A.—Soccer for Girls. The School. March, 1935. pp. 613-614.

Herriot, Miss J. S.—Physical Education. The Teachers' Magazine. February, 1935. pp. 22-24.

Labonté, Rév. Père M.—Le miracle Scout. L'Enseignement secondaire au Canada. December, 1934. pp. 135-142.

Magwood, Mrs. Newton.—The Relation of the Club (Home and School) to the School Principal and Staff. The Ontario Home and School Review. December, 1934. pp. 12-13.

Murray, Kenneth H.—An Experiment in Measurement. The Teachers' Magazine. June, 1935. pp. 17-19.

McLaughlin, Mrs. R. S.—Home and School in Co-operative Education. The Ontario Home and School Review. March, 1935. pp. 7-9.

McTavish, Mrs. Newton.—An Outline of the History of The Home and School Movement. The Ontario Home and School Review. December, 1934. pp. 9-12.

Swartz, M.—Teaching of Safety Education in Schools. Canadian School Journal. June, 1935. pp. 182-184.

Tanser, H. A.—Cricket as a School Sport. The School. February, 1935. pp. 488-490.

Taylor, R. N.—Junior Red Cross in the Public School. The School. December, 1934. pp. 296-298.

Terry, W. Earl.—Writing Your Own Christmas Pageant. *The School*. December, 1934. pp. 299-302.

Uhrich, Hon. J. M.—Health Problems in Saskatchewan. *The School Trustee*. March, 1935. pp. 3-10.

Whitley, P. N.—Extra-Curricular Activities. *The B.C. Teacher*. February, 1935. pp. 15-18.

Wilkins, C. Hume.—A Rural School Paper. *The School*. November, 1934. pp. 212-213.

Williamson, Chas. H.—School Choirs. *Educational Courier*, April, 1935. pp. 27-28.

Willis, Thomas A.—A Peep at a Junior Red Cross Branch. *The School*. March, 1935. pp. 585-587.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND TESTING

Chrysostome, Rév. Frère.—Le Développement de l'Intelligence. *L'Enseignement Primaire*. June, 1935. pp. 597-598.

Lazerte, M. E.—Lazerte Diagnostic Problem-Solving Tests in Arithmetic. *A.T.A. Magazine*. February-April, 1935.

O'Brien, Cyril C.—The Measurement of Musical Talent. *Journal of Education*. March, 1935. pp. 167-172.

Rands, Stanley and Smith, H. E.—A Prison Study. *A.T.A. Magazine*. January-February, 1935.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Brunt, J. W.—A Visit to La Jemmerais. *The Teachers' Magazine*. December, 1934. p. 21.

Butler, Florence E.—The Sight Saving Class in Montreal. *The Teachers' Magazine*. June, 1935. pp. 21-22.

Heffernan, C. P.—Juvenile Delinquents. *The N.S. Teachers' Bulletin*. February, 1935. p. 13.

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APPENDIX TO PART I.—THE MECHANISM OF ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN CANADA

The title of this appendix is self-explanatory. The data are drawn mainly from the provincial School Law, and are intended to take account of amendments up to the year 1935 (1934 in New Brunswick). As the following of amendments through successive years is a difficult task, it is not impossible that certain inaccuracies have found their way into the statements of the following pages, in spite of the fact that a great deal of care has gone into their preparation. Notice of any such will be welcomed in order that corrections may be made in a later edition of the Survey of Education.

This summary, together with the new tables on finance in Part II of this volume, it is hoped, will make for a better understanding of the currently much-examined subject of school finance and administration in Canada. At the same time it will serve as a basic review, which may be brought up to date annually by noting changes in provincial school legislation.

SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION

A. Provincial Administration

The Department of Education is the permanent central body in charge of public education in each of the provinces. With the exception of Quebec the department in all of the provinces is under the direction of the Provincial Government. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the department is under the jurisdiction of a Cabinet Minister, the Minister of Education. There is also a Minister of Education in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, but in both provinces his authority is shared by several members of the Legislature. In Prince Edward Island all the members of the Treasury Board and four other persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council form the Board of Education, while in British Columbia all the members of the Executive Council (Cabinet Ministers) are designated the Council of Public Instruction.

In the remaining provinces there is no Minister of Education. The administration of the department is under the Council of Public Instruction (the members of the Executive Council) in Nova Scotia; and the Board of Education (the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education) in New Brunswick. The administrative body in the Province of Quebec is the Council of Education, made up of two committees, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. The Catholic Committee consists of; all the Roman Catholic Bishops, or Vicars Apostolic whose dioceses or parts thereof are in the Province, *ex-officio*; an equal number of Roman Catholic laymen; and four Roman Catholic teachers, two of whom must be priests. The Protestant Committee consists of a number of Protestants equal to the number of Roman Catholic laymen. The members of the Council with exception of the Roman Catholic Bishops are appointed by the Crown and hold office during pleasure. The appointed members of the Protestant Committee may co-opt six additional Committee members and the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers may annually elect one of their members to the Committee. The Council is represented in Parliament and in the Cabinet by the Provincial Secretary.

Advisory Bodies.—In most of the provinces the Department of Education is provided with a means of drawing upon the advice and assistance of educational leaders of the province. The most common form is in the appointment of an Advisory Board or Educational Council such as is found in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec as shown above carry out this principle by the appointment of leaders in education to the administrative body. Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces that do not include this feature of educational control in their systems of education.

Permanent Officials.—In addition to the members of the government of the day who change with the political parties, and the members of the educational boards or councils who are appointed or elected for varying terms, each province has as an important part of the central executive authority one or more permanent educational officials. In Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the chief permanent official is the Deputy Minister of Education; in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the Chief Superintendent of Education; and in Nova Scotia and Quebec the Superintendent of Education. The above officials are appointed in each of the provinces by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The number of assistants and the size of the clerical staff required by these officials depend largely upon the school population and the number of schools in the province, and the different services undertaken by the Department.

Inspectors of Schools.—The Departments of Education of the various provinces exercise a direct supervision over their schools through a staff of inspectors who made periodic visits to all the schools. These school inspectors with the exception of those employed in Winnipeg, in the Ontario city elementary schools, and in the Province of Quebec are appointed and paid by the Department of Education. In Winnipeg they are appointed by the school board and in the cities of Ontario by the public school board or the board of education. The Ontario Government makes a grant of a sum equal to \$6.00 for every teacher in the city occupying a separate room, towards the payment of the inspectors employed. The inspectors in the Province of Quebec are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and paid through the Department of Education.

B. Local Administration

Administrative Units.—In all of the provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario the local unit of school control is known as the *school district*. Nova Scotia uses the term *school section* for all its local units and the term district for a division of the province over which presides a Board of School Commissioners whose principal duty is to divide the district into school sections. Ontario uses the term district for its high school units and *school section* for its elementary school rural units. In the Province of Quebec the local unit is the *school municipality* and the term district is used to indicate a division of a rural school municipality containing as a rule a single school.

The Urban schools in all the provinces are administered under a system of municipal ownership. Cities, towns, and villages form separate administrative units, and in some cases a part of the territory adjacent to them is included in the unit. The system of municipal ownership is extended in some provinces to the administration of their rural schools. In Quebec the rural unit coincides with the township, and in British Columbia with the district municipality. In Ontario, since 1932, a township as a whole, or any part thereof, may be made the unit. Manitoba has a provision in its School Act by which a rural municipality may become a single school district, and has had one municipal school district for fifteen years.

With the exception of the cases mentioned in the previous paragraph the rural school unit is in no way synonymous with the unit for municipal government. It is usually formed out of an area which has enough children to make a school and which is not too large for all the children to reach the school on foot. Thus a rural municipality may contain several rural school units and a rural school unit may be situated partly in two or more rural municipalities. Several of the original school units, however, have taken advantage of the provision, included in the School Acts of all the provinces, which permits at the option of the units concerned the consolidation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools and a town or village school. There are over 100 such consolidations in Manitoba, 60 in Alberta, 40 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Quebec, 30 in Ontario, and smaller numbers in the remaining provinces. In Saskatchewan some of them were large districts with conveyance provided from the time of first organization. By legislation passed in Alberta in 1935, the Minister of Education is empowered to direct that any two or more school districts be united under one board, if in his opinion such a union would be in the interest of education.

Local School Authorities.—In all of the provinces, except Ontario and Saskatchewan, elementary and secondary education come under the same local authority. The Ontario and Saskatchewan Acts relating to secondary education provided for the appointment or election of a separate local board to manage high schools, but in many cases in both of these provinces the same local authority is in charge of elementary and secondary education. In Saskatchewan it is only in 18 or 20 of the larger towns and cities that there are two boards. The continuation schools in Ontario are managed by the same board as the elementary schools, and under the Boards of Education Act most of the Ontario cities, and several of the towns and villages, manage their public elementary schools and their high schools by means of one board.

In Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the local authorities may be divided on denominational lines, the religious minority (Roman Catholic or Protestant, the latter term in practice including all who are not Roman Catholics) electing a separate board. In Quebec, and in a few cases in Alberta, this separation applies to both elementary and secondary schools, but in Ontario and Saskatchewan, and for the majority of cases in Alberta, it is confined to the elementary schools. In Quebec the schools are generally known as "Catholic" and "Protestant". In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the schools of the separating minority are known as "separate schools" and the schools of the majority as "public schools". Most of the dissentient or minority schools of Quebec are Protestant, and with few exceptions the separate schools of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta are Roman Catholic.

The local school authorities are most commonly called *trustees*. In the Province of Quebec however, *trustees* is the name applied to the managing authority of the minority schools whether Protestant or Catholic, while the members of the local governing body of the schools of the majority are referred to as *commissioners*. The only other exception is in Nova Scotia where the term *commissioners* is used in cities and incorporated towns.

In most of the provinces the members of the local school boards are elected by vote. Exceptions to this rule are found in the cities and incorporated towns in the Maritime Provinces, the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, and in the high school districts of Ontario. The school boards

in the cities and incorporated towns in the Maritimes, and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec are appointed in part by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in part by the Council of the city or town. In the high school districts of Ontario the trustees are appointed by the Council of the municipality in which the district is situated, and in some cases the public and separate school boards, within the high school district, each appoint a member to the high school board.

Size of School Boards.—The number of members to be elected or appointed to a school board is usually determined by the school Acts of the province concerned. While the membership of the different urban school boards varies greatly in most of the provinces, the rural school boards are generally composed of three members. In the Province of Quebec, however, where the rural school unit coincides with the township, a board of five commissioners manages the schools of the majority, and the schools of the dissenting minority are under the management of a board of three trustees. This same rule applies to the school boards in the urban municipalities in Quebec but has been amended in some cases to enable larger cities to increase the membership of their school boards. In Montreal, for example, the Roman Catholic school board is composed of fifteen members and the Protestant Board is made up of six.

In some of the other provinces the number of trustees is increased to five in the larger rural school units, e.g. township school areas in Ontario, consolidated rural school districts in Manitoba; large rural districts containing continuation schools in Saskatchewan; and district municipality districts in British Columbia. The Manitoba Act further provides that where any school district employs more than four teachers the number of trustees may be increased to as many as seven.

The urban school board is generally larger than the rural board in all of the provinces, and in some cases the size of the board increases with the population of the municipality. In *Prince Edward Island* the school boards of Charlottetown, Summerside and any incorporated town, with the approval of its council, are composed of seven members, while all the other school boards of the province are made up of three members. In *Nova Scotia* the incorporated towns have a board of five, and this number is increased for cities, the city of Halifax having a board of twelve. In *New Brunswick*, Saint John has a board of eleven trustees while Moncton, Fredericton and twelve of the larger towns are reported in the Annual Report on the Schools of New Brunswick as having nine trustees on their school boards.

In *Ontario* a city, town, or village elects two school trustees to the public school board for each of its wards. A city with a population over 100,000, however, can decide to elect a board of nine trustees by a general vote for the whole city, and towns and villages not divided into wards elect a board of six trustees. In this province the school board of a high school district is composed of six or more. Where one board controls the public elementary schools and the high schools—Board of Education—it is made up of fourteen members in cities of 50,000 or more, ten in smaller cities, and eight in towns and villages. When a board of education has jurisdiction over a school in the county, three additional members are appointed to the board by the county council. In the election of separate school boards two trustees are elected in each ward in a city, and six trustees are elected by a general vote in a village. A town divided into wards may elect two trustees from each ward, or in towns not divided into wards, six by a general vote.

Manitoba is the only other province in which the practice of electing school trustees by wards is in use. In cities, except Brandon, where ten trustees are elected by a general vote, two trustees are elected from each ward. The towns and villages may also elect two from each ward, but have the option of reducing this number to one per ward. Towns and villages not divided into wards elect three trustees, but this number can be increased to as many as seven by decision of the municipal council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In Dauphin eight trustees are elected by the town and two by the rural division of the district.

In *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* each village school district elects three trustees, and town districts (cities and towns) elect five. In the former province when the population of a city reaches 10,000 the public school board is increased to seven members, and any large village district containing a continuation school is entitled to a board of five trustees. A Saskatchewan high school board is composed of five trustees.

The number of school trustees on a city school board in *British Columbia* depends on the attendance at the schools of the board. Seven trustees are elected in a city where the attendance is 1,000 or more, five for an attendance of 250-1,000, and three for an attendance of less than 250 children.

Number of School Boards.—According to the latest figures issued by the Provincial Departments of Education—for the year 1932 for Ontario, 1933 for Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 1934 for the remaining provinces—there were approximately 23,231 school boards operating schools in Canada. Ontario had the greatest number of boards with about 6,600, with the rest of the provinces in the following order; Saskatchewan 4,892, Alberta 3,428, Manitoba 1,966, Quebec 1,843, Nova Scotia 1,724, New Brunswick 1,476, British Columbia 827, and Prince Edward Island 475. In Quebec and British Columbia, where there are rural administrative units of municipal size, there is a much smaller number of boards than in other provinces of equal population.

In addition to the above mentioned boards there are a number that do not operate schools, but provide for the education of their children by conveying them to neighbouring schools or making other arrangements. The only figures available show that there were 3 of such boards in Prince Edward Island, 36 in Nova Scotia, and 94 in Saskatchewan.

SECTION II.—ULTIMATE SOURCES OF SCHOOL SUPPORT

The chief sources of income of the publicly-controlled schools in Canada are as follows (1) local taxation (2) Provincial Government Grants (3) the sale of bonds and debentures. Another source of revenue in some of the provinces is fees from pupils; in Quebec a fee may be exacted for all children of school age, whether attending or not. The current expenses of the school boards in all the provinces are met by the money raised by taxation, Government Grants, fees and other minor receipts such as gifts, rentals from school property, etc. Capital or extraordinary expenditures such as the cost of school sites and school buildings are generally paid through the sale of bonds or debentures. These must be retired by the school board from money raised by local taxes, either by annual or less frequent instalments, or by the creation of a sinking fund. Therefore the Canadian school boards receive their real support from two main sources, local taxes and Provincial Government Grants.

The following table shows the proportions of the current expenditure of the school boards of the different provinces since 1914 that were received from school taxes, Government Grants and fees. The expenditure includes any payments made on the debenture debt or towards the creation of a sinking fund. It does not include any revenue such as gifts, rentals from school property, etc., but as incomes of this nature are usually very small the percentages shown in the table would not be affected to any great extent by their inclusion. The year 1932 is the last included in the data for Ontario, 1933 for Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 1934 for the remaining provinces.

SOURCES OF REAL SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARDS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE 1914.

	Per cent Received From			
	Taxation in		Fees (where recorded)	Government Grants
	School Ad- ministrative Unit*	County		
Prince Edward Island.....	40.9	—	—	59.1
Nova Scotia.....	73.5	13.4	—	13.1
New Brunswick.....	78.0	7.3	—	14.7
Quebec.....	90.1	—	3.6	6.3
Ontario.....	83.4	4.4	0.7	11.5
Manitoba.....	86.5	—	—	13.5
Saskatchewan.....	81.3	—	1.1	17.6
Alberta.....	85.7	—	0.9	13.3
British Columbia.....	67.1	—	—	32.9

* Includes Township Grant in Ontario and the rural municipality grant in Manitoba.

It can be readily seen from the above table that in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island the amount of money raised by school taxes greatly exceeds that received in the form of Government Grants. It will also be noticed that in three of the provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario the taxes levied in support of a school board's schools are not confined to the administrative area of the board. The school boards in the two Maritime Provinces share in a tax levied by the council of the county in which they are situated. In Ontario the rural public schools receive aid from a township tax, while rural public and separate schools and the majority of secondary schools share in a tax levied by the county council. About three-fifths of the school support in the rural municipalities of Manitoba is equalized by a uniform rate levied over the whole municipality.

A. School District (or Section or Municipality) Taxes

Determining the Amount of the Local Levy.—In all of the provinces the school board is the body that determines the amount of money to be raised by taxation within the area served by its school or schools. The amount arrived at must meet with the approval of the local municipal council in some provinces and of the school supporters in others. In Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and in Saint John and Fredericton, New Brunswick, the amount to be raised yearly is set within a certain limit by statute. A Quebec school board must raise a sum large enough to pay the salaries of all its teachers.

Who Collects the Local Taxes.—When the amount has been decided upon, it is collected either by the school board or the local municipal council, usually the latter. In Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the local municipal council is the body that collects school taxes. The council of a city, town or village, of an Ontario township, a Prairie Province rural municipality, or a British Columbia district municipality collects the school taxes for any school section or district, or for any part of a school section or district, within the limits of the municipality. The only exception to this rule is in Ontario where the separate school boards are given the option of appointing a tax collector. In rural school sections or districts situated outside of organized municipalities the taxes are collected by the school board, except in British Columbia where they are collected partly by the Provincial Collector and partly by the school board.

In the Maritimes the city and town councils usually collect the taxes for the school board. The taxes of a New Brunswick rural school board may be collected by the parish collector or the board, but in the other school sections and districts they are collected by the School board. The school boards in the Province of Quebec may collect their own taxes or may request the council of the local municipality to collect them.

What the Local Taxes are.—In the Maritime Provinces a poll tax is used as one means of raising the money required by a school board. Residents of a Prince Edward Island school district who are assessed for real property, and householders not so assessed, pay a poll tax of \$1.00 or less to \$3.00 per year till they become 65 years of age, if the school board decides. All other male residents from 21 to 65 years of age may be assessed \$1.00 per year at the discretion of the school board. In Charlottetown, Summerside and any incorporated town that has adopted the provisions of the Act relating to these municipalities a tax not exceeding \$5.00 is levied on every male over 21 years of age. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the poll tax is levied on all males between 21 and 60 years of age. The tax amounts to \$1.00 to \$2.00 in the former province and \$1.00 in the latter. With the exception of Charlottetown, Summerside and some incorporated towns the balance of the sum required by a Prince Edward Island school board, is raised by a levy on the real property in the school district. This tax is payable by the occupant of the property or the owner of unoccupied property. In the above mentioned urban municipalities in Prince Edward Island, in the school sections of Nova Scotia, and in the school districts of New Brunswick the balance of the school taxes is raised by a levy on the amount for which a resident of the school district or section is assessed on the assessment roll of the local municipality.

In all the other provinces the property liable for taxation by the local municipality is taxed for the support of the schools of the school municipality, section or district in which the property is situated. The school boards whose territory is outside the limits of organized municipalities collect their taxes by a levy on the property that would be subject to a tax in a municipality. In Alberta and British Columbia such a school board may levy a poll tax on certain residents over 21 years of age and may set a minimum amount to be paid as a property tax.

In Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the dissentient or separate school boards receive the taxes collected on the property owned or occupied by individuals who choose to support these schools. (Actually there is freedom of choice legally only in Ontario. In the other three provinces the taxes must go to the Catholic schools if the taxpayer is a Roman Catholic, and vice versa). The practice in regard to taxes on property owned by corporations is not uniform. In Quebec the majority board, or Commissioners, collect taxes from all of the corporations in their area, and the proceeds are divided between the two boards on the basis of the number of children in the schools of each. In Ontario a corporation (except a publicly owned utility) may by resolution of its directors require that a part of its property, equal to the proportion owned by separate school supporters, shall be assessed for separate school support. In Saskatchewan a division is made on the same basis, but instead of being optional with the directors of the company, it can be made obligatory upon them by an informant, such as the separate school board. In Alberta as in Ontario a company may designate the distribution of its assessment between the two boards, but in the case of companies not specifying what the distribution shall be, then their taxes are divided on the basis of the amount raised for each board by the taxpayers of the district. This same practice is followed in the case of undesignated taxes in Saskatchewan.

B. County Taxes (in 3 Provinces)

The school tax levied by the counties of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* is known as the Municipal School Fund in the former province and the County School Fund in the latter. In both provinces the amount to be collected depends upon the population of the county at the last census. In Nova Scotia an amount equal to at least \$1.00 for every inhabitant of the county at that time is collected and in New Brunswick 60 cents for every inhabitant of the county. The cities, towns and other municipalities within the limits of a county assist in the collection of this tax, each being apportioned according to its population a part of the amount to be collected. The tax is collected at the same time as the other municipal taxes and turned over to the treasurer of the county. The largest part of the sum collected is divided among the different school boards of the county according to the number of teachers employed and the attendance at the schools. Each Nova Scotia school board receives \$120 per year of employment for each teacher employed, and a New Brunswick board receives \$60 per year of employment for each teacher. After certain smaller grants have been made, the remainder of the fund is distributed among the various school boards in proportion to the attendance at their schools. The School Acts of both these provinces state that the money received by the school boards from these funds is to be applied to the payment of the teachers' salaries.

The only other province in which a school board receives financial support from the county council is *Ontario*. In this province a rural school board (public or separate) receives a grant from the county council at least equal to that part of the Legislative Grant received on the basis of the equipment and the accommodation in its schools and for the operation of a fifth class (two years of high school work). Collegiate institutes and high school boards in townships, villages and unincorporated towns received grants from the county council amounting to about 50% of the cost of the education of the pupils in attendance, or at least equal to the Legislative Grant received. In cities and incorporated towns these boards may enter into an agreement

with the county council by which 80% of the cost of education of county pupils in attendance at these urban schools is paid by the county. The county council raises the necessary sum for the above grants by a levy on the taxable property listed on the county assessment roll.

C. Township or Rural Municipality Contributions

As already mentioned, the school administrative and financial unit is larger in Quebec and parts of British Columbia than elsewhere, with the result that the school levy is equalized over a larger area,—an area corresponding to townships or rural municipalities in other provinces, rather than to their school districts or sections. In Manitoba, however, the greater part of the school levy is equalized over the entire area of the rural municipality (a sum equal to \$3.60 per teacher per day before 1933), the individual school district being self-reliant only for what is needed over this sum and the legislative grant.

In Ontario the rural public schools receive assistance from the township council in the form of a grant to be used in the payment of the teachers' salaries. The sum required is raised by a levy on the taxable property of the public school supporters as shown on the assessment roll of the township. Under this grant a public school section receives a set amount for every principal or assistant teacher employed for two consecutive terms, provided that such a teacher is being paid at least \$500 per year. The grant is \$150 a year for a principal teacher and \$100 a year for an assistant teacher, in a public school section with an assessment of less than \$30,000, and increases with the assessed value of the taxable property of the section to a maximum of \$600 for a principal and \$400 for an assistant, when the assessment is \$100,000 or more.

D. Pupils' Fees

In the Province of Quebec the school board is empowered to charge a monthly fee for all children in the school municipality between the ages of 7 and 14, whether they are attending school or not. The amount of the fee is fixed by the board and may range from 5c. to 50c. per month for elementary and primary elementary schools, while a larger fee may be fixed for pupils attending primary complementary, intermediate or high schools. The fee collections shown in the receipts for Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are for the attendance of pupils in secondary schools. In the first province fees are charged for pupils whose parents or guardians are non-residents of the area taxed for the support of the school. Other of the provinces, for which no receipts from fees are shown in the table, make a similar charge. In the two Prairie Provinces, however, the board may charge fees for both resident and non-resident pupils. The maximum fee chargeable by a Saskatchewan high school board for a resident pupil is \$10 first term and \$7.50 for each of the second and third terms. The maximum fee chargeable for non-resident pupils is twice the maximum chargeable for resident pupils. In Ontario the School Law within the last few years has made it permissible for boards to charge resident pupils a fee for the years, beyond a maximum of six free years, that may be spent in the high school grades.

E. Provincial Government Grants

Maritime Provinces.—The greater proportion of the Government Grants in aid of schools in the Maritime Provinces is not actually received by the school board but is paid directly to the teacher as a part of her salary. The grants are made on somewhat the same basis in each of these provinces but the grant received by the individual teacher is much higher in Prince Edward Island than in the two other provinces. In the year 1934 for example, 76% of the salaries received by the teachers in this province was paid to them by the government, as compared with about 20% in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In all three provinces a set amount is payable to each teacher according to the classification of his certificate and the number of days taught during the year. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this amount increases to a certain maximum with the length of service. The grant received by the male teacher in Prince Edward Island is about 15% larger than that received by a female teacher of the same classification, and in New Brunswick certain superior and grammar school teachers are entitled to larger grants. The Prince Edward Island Government also pays to the teacher a grant equal to 50% of any amount the school board may pay him in addition to the minimum payable by a school board (maximum grant \$50). In addition to the grant to teachers the Nova Scotia Government makes smaller grants to high schools conforming with certain standards, to schools giving instruction in domestic or mechanic science and to certain assisted schools. The School Acts in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick also make provision for smaller grants to certain school boards.

Quebec.—The Quebec Government makes annual appropriations for the following funds from which the grants to schools are made (1) Public School Fund (2) Superior Education Fund (3) Poor Municipality Fund (4) Elementary School Fund. The Public School Fund is distributed among the school municipalities in proportion to the number of children attending school in the previous year. The Superior Education Fund is divided among the Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions in proportion to the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of the province at the last census. Municipalities unable to support their schools are given additional grants from the Poor Municipality Fund. The School Act states that the Elementary School Fund is to be used to assist poor municipalities, for the benefit of the working classes in cities and towns and for the establishment of primary complementary or high schools in poor municipalities.

Ontario.—In the Province of Ontario the Government makes grants to public, separate and secondary schools from the money appropriated for that purpose. The grant to public and separate school boards is apportioned in proportion to the attendance at the schools, the value of property liable for school taxes, the expenditure of the board on education, and any other consideration that in the opinion of the Minister of Education should affect the apportionment. The grant to collegiate institute and high school boards is apportioned on the basis of salaries paid to the teachers, the character of the accommodation, and the value of the equipment, after providing a minimum grant for each school equipped in accordance with regulations.

Prairie Provinces.—The Government Grants to the school boards in the Prairie Provinces are based on the number of days during the year a teacher is employed in each class room maintained by the board. The school board is paid a certain amount for each day taught by each teacher employed by the board. The number of days in a year for which the grant is payable is limited by statute in all three provinces. This grant per teaching day is usually larger for rural schools, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta it is much larger for high schools.

The *Manitoba* school board receives a grant of 75c. per teaching day per teacher employed. High schools are paid an additional annual grant of \$250 to \$1,000 depending upon the size of the school, and a grant of \$4 per month for each non-resident pupil. A rural district situated in a rural municipality with an average assessment of less than \$100,000 per teacher employed, or situated in unorganized territory, may also receive an additional grant. The school district itself must have an assessment of less than \$50,000 per teacher to qualify for the minimum grant of 25c. per teaching day per teacher. The amount of this extra grant increases for school districts with lower assessments and a maximum of \$2.25 per teaching day is payable to all school districts where the assessment is less than \$10,000 per teacher.

In the *Saskatchewan* cities and towns the grant of \$1 per teaching day a class room is open, payable in rural and village districts, is reduced to 87c. where the board maintains from 6 to 10 classrooms. The amount is further reduced to 73c. when 11-25 rooms are maintained and a minimum grant of 60c. is payable to school boards maintaining more than 25 school rooms. In addition to these grants every Saskatchewan school district that does not include a collegiate institute or high school is paid \$2 per teaching day open, for a room maintained exclusively for pupils above grade VIII. Boards of collegiate institutes or high schools receive \$3 for every teaching day a teacher of grades IX to XII is employed. These boards receive additional annual grants amounting to \$200 for collegiate institutes and \$100 for high schools, if these schools are provided with equipment, apparatus and library required by regulations. The last mentioned grants cease when the maximum equipment prescribed has been provided.

In *Alberta* the school board receives a larger grant for teachers employed in secondary education than for elementary teachers. The grants for elementary teachers (grade VIII and under) are as follows, 50c. per school room per teaching day open for a district employing over 100 teachers, 70c. where 41-400 teachers are employed, and 90c. where 40 or fewer teachers are employed by a board. School boards that maintain one or more rooms exclusively for pupils above grade VIII, in cities, towns or villages, receive \$3 per teaching day such a room is open when the number of teachers employed in these rooms is 30 or less, and \$2.50 per teaching day if over 30 are employed. Rural high school districts receive \$4 for every day a room is open. Rural districts with an assessed valuation of less than \$75,000 per teacher receive an additional grant ranging from \$2.80 per day where the assessment is less than \$10,000 per teacher to 10c. per day where it is \$70,000 to \$75,000 per teacher. Rural schools giving instruction above grade VIII receive further grants.

British Columbia.—The school board in British Columbia receives a Government Grant for each teacher, nurse or dentist in its employ. The amount of the grant payable in respect of each teacher is arrived at in the following manner. In a city district a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the district is divided by the number of elementary teachers employed in the district during October of the preceding year. The difference between the sum obtained and the salary payable to an elementary teacher (under the schedule drawn up by the Department) is the amount of the grant payable to the board in respect to that teacher. The amount of the grant for an elementary teacher is arrived at in the same manner in other school districts but the rate is reduced to one mill on the dollar. An amount equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the dollar of the taxable property, divided by the number of high school teachers employed during October of the preceding year, provides the base for arriving at the grant for high school teachers. For junior high school teachers, superior school principals, nurses and dentists, the amount regulating the grant is found by dividing a sum equal to one mill on the dollar of the taxable property by the number of junior high school teachers and superior school principals.

The minimum grant payable for an elementary teacher is set at \$305. Grants for junior high school teachers, principals of superior schools, nurses and dentists must be at least \$50 a year greater than those paid for elementary teachers. The grants for high school teachers must exceed those paid for elementary teachers by \$75 and those paid for the other group by \$25. Additional grants are made to any board that provides accommodation for classes in manual training, home economics, agriculture, commercial, technical or vocational education, physics or chemistry. The grants amount to 50% of the cost of such classes, with a maximum of \$500 payable in respect to any one course.

F. Other Provincial School Expenditures

In addition to the grants paid to school boards or teachers, there are other substantial sums provided by the Provinces in connection with maintaining the schools. There is the administrative cost of the Departments of Education and their staffs of inspectors, the cost of operating the provincial normal schools for the training of teachers, and special schools for the blind, deaf, delinquent, or mentally defective. In Quebec, provincial money for normal schools and special schools usually takes the form of grants to religious congregations which in turn operate the schools, the Government's liability being thus limited to a fixed sum each year; elsewhere such schools are actually operated by the Government Departments. Further, in six of the provinces correspondence courses are offered by the Departments of Education, for children living out of reach of a school, either for elementary studies alone, or for both elementary and secondary, including technical. Three of the provinces provide a few agricultural schools for boys of secondary-school age, and there are a few other specialized provincial schools, notably those of fine arts.

In Nova Scotia (coal-mining schools) and in Alberta (the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art) technical education is provided in provincial institutions outside of the responsibility of local school boards, and at the expense of provincial funds. In Quebec, the general technical schools are not operated by the school boards as in other provinces, but they are not supported solely by the Government,—rather by grants from the Government and the city council in cities where they are established.

G. Dominion Government Assistance

In 1913 the Agricultural Instruction Act of the Dominion Parliament provided for the distribution of \$10,000,000 among the Provinces in ten years for the encouragement of agricultural education. The Technical Education Act of 1919 made provision for the distribution of a similar sum in aid of technical education. By 1935 six of the Provinces had qualified for their full share (Ontario as early as 1929) and three are still drawing on theirs in 1935. In 1931 a further Act was passed, proposing to pay to the Provinces an annual sum of \$750,000 for fifteen years for the same purpose, but the Act has not been proclaimed, and consequently no money has been paid under it to date.

Thus for more than 20 years the Dominion Government has been providing some assistance in the support of provincial schools,—something under \$1,000,000 per year on the average. This has been paid to the Provincial Governments, and in their reports is generally included as part of the legislative grants to schools.

SECTION III.—TEMPORARY SOURCES OF SCHOOL SUPPORT

The preceding chapter has shown whence the money for schools ultimately comes. There are also temporary sources which may be tapped in a particular year, the ultimate payment by taxes or grants being postponed. These are, generally speaking, of two kinds; (1) Bank loans of a very temporary nature, frequently used to keep the teacher's salary and other current expenses paid up to date toward the end of the school board's financial year, when it may be awaiting the receipt of the next year's tax levy; (2) The sale of debentures, or bonds, to be repaid during, or at the end of, a considerable period of years,—sometimes 35 years or more. This latter type of postponement is used in financing capital expenditures, such as buying school sites and erecting or repairing school buildings.

A. Bank Loans

The long-term loans, or debentures, are much the more important of the two types, but the short-term loans run to considerable sums every year, and it is necessary to take note of them in studying figures of school finance in provinces where they are reported. Their inclusion in a financial statement, except the interest paid on them, is in reality only a bookkeeping entry, and not a genuine receipt or expenditure in support of schools. The amount attributed to them under receipts and expenditures each year is about the same, and for this reason the gross financial figures of cost of schools where they are included, are about 10 per cent too high.

The loan figures are of interest, however, in indicating the extent to which short-term borrowing is practiced. In the Prairie Provinces it appears that school boards on the average find it necessary to finance about one month each year in this way. The Ontario records do not always show the amount separately, but from available records it appears to be a somewhat lower proportion of the year's requirements. In Quebec it is somewhat higher, about 1 to 2½ months of the year apparently being financed by temporary loans. Records of school finance in the other provinces do not show the amount.

Borrowing of this character, unlike the long-term borrowing, receives little statutory regulation except that the loans may be made a first charge on the revenues of the new school year. The source of the loans is usually the chartered banks, and they see to it that the loans are not beyond the school board's ability to pay, inasmuch as they are not allowed to accumulate from one year to another.

B. Long-Term Loans

The sales of debentures, as has been said above, is used to finance capital outlays. The debentures are usually retired in equal annual or other installments, the necessary sum being included each year in the school board's estimate of expenditures, which forms the basis of the tax levy. In most cases, the annual sum thus raised is not paid to the holder of the debenture,

but set aside in a special fund, usually called a sinking fund, which, by the time the debenture comes due, is calculated to have in it a sufficient sum to meet the obligation.

The power of school boards to make such loans is in all provinces regulated to some extent by statute, with a view to keeping the borrowing on a safe and businesslike basis. A brief summary of the regulations, province by province, follows.

Prince Edward Island.—In the city of Charlottetown and incorporated towns the school board may issue debentures redeemable in 20 years. In all other school districts the debentures are to be retired in 12 or less equal yearly installments if the loan is under \$3,000 and in 20 or less if the loan is more. When any loan is over \$5,000 the debentures must be countersigned by the Provincial Treasurer.

Nova Scotia.—The debentures are issued by the school board or in incorporated towns by the town council and normally retired in 20 or less equal yearly installments.

New Brunswick.—Debentures issued by school boards are to be retired by 7 or less equal annual payments unless the board is given permission from the Board of Education to borrow for a longer term. In cities and incorporated towns the term can be extended to 25 years if sanctioned by the city or town council.

Quebec.—The school municipalities of Quebec can issue debentures for any term authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Instead of general regulations being offered, within which each school board may use its own discretion, the case of each board is rather the subject of individual consideration.

Ontario.—In a city, town or village the debentures to finance the capital expenditure of a public school board are issued by the municipal council. The loan can be for any amount and any term, not exceeding 30 years, that the council decides on. The municipality having jurisdiction over the high school district issues the debentures for any loan required by the board. When the high school board applies for the loan it may state the minimum number of years, not exceeding 30, in which it is to be repaid. The township council issues the debentures for a loan approved by the ratepayers of a rural public school section. In the case of separate school boards the debentures are issued by the board and must be retired within 30 years.

Manitoba.—A loan made in this manner by a city school board is to be repaid within 50 years, by the board of a consolidated or municipal district in 30 years. In all other districts the loan must be repaid within 15 years and 9 months if it is under \$2,000 and within 20 years and 9 months for a larger amount. The total debt of a rural school district is not to exceed \$5,000. In Winnipeg the debentures are issued by the City Council.

Saskatchewan.—Loans by school boards in cities and towns may be repaid within 30 years, and by boards in village or rural districts in 20 years when the school building is constructed of brick or stone. The loan in any district having a frame school building must be retired within 15 years.

Alberta.—In incorporated cities when the school building is constructed of solid brick, concrete or stone the loan can be repaid in 50 years. In towns, consolidated and rural high school districts the debentures are to be retired within 30 years when the school building is of solid brick, concrete or stone, and in 25 years if it is of brick veneer or tile. In all other school districts the loan must be repaid within 20 years if the building is of solid brick, concrete or stone, 15 years if it is a frame or brick veneer building, and 10 years if it is constructed of logs.

British Columbia.—In a school district situated in any municipality the debentures are issued by the municipal council and are payable within the time decided upon by the council. In rural school districts the debentures are issued by the board and must be retired in 12 equal yearly installments unless a longer term has been authorized by the Council of Public Instruction.

Present Debenture Indebtedness

From municipal and school reports it is possible to obtain a record of the indebtedness outstanding on account of publicly-controlled schools in seven of the provinces,—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island excepted. In some cases the indebtedness of schools in unorganized territory, i.e. outside of municipalities, is not included, but their debt must be a very small sum. Such areas are not numerous, and moreover are rural; the indebtedness of all the rural schools in a province is only a small fraction of the total. The most recent figures for debenture indebtedness of the ordinary publicly-controlled schools are approximately as follows:

British Columbia.....	\$ 15,448,396
Alberta.....	11,074,602
Saskatchewan (Secondary Schools Estimated).....	16,000,000
Manitoba.....	15,579,826
Ontario.....	84,722,797
Quebec.....	71,446,847
New Brunswick.....	4,577,420
Nova Scotia and P.E.I. (Estimated).....	6,000,000
Canada.....	224,849,888

These are gross figures, and make no deduction for the amounts that have been set aside in sinking funds to meet the obligations. The net amount of school debt unredeemed is probably something like \$200,000,000. This is equivalent to the entire revenue of the schools for 1½ to 2 years. The interest on this sum, supposing it to be 5 per cent, takes about \$1 in every \$12 to \$14 of the school revenue. The proportion is much higher in cities, of course, much less in rural areas.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

PARTIE II—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

1.—Summary of educational institutions in Canada, 1934, or latest year reported¹

A. ENROLMENT

	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.
1 Provincially Controlled Schools—					
(a) Ordinary and technical day schools.....	18,358	117,839	92,708	575,040	776,555
(b) Evening schools.....	—	2,373	818	15,489	25,953
(c) Correspondence courses.....	—	832	—	—	1,800
(d) Special schools ²	—	410	—	1,209	2,215
(e) Normal schools.....	With 4 (a)	324	299	2,475	2,768
2 Privately Controlled Schools—					
(a) Ordinary Day schools.....	539	2,691	3,218	52,548	11,563
(b) Business training schools.....	163	498	506	2,085	4,601
3 Dominion Indian Schools.....	27	438	328	1,607	4,524
4 Universities and Colleges—					
(a) Preparatory courses.....	560	262	231	18,283	2,740
(b) Courses of university standard.....	126	2,551	1,293	10,861	16,576
(c) Other courses at university ⁴	4	8,230	44	7,850	10,310
Grand Total Enrolment.....	19,777	136,448	99,445	687,447	859,605
Population of 1931.....	88,038	512,846	408,219	2,874,255	3,431,683

B. EXPENDITURE

1 Provincially Controlled schools—					
(a) By Provincial Governments.....\$	347,954	1,123,321	523,698	5,866,778	5,240,364
(b) By ratepayers, etc.....\$	165,704	3,162,008	2,142,100	20,762,108	41,335,033
2 Privately Controlled schools (estimated).....\$	20,000	115,000	125,000	2,700,000	1,000,000
3 Indian schools.....\$	1,133	42,631	15,726	60,135	343,487
4 Universities and Colleges.....\$	86,409	1,117,493	456,934	6,127,104	6,906,454
Total Expenditure.....\$	621,200	5,560,453	3,263,458	35,516,125	54,825,338

C. FURTHER INFORMATION ON DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL, ITEM 1 (A) ABOVE⁵

Enrolment—Boys.....	9,227	58,724	45,626	311,589	390,392
Girls.....	9,131	59,115	45,558	312,520	383,842
In elementary grades.....	15,288	100,521	—	—	—
In secondary grades.....	2,462	17,318	—	—	—
In urban schools.....	7,567	55,360	51,411	—	517,812
In rural schools.....	10,791	62,479	39,773	—	256,422
Attendance—					
Average daily attendance.....	13,399	93,294	70,884	525,215	613,084
Average (median) days per pupil.....	163	167	176	—	—
Average number of days schools open.....	200	195	189	—	—
Percentage of enrolment in average attendance.....	73.0	79.2	77.7	84.1	78.9
Teachers, total.....	649	3,564	2,753	22,467	21,164
Male.....	174	446	379	4,194	5,096
Female.....	475	3,118	2,374	18,273	16,068
Accommodation—					
Number of administrative units operating schools.....	475	1,724	1,476	1,843	16,600
Number of school houses.....	478	—	—	8,222	7,652
Number of class-rooms.....	649	3,268	2,520	*20,000	*19,000
Number of pupils per class-room.....	28	36	36	31	40
Number of rural schools.....	415	1,453	1,293	—	6,119

¹ Figures for 1 (a) and 2 (a) in Quebec are for 1932-33; for 1 (a) in Ont., except secondary schools, are for calendar year 1933; all others are for 1933-34.

² Includes 176 in the Yukon in 1 (a), 389 in the Yukon and N.W.T. in 3, 13,953 in population and \$47,866.

³ Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from another province than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with an enrolment exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

⁴ Includes also 479 in the Departmental summer school for teachers in N.S., 2,872 in Ont., and 361 in B.C., not included in reports of universities or colleges.

⁵ Includes also 2 (a) in Quebec.

* Estimated.

† Approximate.

RÉSUMÉ DE TOUTES LES INSTITUTIONS ENSEIGNANTES

3

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'instruction publique au Canada, chiffres de 1934 ou du dernier rapport¹

A. INSCRIPTIONS

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.-B.	Canada ²		
147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	2,237,188	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—.....	1
1,131	1,248	1,970	8,250	57,232	(a) Ordinaires et techniques de jour.	
2,357	1,607	1,200	2,596	10,392	(b) Du soir.	
569	133	205	77	4,818	(c) Cours par correspondance.	
311	630	496	313	7,616	(d) Ecoles spéciales. ³	
					(e) Ecoles normales.	
5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,953	Écoles sous contrôle privé—.....	2
2,716	780	1,421	1,469	14,239	(a) Ecoles ordinaires de jour.	
					(b) Ecoles de commerce.	
2,420	2,218	1,829	3,668	17,448	Fédérales—Écoles indiennes.....	3
319	523	330	—	23,248	Universités et collèges.....	4
3,100	2,404	2,016	2,445	41,372	(a) Cours préparatoires.	
912	1,068	273	361	29,052	(b) Cours universitaires.	
					(c) Autres cours universitaires ⁴ .	
166,158	236,973	181,780	139,360	2,527,558	Grand Total des inscriptions.	
700,139	921,785	731,605	694,263	10,376,786	Population de 1931.	

B. DÉPENSES

1,124,876	1,597,239	1,587,799	2,349,438	19,761,467	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—.....	1
5,511,365	8,166,018	7,638,049	5,601,431	94,483,816	(a) Par gouvernement provincial.	
350,000	100,000	200,000	350,000	4,900,000	(b) Par contribuables, etc.	
193,769	273,464	270,625	371,293	1,620,130	Ecoles sous contrôle privé (estimatif).....	2
902,639	952,731	877,377	581,271	18,008,412	Ecoles pour Indiens.....	3
					Universités et collèges.....	4
8,082,649	11,089,452	10,573,850	9,253,433	138,833,825	Total des dépenses.	

C. POUR PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES 1 (A) CI-DESSUS⁵

74,086	113,545	84,593	59,082	1,146,864	Inscriptions—Garçons.	
73,167	110,998	84,331	56,710	1,135,372	Filles.	
127,243	188,719	140,271	94,526	—	Classes élémentaires.	
20,010	35,137	28,653	21,266	—	Classes secondaires.	
107,042	92,794	84,131	69,175	—	Ecoles urbaines.	
40,211	131,749	84,793	46,617	—	Ecoles rurales.	
120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,853,654	Assiduité—	
180	177	189	—	—	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne.	
193	196	194	—	—	Moyenne de jours d'assiduité par élève.	
81.7	78.1	82.3	89.3	82.9	Moyenne des jours d'ouverture des écoles.	
4,396	8,261	5,912	3,873	73,039	Pourcentage des fréquentations totales en fréquentation moyenne.	
994	2,475	1,798	1,283	16,839	Instituteurs et institutrices.	
3,402	5,786	4,114	2,590	56,200	Instituteurs.	
					Institutrices.	
1,966	4,892	3,428	827	†23,231	Local—	
2,048	—	—	1,164	—	Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles.	
4,290	6,857	5,782	3,612	66,278	Maisons d'école.	
35	33	30	32	—	Salles de classe.	
—	—	3,146	994	—	Elèves par salle de classe.	
					Ecoles rurales.	

¹ Les chiffres pour 1 (a) et 2 (a) de Québec se rapportent à 1932-33; ceux 1 (a) de l'Ontario, sauf ceux des écoles secondaires à l'année civile 1933; tous les autres sont pour 1933-34.

² Y compris 176 dans le Yukon en 1 (a), 389 dans le Yukon et les territoires du N.-O. en 3, 13,953 en population et \$47,866.

³ Ecoles pour aveugles, sourds ou arriérés mentaux. Ce sont des pensionnats et plusieurs élèves viennent d'une province voisine. Il en est de même des écoles industrielles et correctionnelles de quelques provinces, dont l'inscription dépasse 3,000 et qui devraient paraître sous cet en-tête.

⁴ Y compris aussi 479 dans les écoles départementales pour instituteurs en N.-E., 2,872 en Ont., et 361 en C.-B., cours qui ne sont pas donnés aux universités ou collèges.

⁵ Y inclus 2 (a) dans le Qué.

* Estimé.

† Approximativement.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1934 or latest year reported
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1934 ou dernier rapport

Province	Num-ber of School Dis-tricts or Insti-tutions	Num-ber of School Houses	Num-ber of Class Rooms	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils			Aver-age Attend-ance	Per-centage of Attend-ance	Province	
				Nombre d'instituteurs			Nombre d'élèves						
				Male Hom-ines	Fe-male Fem-mes	Total	Male Gar-çons	Fe-male Filles	Total				
Prince Edward Island (1934)													
Primary Schools.....	—	415	415	106	309	415	5 350	5 441	10 791	7 282	67.48	Ile du Prince-Edouard (1934) Écoles primaires. Écoles à classes multiples. Total des écoles générales. Collège Prince of Wales, formation d'institu-teurs.	
Graded Schools.....	—	63	234	68	166	234	3 877	3 690	7 567	6 117	80.84		
Total General Schools.....	475	478	649	174	475	649	9 227	9 131	18 358	13 399	72.99		
Prince of Wales College, Teacher training....	1	—	—	13	4	17	68	76	144	—	—		
Others, P. W. College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	166	317	—	—		
Agricultural and Technical Course..... (day) (evening)	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	1 225	—	—	Autres, collège P. W. Cours agricole et technique (jour). (soir).	
St. Dunstan's University.....	1	—	—	15	—	15	125	—	125	—	—		
Private elementary and secondary schools..	6	—	—	—	20	20	87	452	539	—	—		
Business Colleges.....	3	—	—	3	3	6	48	115	163	—	—		
Schools for Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	27	16	59.25		
Indian Schools.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	10	17	27	16	—	Nouvelle-Ecosse (1934) Écoles urbaines. Écoles rurales. Toutes écoles générales. École normale. Écoles d'été départementales. Écoles du soir. Correspondance. Universités et collèges. Écoles primaires et secondaires privées. Collèges commerciaux. Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Écoles pour Indiens.	
Nova Scotia (1934)													
Urban Schools.....	45	—	1 217	178	1 167	1 345	27 640	27 720	55 360	46 358	83.75		
Rural and Village Schools.....	1 679	—	2 051	268	1 951	2 219	31 084	31 395	62 479	46 936	75.12		
All General Schools.....	1 724	—	3 268	446	3 118	3 564	58 724	59 115	117 839	93 294	79.18		
Normal College.....	1	—	—	7	3	10	70	254	324	—	—	Nouveau-Brunswick (1934) Écoles des cités et des villes (1er terme). (2ème terme). Autres écoles à classes multip. (1er terme). (2ème terme).	
Departmental Summer School.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Evening Mining and other Technical Schools.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479	—	—		
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 373	—	—		
Universities and Colleges.....	12	—	—	325	40	365	7 344	3 220	10 564	—	—		
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	17	—	—	15	131	146	1 007	1 684	2 691	—	—	Nouveau-Brunswick (1934) Écoles des cités et des villes (1er terme). (2ème terme). Autres écoles à classes multip. (1er terme). (2ème terme).	
Business Colleges.....	8	—	—	10	16	26	166	332	498	—	—		
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	—		
Indian Schools.....	11	—	—	4	7	11	217	221	438	335	76.48		
New Brunswick (1934)													
Cities and Towns (1st Term).....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 027	—	—	Nouveau-Brunswick (1934) Écoles des cités et des villes (1er terme). (2ème terme). Autres écoles à classes multip. (1er terme). (2ème terme).	
Cities and Towns (2nd Term).....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 521	—	—		
Other Graded Schools (1st Term).....	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 175	—	—		
Other Graded Schools (2nd Term).....	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 036	—	—		

All Graded Schools (1st Term). (2nd Term).....	179 183	—	1,214 1,227	—	—	—	—	—	49,202 46,557	—	—	Toutes écoles à classes multp. (1er terme). (2ème terme).
Ungraded Schools (1st Term). (2nd Term).....	1,283 1,286	—	1,283 1,289	—	—	—	—	—	37,566 38,072	—	—	Écoles à classe unique (1er terme). (2ème terme).
All General Schools (1st Term). (2nd Term). Year.....	1,472 1,469 1,476	—	2,520 2,516	371 378	2,342 2,374	2,713 2,753	42,993 42,241	43,775 42,389	86,768 84,630 91,184	—	77-74	Toutes écoles générales (1er terme). (2ème terme). Année.
Technical Schools (day). (evening).....	6 4	—	—	32 16	26 20	58 36	815 —	709 —	1,524 818	1,225 —	80-38	Écoles techniques (de jour). (du soir).
Normal School.....	1	—	—	8	3	11	81	218	299	—	—	Écoles normales.
Universities.....	4	—	—	109	8	117	1,091	377	1,568	—	—	Universités.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools. Business Colleges.....	22 7	—	—	22 4	121 10	143 14	1,230 177	1,070 329	3,218 566	—	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées. Collèges commerciaux.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	11	—	—	1	15	16	168	160	328	260	79-26	Écoles pour Indiens.
Quebec (Primary 1933, others, 1934)												Quebec (Écoles primaires 1933, autres 1934)
Elementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners.....	6,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277,822	—	—	Écoles élémentaires catholiques.
Under control of Trustees.....	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,144	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,548	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	6,661	—	—	525	9,685	10,210	148,073	149,441	297,514	243,183	81-74	Indépendantes. Total.
Elementary Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners.....	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,786	—	—	Écoles élémentaires protestantes.
Under control of Trustees.....	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,791	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	532	—	—	110	1,539	1,649	26,721	25,372	52,093	41,890	80-41	Indépendantes. Total.
Intermediate Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,552	—	—	Écoles intermédiaires, protestantes.
Under control of Trustees.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,855	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	76	—	—	21	227	248	3,416	3,262	6,678	5,351	80-13	Indépendantes. Total.
Complementary Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners.....	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164,289	—	—	Écoles complémentaires catholiques.
Under control of Trustees.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	785	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,458	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	715	—	—	2,546	3,953	6,499	100,748	80,784	181,532	159,540	87-89	Indépendantes. Total.
High Schools, Protestant Under control of Commissioners.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,507	—	—	"High Schools", protestants.
Under control of Trustees.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,040	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	66	—	—	250	595	845	11,075	10,688	21,763	18,366	84-39	Indépendantes. Total.
Superior Schools, Catholic Under control of Commissioners.....	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,567	—	—	Écoles supérieures, catholiques.
Under control of Trustees.....	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,376	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	172	—	—	742	2,203	2,945	20,100	41,843	61,943	54,790	88-45	Sous contrôle des syndics. Indépendantes. Total.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1934 or latest year reported—Continued
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1934 ou dernier rapport—suite

Province	Number of School Districts or Institutions	Number of School Houses	Number of Class Rooms	Number of Teachers		Number of Pupils			Average Attendance	Percentage Attendance	Province	
				Nombre d'instituteurs		Nombre d'élèves						
				Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles				Total
Quebec—Con.												
Total Primary Schools under control	1,498	6,986	15,366	3,435	13,316	16,751	—	—	492,607	—	—	Quebec—fin
Roman Catholic.....	345	643	2,475	325	2,297	2,622	—	—	78,531	—	—	Total des écoles primaires contrôlées.
Total Independent Primary Schools	—	562	—	378	2,525	2,903	—	—	48,382	—	—	Total des écoles primaires indépendantes.
Roman Catholic.....	—	31	—	56	64	120	—	—	2,003	—	—	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Protestantes.
GRAND TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	—	7,629	—	3,813	15,841	19,654	268,921	272,068	540,989	457,513	84.57	GRAND TOTAL DES ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES.
Roman Catholic.....	—	583	—	381	2,562	2,943	41,212	39,322	80,534	65,607	81.47	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	—	8,222	—	4,194	18,202	22,396	310,133	311,390	621,523	523,120	84.17	Protestantes.
Total.....	23	—	—	—	71	71	1,456	1,130	2,586	2,095	81.01	Total.
Kindergarten Schools (Catholic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles maternelles (catholiques).
Schools for the Deaf and Blind—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles des sourds-muets et aveugles—
Roman Catholic.....	3	—	—	72	124	196	358	292	650	631	97.08	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	2	—	—	2	14	16	32	41	93	88	94.62	Protestantes.
School for feeble minded.....	1	—	—	20	63	83	327	211	538	410	76.21	Écoles pour les faibles d'esprit.
Normal Schools—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles normales—
Roman Catholic.....	31	—	—	187	259	446	983	1,570	2,553	2,419	94.75	Catholiques.
Protestant.....	1	—	—	5	5	10	45	251	296	277	93.58	Protestantes.
Technical Day Schools (See Table 30).....	35	—	—	—	—	—	3,479	4,765	8,244	—	—	Écoles techniques, cours du jour (Voir tableau 30).
Evening Schools (See Table 49).....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,489	—	—	Écoles du soir (Voir tableau 49).
Universities and Colleges—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Universités et collèges—
Two French Universities and affiliated colleges.	127	—	—	1,380	160	1,540	15,323	14,841	30,164	—	—	Deux universités françaises et collèges affiliés.
Two English Universities and affiliated colleges.	7	—	—	539	59	598	3,712	1,770	5,482	—	—	Deux universités anglaises et collèges affiliés.
Independent unaffiliated schools.....	26	—	—	175	—	175	1,348	—	1,348	—	—	Écoles indépendantes non-affiliées.
Independent Schools (special courses, etc.).....	48	—	—	257	53	310	3,682	1,335	4,272	5,017	85.15	Écoles indépendantes (cours spéciaux).
Indian Schools.....	30	—	—	41	53	57	791	816	1,607	1,192	74.17	Écoles pour Indiens.

Ontario—(1934, except Public and Separate) Public Schools* (1933)

Rural.....	5,654	1,867	5,751	7,118	—	—	298,756	166,106	72-65
City.....	341	1,006	4,050	3,056	—	—	271,527	173,978	78-53
Town.....	235	286	1,388	1,074	—	—	271,184	158,336	79-44
Village.....	166	145	463	608	—	—	50,881	19,880	76-90
Total.....	6,386	2,804	11,652	14,456	—	—	549,338	415,190	76-12
Roman Catholic Separate Schools* (1933)									
Rural.....	465	73	677	750	—	—	27,666	20,447	73-90
City.....	185	125	1,220	1,374	—	—	58,817	48,754	82-89
Town.....	107	28	560	588	—	—	28,519	21,649	81-64
Village.....	119	52	52	52	—	—	1,954	1,337	78-66
Total.....	776	226	2,628	2,764	—	—	114,956	92,387	80-37
Continuation Schools†.....	213	191	303	494	—	—	6,254	11,070	10,455
High Schools†.....	143	112	1,174	2,295	—	—	11,445	13,569	25,014
Collegiate Institutes†.....	—	1,121	—	—	—	—	22,376	20,623	42,999
Vocational Schools†.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,139	15,352	31,491
Day, full time.....	—	744	411	1,155	—	—	206	506	712
Day, part time.....	—	—	—	235	—	—	325	650	975
Day, special.....	—	116	119	—	—	—	16,670	16,508	33,178
Day, total.....	59	860	530	1,390	—	—	9,755	12,596	22,351
Evening Schools.....	28	274	150	424	—	—	—	—	—
Special Industrial Schools.....	—	34	32	66	908	728	1,636	—	77-80
Day, full time.....	—	2	2	2	57	39	1,732	—	—
Day, part time.....	5	36	32	68	965	767	1,800	—	—
Total.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Schools.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Night Elementary Schools.....	9	—	—	28	—	—	891	487	54-66
Night High Schools.....	8	—	—	88	—	—	2,711	—	—
Night Schools.....	8	69	39	108	713	2,055	2,768	—	—
Model Schools.....	2	—	5	8	30	81	111	—	—
Departmental Summer Schools.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	2,872	—	—
Universities and Colleges.....	41	1,736	316	2,052	18,389	8,365	26,754	—	—
Business Schools.....	68	77	95	172	1,558	3,043	4,601	—	—
Private Schools.....	96	262	540	802	4,221	7,277	11,563	—	—
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	440	—	—
Indian Schools.....	97	—	—	—	2,241	2,283	4,524	3,330	73-61

Manitoba (1934)—									
One-room High Schools.....	114	—	—	114	—	—	2,484	2,141	86-19
Two-room High Schools.....	36	—	—	72	—	—	1,634	1,420	86-90
Collegiate Departments.....	18	—	—	120	—	—	1,061	945	89-07
Collegiate Institutes.....	27	—	—	1,206	—	—	9,386	8,418	89-69
Junior High Schools.....	16	—	—	1,94	—	—	2,738	2,439	89-08
Elementary Schools.....	1,837	—	—	3,856	—	—	129,950	96,446	74-21
All general Schools.....	2,048	4,290	3,402	4,336	74,086	73,167	147,253	120,314	81-70
Normal Schools.....	3	—	—	—	100	211	811	—	—
Vocational Day Schools.....	6	—	—	100	—	—	2,874	—	—
Vocational Evening Schools.....	2	—	—	65	—	—	1,131	—	—
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,414	—	—
University and Colleges.....	7	278	26	304	2,920	1,411	4,351	—	—
Private Schools.....	8	20	39	39	1,064	2,716	5,070	—	—
Business Schools.....	36	33	169	202	2,429	2,941	5,070	—	—
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Schools.....	56	—	—	—	1,213	1,207	2,420	1,666	68-84

Ontario—(1934, écoles publiques et séparées ex-ceptées). Écoles publiques* (1933)
Rurales.....
Des cités.....
Des villes.....
Des villages.....
Des villages.....
Total.....
Écoles séparées (catholiques)* (1933)
Rurales.....
Des cités.....
Des villes.....
Des villages.....
Total.....
Écoles de continuation†
Lycées†.....
Instituts collégiaux†
Écoles professionnelles†
Cours du jour, réguliers.....
Cours du jour, irréguliers.....
Cours du jour, spéciaux.....
Cours du jour, total.....
Cours du soir.....
Écoles industrielles spéciales.....
Cours du jour, réguliers.....
Cours du jour, irréguliers.....
Total.....
Correspondance.....
Collège d'instituteurs techniques.....
Écoles élémentaires du soir.....
Écoles secondaires du soir.....
Écoles normales.....
Écoles d'été départementales.....
Universités et collèges.....
Collèges commerciaux privés.....
Écoles privées.....
Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.....
Écoles pour les Indiens.....

Manitoba (1934)—
Lycées à classe unique.....
Lycées à deux classes.....
Départements collégiaux.....
Instituts collégiaux.....
Lycées juniors.....
Lycées élémentaires.....
Toutes écoles générales.....
Écoles normales.....
Écoles techniques du jour.....
Écoles techniques du soir.....
Correspondance.....
Universités et collèges.....
Collèges commerciaux.....
Écoles privées.....
Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.....
Écoles pour les Indiens.....

Calendar year—* Année civile.
† Manual Training and Household Science Teachers are not included, Junior High School Teachers include only those teaching High School classes.—† Les professeurs de travaux manuels et de sciences ménagères non compris. Les instituteurs de lycées juniors comprennent seulement ceux enseignant dans les degrés secondaires.
‡ Enrolment figures are for the month of May.—‡ Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.
† Enrolment figures are for the month of May.—† Les chiffres de l'inscription se rapportent au mois de mai.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1934 or latest year reported—Concluded
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1934 ou dernier rapporté—fin

Province	Num-ber of School Dis-tributed or Insti-tutions	Num-ber of School Houses	Num-ber of Class Rooms	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils			Per-centage of Atten-dance	Province
				Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total		
				Hom-ines	Hom-ines	Total	Gar-çons	Filles	Total	Aver-age Atten-dance	
Saskatchewan (1934)											
Rural Elementary Schools.....	4,382	—	4,505	1,490	3,844	5,334	67,000	64,749	131,749	96,688	Saskatchewan (1934)
City Elementary Schools.....	13	—	652	—	—	—	13,578	12,792	26,370	23,341	Ecoles élémentaires rurales.
Town Elementary Schools.....	90	—	564	779	1,838	2,617	9,513	9,538	19,051	16,341	Ecoles élémentaires des cités.
Village Elementary Schools.....	389	—	1,135	2,269	5,082	7,951	18,275	18,631	36,906	30,405	Ecoles élémentaires des villages.
All Elementary Schools.....	4,874	—	6,856	2,269	5,082	7,951	108,366	105,710	214,076	166,775	Ecoles élémentaires des villages.
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	18	—	237	206	104	310	5,179	5,288	10,467	8,682	Toutes écoles élémentaires.
Vocational Schools (Day).....	3	—	—	62	24	86	1,698	1,496	3,194	—	Instituts Collégiaux et "High Schools."
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	3	—	—	41	13	54	701	547	1,248	—	Ecoles professionnelles du jour.
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles professionnelles du soir.
Normal Schools.....	3	—	—	19	12	31	208	422	630	—	Correspondance.
University and Colleges.....	11	—	—	193	38	231	2,762	1,233	3,995	—	Ecoles normales.
Business Colleges.....	15	—	—	9	15	24	205	575	780	—	Université et collèges.
Private Schools.....	40	—	—	—	—	96	623	1,196	1,819	—	Collèges commerciaux.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles privées.
Indian Schools.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	1,063	1,155	2,218	82.82	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
											Ecoles pour Indiens.
Alberta (1934)											
Cities and Towns.....	71	—	—	—	—	2,325	—	—	61,473	72,855	Alberta (1934)
Village Schools.....	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,058	86,600	Ecoles publiques des villes
Rural Schools.....	3,146	—	—	—	—	3,557	—	—	84,793	66,300	Ecoles des villages.
Total General Schools.....	3,428	—	5,732	1,798	4,114	5,912	84,593	84,331	168,924	139,155	Ecoles rurales.
Normal Schools.....	2	—	—	14	20	34	164	332	436	—	Toutes écoles générales.
Vocational Schools (Day).....	5	—	—	86	51	137	2,281	2,085	4,366	—	Ecoles techniques.
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	2	—	—	78	18	96	1,437	533	1,970	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du jour).
Correspondence.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,355	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du soir).
University and Colleges.....	7	—	—	227	28	255	1,773	846	2,619	—	Correspondance.
Business Colleges (1932).....	5	—	—	20	30	50	579	842	1,421	—	Collèges commerciaux.
Private Schools.....	41	—	—	88	108	196	1,500	1,616	3,116	87.13	Ecoles privées.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	847	982	1,829	90.54	Ecoles pour Indiens.

British Columbia (1934)										Colombie Britannique (1934)									
High Schools.....	78	94	568	417	253	670	9,287	9,645	18,932	16,212	55-63	High Schools.....							
Junior High Schools.....	8	11	165	107	106	213	3,096	3,259	6,265	5,667	90-45	Lycees juniors.....							
Superior Schools.....	40	40	135	55	80	135	1,898	1,869	3,767	3,232	85-80	Lycées supérieures.....							
City Elementary Schools.....	32	119	305	305	1,065	1,370	25,179	23,555	48,734	44,064	90-42	Écoles élémentaires des cités.....							
Rural Municipality Elementary Schools.....	24	167	537	133	422	555	9,949	9,153	19,102	17,247	90-29	Écoles rurales élémentaires des municipalités.....							
Rural and Assistant Elementary Schools.....	645	733	930	266	664	830	9,763	9,229	18,992	16,986	89-44	Toutes écoles élémentaires.....							
Total General Schools.....	827	1,164	3,612	1,283	2,590	3,873	59,082	56,710	115,792	103,408	89-31	Toutes écoles générales.....							
Normal Schools.....	2	-	-	14	8	22	98	215	313	-	-	Écoles normales.....							
Departmental Junior Schools.....	2	-	-	19	9	28	-	-	361	-	-	Écoles d'été départementales.....							
Vocational Schools (Day).....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,787	-	-	Écoles professionnelles (du jour).....							
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	40	-	-	143	67	210	3,222	2,532	5,754	-	-	Écoles professionnelles (du soir).....							
Evening Mining Classes.....	22	-	-	23	-	23	2,056	50	2,136	-	-	Cours de géologie minière, le soir.....							
Classes for Unemployed.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	Cours pour chômeurs.....							
Correspondence (Elem. and Sec.).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,878	-	-	Correspondance (Élém. et Sec.).....							
Correspondence (Unemployed).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	872	-	-	Universités et collèges.....							
University and Colleges.....	110	-	-	110	23	133	1,575	870	2,445	-	-	Universités et collèges.....							
Business Colleges.....	21	-	-	15	28	43	390	1,079	1,439	-	-	Collèges commerciaux.....							
Private Schools.....	56	-	-	69	260	329	1,694	2,685	2,473	-	-	Écoles privées.....							
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.....							
Indian Schools.....	65	-	-	-	-	-	1,804	1,864	3,668	2,754	75-08	Écoles pour Indiens.....							

¹ In addition to these were 2 junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan.

² En outre, on compte 2 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan.

³ The totals include pupils not given by sex.—³ Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-34 3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-34

NOTE.—This table is compiled from the Public Accounts of the various provinces. In addition to the amounts spent by the Department of Education it contains any expenditure towards education made by the other government departments, e.g. Dept. of Public Works—maintenance and construction of educational buildings; Dept. of Agriculture—Agricultural Schools and Colleges; Dept. of Agriculture—General—Schools for delinquents. The grants to school boards are not comparable with those shown in table 34, as the fiscal years are for different periods. The amounts listed are for the Dominion Government Agricultural Grants are not the total amount received by the Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, but only that part of the grants that appears under the expenditure headings of this table.

NOTE.—Ce tableau a été préparé à l'aide de données tirées des comptes publics des diverses provinces. Outre les sommes dépensées par les départements de l'Instruction publique, il contient toute dépense pour l'enseignement par les autres départements de l'administration, e.g. département des Travaux publics—entretien et construction d'édifices consacrés à l'enseignement; département de l'Agriculture—écoles et collèges d'agriculture; département du Procureur général—écoles correctionnelles. Les subventions aux commissions scolaires ne sont pas comparables avec celles qu'indique le tableau 34, étant donné que les années fiscales représentent des périodes différentes. Les sommes indiquées comme recettes provenant de subventions agricoles du gouvernement fédéral ne constituent pas le montant total reçu par les provinces en vertu de la loi de l'Enseignement agricole, mais seulement la partie des subventions qui tombe sous les rubriques des dépenses dans ce tableau.

Fiscal Year Ending Année terminée	Grants to School Boards or Teachers Otrois aux commissions scolaires ou aux instituteurs	Inspection	Teacher's Pension Fund Fonds de pension des instituteurs	Teacher Training Schools Ecoles normales	Education of Blind and Deaf Ecoles des aveugles et des sourds	Schools for Delinquents Ecoles correctionnelles	Agricultural Schools Ecoles d'agriculture	Universities and Colleges Universités et collèges	Administration and Education Administration de l'Instruction Publique et divers	Schools for Blind or Deaf Ecoles pour aveugles ou sourds	Schools for Delinquents Ecoles correctionnelles	Agricultural Schools Ecoles d'agriculture	Receipts—Recettes			Dom. Govt. Agricul- and Tech- nical Education Grant Otrois du gouver- nement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techni- ques	Miscel- laneous Divers	Net Expenditure Dépenses nettes
A. Prince Edward Island—																		
1914.....	130,959	5,378	1,100		2,420			13,289	20,826								15,198	158,054
1915.....	143,186	5,067	1,325		2,885			13,566	23,050								17,940	171,139
1916.....	146,825	4,059	1,546		3,870			14,409	27,416								18,991	174,539
1917.....	151,130	4,006	1,650		2,654			14,875	22,258								12,284	184,287
1918.....	145,865	3,904	1,561		1,999			15,461	18,543								17,832	176,901
1919.....	153,459	4,080	2,091		1,186			18,086	29,383								17,008	191,237
1920.....	179,284	3,700	1,546		2,096			18,565	26,366								20,832	205,649
1921.....	206,529	3,600	1,961		3,214			23,634	36,782								17,659	225,083
1922.....	236,012	3,450	1,734		2,842			20,714	27,270								17,718	253,573
1923.....	257,723	6,000	1,926		2,547			23,190	37,711								20,718	308,373
1924.....	241,921	7,200	2,307		2,982			20,832	32,931								16,026	299,147
1925.....	244,645	7,200	2,082		3,275			22,912	36,367								24,372	292,106
1926.....	242,336	7,200	2,468		4,369			22,937	42,180								26,009	295,481
1927.....	243,745	7,369	2,718		3,969			22,981	47,555								29,658	298,670
1928.....	245,479	10,232	3,141		3,667			25,689	57,271								45,832	299,647
1929.....	245,010	11,191	3,202		3,118			28,088	65,214								50,502	305,981
1930.....	249,247	12,861	3,353		3,427			29,764	51,658								52,557	297,753
1931.....	255,905	13,468	3,294		3,479			35,043	71,555								52,498	332,346
1932.....	263,034	13,433	3,891		2,922			282,944	23,969								51,884	538,309
1933.....	264,210	13,301	11,773		2,988			181,130	25,261								42,891	455,772
1934.....	262,352	13,480	10,820		2,882			51,459	28,891								27,017	342,867

Included in Miscellaneous
Compris dans Divers

B. Nova Scotia—	259,332	22,414	10,341	23,400	15,520	2,476	116,366	51,272	2,554	35,474	13,298	449,785
1814.....	289,059	22,200	11,068	21,914	19,087	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1815.....	278,439	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1816.....	281,714	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1817.....	277,920	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1818.....	269,566	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1819.....	270,612	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1820.....	276,383	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1821.....	310,612	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1822.....	329,405	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1823.....	346,305	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1824.....	348,109	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1825.....	356,859	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1826.....	365,219	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1827.....	368,579	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1828.....	419,920	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1829.....	436,757	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1830.....	444,926	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1831.....	509,462	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1832.....	545,393	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1833.....	572,570	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
1834.....	612,690	22,200	11,068	21,914	18,112	4,407	177,716	63,103	7,003	38,548	25,875	33,848
C. Brunswick												
1814.....	206,932	13,650	7,087	65,280	6,834	2,000	21,809	28,621	27,741	18,638	336,434	
1815.....	212,835	13,933	8,548	30,892	6,696	1,602	48,369	33,180	47,421	18,455	310,129	
1816.....	218,879	14,217	8,499	26,822	8,002	2,972	18,329	33,602	19,067	19,805	313,773	
1817.....	218,747	14,450	8,394	29,099	6,888	2,450	17,829	33,199	18,407	25,854	315,337	
1818.....	216,613	16,050	8,776	29,664	6,628	5,612	17,842	41,189	17,542	23,631	320,901	
1819.....	209,206	15,883	9,235	32,032	4,318	8,320	16,872	51,026	16,872	22,073	333,307	
1820.....	207,287	17,730	10,478	31,468	8,094	25,890	18,392	75,266	16,729	23,037	370,691	
1821.....	278,605	19,842	11,924	46,950	9,424	25,890	15,467	94,563	36,275	37,066	476,050	
1822.....	298,439	19,842	12,673	46,950	11,164	17,734	13,173	62,650	27,361	21,637	448,747	
1823.....	319,367	20,050	1,400	42,827	13,569	21,455	25,000	108,538	63,352	73,437	468,156	
1824.....	417,200	20,500	3,866	42,827	10,562	18,647	25,000	115,836	10,486	56,552	603,484	
1825.....	511,350	20,500	9,868	49,180	15,935	18,647	35,550	121,072	10,889	53,258	605,484	
1826.....	516,221	25,200	15,003	48,235	15,732	23,062	35,000	118,725	10,889	53,258	605,484	
1827.....	432,665	30,188	29,769	48,235	13,408	21,603	40,000	289,102	12,443	63,191	635,484	
1828.....	440,702	31,500	29,769	229,076	15,558	28,221	40,000	289,102	12,443	63,191	635,484	
1829.....	449,029	30,312	27,103	229,076	18,093	28,221	40,000	289,102	12,443	63,191	635,484	
1830.....	459,029	31,500	27,103	229,076	18,093	28,221	40,000	289,102	12,443	63,191	635,484	
1831.....	430,443	30,409	38,983	25,998	20,293	26,428	11,965	146,560	9,991	44,448	1,103,079	
1832.....	420,380	31,781	38,983	25,998	20,293	26,428	11,965	146,560	9,991	44,448	1,103,079	
1833.....	412,430	30,254	37,187	34,848	20,947	24,849	2,504	108,632	1,724	37,085	684,498	
1834.....	426,434	30,254	37,187	34,848	20,947	24,849	2,504	108,632	1,724	37,085	684,498	
												686,391

1 The insurance covering the loss of Prince of Wales College by fire is not included. The Province received the sum of \$265,051 covering losses sustained by both the college and Falconwood Hospital.

2 In Nova Scotia the receipts of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture are listed under this heading.

3 The grants for Elementary Agricultural Education are included in the New Brunswick figures.

1 L'assurance couvrant les pertes qu'a subies par le feu le Prince of Wales College n'est pas comprise. La province a reçu la somme de \$265,051 couvrant les dommages subis par ce collège et l'hôpital Falconwood.

2 Les recettes du Nova Scotia College paraissent sous cette en-tête.

3 Les octrois à l'école élémentaire d'Agriculture sont compris dans les chiffres du Nouveau Brunswick.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-34—Continued
3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-34—suite

Fiscal Year Ending — Année terminée	Expenditure—Dépenses										Receipts—Recettes						Net Expenditure Dépenses nettes
	Grants to School Boards — Octrois aux commissions scolaires	Inspection — Inspection	Teacher's Pension Fund — Fonds de pension des instituteurs	Teacher's Training Schools — Ecoles normales	Education of Blind and Deaf — Ecoles des aveugles et des sourds	Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles correctionnelles	Agricultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	Universities and Colleges — Universités et colleges	Administration and Miscellaneous — Administration de l'Instruction Publique et divers	Schools for Blind or Deaf — Ecoles pour aveugles ou sourds	Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles correctionnelles	Agricultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	Technical Education Grant — Octroi du gouvernement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techniques	Miscellaneous Divers			
D. Quebec—																	
1914.....	773,712	75,000	37,000	134,151	23,200	103,805	42,106	297,255	267,389	—	42,138	—	66,840	—	1,624,650		
1915.....	759,591	84,000	40,000	141,480	28,200	104,000	49,322	293,958	285,431	—	56,353	—	92,037	—	1,638,592		
1916.....	763,801	89,000	37,000	190,925	28,200	145,000	62,511	290,821	295,454	—	60,980	—	102,272	—	1,755,556		
1917.....	767,694	89,000	37,000	188,800	33,200	184,936	69,512	250,700	370,152	—	40,004	—	41,712	—	1,838,278		
1918.....	753,051	89,000	37,000	190,345	39,800	185,000	85,534	320,148	370,890	—	46,283	—	111,114	—	1,908,371		
1919.....	707,214	94,450	37,000	192,799	39,800	243,665	73,481	347,595	372,533	—	97,721	7,461	109,114	—	1,824,241		
1920.....	719,061	110,000	37,000	192,049	39,800	226,500	102,448	352,200	414,434	—	125,708	—	109,114	—	1,894,516		
1921.....	728,855	118,100	37,000	195,781	39,800	238,271	135,732	408,000	498,156	—	171,093	—	109,114	—	1,960,813		
1922.....	734,130	123,700	57,000	196,733	39,800	305,000	117,611	400,200	581,677	—	182,615	—	243,755	—	2,120,788		
1923.....	999,934	145,200	57,000	195,352	39,800	388,033	127,925	589,000	764,044	—	182,615	—	243,755	—	2,120,788		
1924.....	1,070,222	148,000	57,000	273,800	56,200	386,371	112,121	630,332	883,856	—	182,615	—	243,755	—	2,380,683		
1925.....	1,125,022	150,000	57,000	276,000	54,600	374,954	125,683	674,682	814,769	—	183,034	—	317,520	—	3,136,137		
1926.....	1,198,938	150,000	57,000	276,000	59,000	406,455	116,186	678,110	889,699	—	171,250	—	356,004	—	3,289,095		
1927.....	1,300,351	150,000	57,000	276,000	59,000	420,000	165,799	718,057	1,122,891	—	171,250	—	356,004	—	3,534,760		
1928.....	1,332,321	161,080	57,000	285,677	103,600	420,000	155,193	636,005	1,066,837	—	194,013	—	451,000	—	3,690,060		
1929.....	1,392,797	155,000	57,000	303,000	89,100	512,444	148,033	1,267,565	1,187,046	—	235,996	—	484,571	—	4,371,991		
1930.....	1,587,473	184,862	57,000	316,000	90,100	497,825	192,566	1,378,435	1,197,219	—	215,342	—	152,302	—	5,285,547		
1931.....	1,748,243	275,000	57,000	326,876	90,336	517,350	173,926	1,335,755	1,197,219	—	215,342	—	20,078	—	5,478,586		
1932.....	1,808,277	285,000	57,000	336,186	90,100	489,972	208,833	1,224,678	1,060,472	—	224,384	—	—	—	5,383,989		
1933.....	1,738,640	274,000	57,000	357,590	90,100	532,289	372,003	1,114,241	1,216,403	—	146,962	—	—	—	5,591,335		
1934.....	1,382,939	270,000	51,000	350,993	100,950	513,873	275,210	1,076,143	1,010,722	—	239,968	—	—	—	4,729,108		
E. Ontario—																	
1914.....	1,029,074	134,845	52,045	294,628	306,528	53,373	24,686	1,204,498	286,438	5,683	—	106,297	31,827	62,105	3,180,203		
1915.....	1,196,464	134,010	52,450	292,949	156,563	62,572	22,134	1,274,433	286,240	7,025	—	115,931	108,350	69,547	3,176,962		
1916.....	1,101,814	139,090	51,169	341,035	133,891	60,811	44,750	1,230,958	290,591	5,764	—	99,879	87,959	64,515	3,135,992		
1917.....	1,249,101	140,929	76,401	350,129	166,734	62,427	48,543	1,259,276	310,385	6,009	—	94,068	75,870	55,159	3,432,819		

1918.....	1,306,064	184,648	74,198	388,919	179,743	68,541	147,499	1,394,361	339,873	6,570	56,629	167,724	56,629	3,756,989
1919.....	1,745,106	203,200	111,284	518,734	178,993	79,899	159,630	1,497,951	369,873	8,949	61,287	224,363	61,287	4,543,600
1920.....	2,463,601	254,759	2,272,689	771,453	188,989	138,558	138,558	2,014,156	783,554	9,207	168,326	474,134	168,326	8,896,732
1921.....	3,392,739	363,689	633,162	339,388	88,569	202,865	202,865	2,778,535	783,554	24,892	111,576	594,040	111,576	8,136,469
1922.....	4,167,002	619,270	748,194	432,962	88,980	250,435	250,435	4,026,797	1,217,312	27,131	199,040	616,277	199,040	11,842,841
1923.....	4,673,002	824,127	830,608	677,931	103,046	188,214	188,214	4,767,866	1,117,814	35,330	167,953	435,778	167,953	11,091,029
1924.....	4,878,184	296,811	650,073	732,069	220,709	84,607	109,319	3,109,335	1,179,591	36,258	197,388	441,400	197,388	10,465,212
1925.....	4,770,213	310,775	707,420	732,355	220,709	302,998	95,954	3,091,275	991,627	28,552	164,673	421,400	164,673	10,388,155
1926.....	4,624,616	332,976	686,688	788,722	223,413	235,698	100,671	3,133,197	913,857	33,192	166,539	348,431	166,539	10,577,175
1927.....	4,338,975	376,377	718,432	747,891	242,453	279,456	99,398	3,155,005	979,134	40,652	175,283	343,942	175,283	10,577,175
1928.....	5,129,888	437,109	729,895	909,199	248,275	324,678	115,134	3,412,768	1,017,580	41,452	181,962	343,804	181,962	11,555,966
1929.....	5,219,383	434,397	763,419	750,563	231,954	333,550	107,073	3,587,719	1,024,747	42,154	186,472	343,804	186,472	11,957,143
1930.....	6,110,363	486,763	793,914	751,596	281,436	333,550	116,693	4,540,013	1,231,402	40,473	199,468	343,804	199,468	14,157,455
1931.....	6,462,900	597,058	872,781	776,924	271,285	357,302	114,102	5,621,641	1,231,402	46,900	258,073	343,804	258,073	15,584,587
1932.....	6,287,770	586,551	741,911	802,547	243,315	357,302	100,330	5,928,770	1,042,740	41,372	262,312	343,804	262,312	14,008,137
1933.....	6,385,601	564,116	789,708	746,410	279,922	301,729	84,551	6,328,563	1,040,339	37,055	234,428	343,804	234,428	14,926,062
1934.....	5,704,101	568,618	813,432	709,508	283,922	312,442	88,778	3,459,294	1,040,339	32,752	177,813	343,804	177,813	12,451,409
F. Manitoba—														
1914.....	432,894	65,108	111,101	33,130	97,661	31,740	1,004,949	72,280	16,887	23,140	45,452	—	45,452	1,731,644
1915.....	557,947	63,497	69,579	46,537	51,749	347,740	347,740	80,110	7,418	27,377	50,077	—	50,077	1,142,287
1916.....	526,985	64,945	70,455	78,553	50,436	463,074	463,074	104,306	3,365	18,928	47,593	—	47,593	1,195,465
1917.....	643,869	68,821	67,235	79,010	59,992	473,787	473,787	100,091	27,161	19,908	48,108	—	48,108	1,326,864
1918.....	684,518	67,815	67,378	74,757	71,224	820,183	820,183	133,961	90,735	21,650	55,883	—	55,883	1,411,635
1919.....	748,439	71,730	66,895	78,784	71,957	915,869	915,869	130,094	60,236	21,405	62,367	—	62,367	1,546,880
1920.....	89,439	81,300	102,341	93,786	90,862	1,187,456	1,187,456	138,793	57,746	14,553	65,218	5,297	65,218	3,335,476
1921.....	1,012,900	104,824	94,132	927,421	73,881	1,307,456	1,307,456	138,793	24,935	17,857	96,101	20,651	96,101	2,259,617
1922.....	784,941	78,089	70,224	335,616	73,881	829,457	829,457	176,596	53,100	32,122	178,897	23,988	178,897	2,422,290
1923.....	1,338,461	103,127	93,782	294,063	77,115	703,159	703,159	178,574	85,074	29,257	30,889	17,841	30,889	2,237,959
1924.....	1,160,366	93,841	66,960	179,079	58,916	364,667	364,667	75,752	50,828	15,867	30,889	18,741	30,889	1,340,680
1925.....	1,229,393	61,908	45,140	128,860	80,633	598,317	598,317	178,944	67,678	15,659	95,687	19,345	95,687	2,111,278
1926.....	1,178,503	90,578	73,273	178,863	70,940	475,432	475,432	199,213	65,450	26,207	89,108	20,506	89,108	2,075,435
1927.....	1,210,192	90,467	77,593	170,969	81,430	488,601	488,601	199,831	59,956	23,343	89,108	27,718	89,108	2,142,890
1928.....	1,223,512	84,540	78,715	184,246	93,898	557,671	557,671	242,210	59,956	34,449	88,587	35,462	88,587	2,351,791
1929.....	1,842,440	89,738	77,908	175,739	118,918	655,675	655,675	269,965	65,110	34,449	98,819	35,286	98,819	2,412,601
1930.....	1,351,080	99,558	77,908	175,739	118,918	655,675	655,675	269,965	65,110	34,449	98,819	35,286	98,819	2,412,601
1931.....	1,408,782	102,495	77,325	173,824	176,845	1,078,868	1,078,868	283,426	58,366	47,776	105,107	38,086	105,107	2,801,087
1932.....	1,389,381	95,670	73,952	174,418	111,645	1,078,868	1,078,868	283,426	58,366	47,776	105,107	38,086	105,107	2,801,087
1933.....	1,389,381	85,982	77,449	60,636	136,742	58,143	1,005,239	174,856	26,553	15,860	87,453	153,414	87,453	2,934,001
1934.....	1,229,962	73,717	53,076	138,152	58,197	427,938	427,938	174,339	25,915	4,578	125,135	153,414	125,135	2,507,113
G. Saskatchewan														
1914.....	886,576	70,340	298,737	8,417	374,974	108,907	374,974	108,907	32,571	—	40,571	—	40,571	1,715,380
1915.....	1,382,772	72,454	84,267	9,508	367,742	128,010	367,742	128,010	40,571	—	47,688	—	47,688	2,004,182
1916.....	728,699	77,772	45,356	12,802	196,346	139,800	196,346	139,800	41,813	—	61,992	—	61,992	1,628,962
1917.....	1,121,821	84,159	36,061	13,694	284,278	140,191	284,278	140,191	51,992	—	49,211	—	49,211	1,657,276
1918.....	1,203,482	100,054	34,062	13,955	163,509	161,225	163,509	161,225	49,211	—	34,374	—	34,374	1,955,016
1919.....	1,297,351	130,504	42,334	26,603	234,778	227,958	234,778	227,958	37,747	—	37,747	—	37,747	2,357,692
1920.....	1,448,185	159,618	76,143	27,206	465,095	250,782	465,095	250,782	37,747	—	37,747	—	37,747	3,065,086
1921.....	1,400,878	197,121	303,949	26,542	831,217	301,114	831,217	301,114	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Change in fiscal year.—* Changement dans l'année fiscale.

† The Ontario figures do not include the inspection grants to city school boards.—† Les chiffres de l'Ontario ne comprennent pas les octrois aux commissions et écoles urbaines pour inspection.

‡ The receipts of the Agricultural College are included in the Ontario figures.—‡ Les recettes du Collège de l'Agriculture sont comprises dans les chiffres de l'Ontario.

§ Less salary assessment \$26,833—1932; \$78,752—1933; \$31,531—1934.—§ Moins la répartition des salaires: \$26,833—1932; \$78,752—1933; \$31,531—1934.

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-34—Concluded
3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-34—fin

Fiscal Year Ending — Année terminée	Expenditure—Dépenses										Receipts—Recettes					Net Expenditure — Dépenses nettes
	7 Grants to School Boards — Octrois aux commissions scolaires	8 Inspection — Inspection	9 Teachers' Pension Fund — Fonds de pension des instituteurs	10 Teacher Training Schools — Ecoles normales	11 Education of Blind and Deaf — Ecoles des aveugles et des sourds	12 Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles de correctionnelles	13 Agricultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	14 Universities and Colleges — Universités et colleges	15 Administration and Miscellaneous — Administration du département de l'Instruction Publique et divers	16 Schools for Blind or Deaf — Ecoles pour aveugles ou sourds	17 Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles de correctionnelles	18 Agricultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	19 Technical and Vocational Education — Otro du gouvernement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techniques	20 Miscellaneous — Divers	21 Dom. Govt. Agricultural and Technical Education — Otro du gouvernement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techniques	
G. Saskatchewan																
1922.—Con.	1,786,927	200,170	—	464,577	34,116	35,412	—	755,325	354,513	—	—	—	—	18,342	18,342	3,568,739
1923.	2,032,968	192,154	—	121,265	35,981	33,183	—	906,155	352,567	—	—	—	—	13,127	13,127	3,600,026
1924.	1,835,487	185,361	—	94,860	49,011	33,487	—	961,526	356,174	—	—	—	—	18,397	18,397	3,584,736
1925.	1,960,408	180,169	—	90,671	44,256	29,362	—	574,113	334,467	—	1,293	—	—	17,249	17,249	3,098,316
1926.	2,598,920	200,433	—	96,747	45,390	35,720	—	902,125	344,464	—	1,332	—	—	20,084	20,084	4,065,568
1927.	2,150,337	205,624	—	101,001	54,254	34,862	—	602,496	362,425	—	2,613	—	—	18,021	18,021	3,878,941
1928.	2,550,625	204,630	—	133,026	52,191	34,784	—	645,391	354,866	—	—	—	—	17,048	17,048	3,832,397
1929.	2,510,677	216,509	—	423,422	55,961	67,672	—	677,006	363,151	—	—	—	—	25,160	25,160	4,154,340
1930.	2,553,274	227,288	—	304,829	109,975	45,883	—	807,812	361,830	—	2,020	—	—	25,306	25,306	4,239,871
1931.	2,573,171	229,309	10,198	176,202	398,405	48,215	—	865,169	447,011	—	2,947	—	—	15,311	15,311	4,514,750
1932.	2,948,522	180,204	9,013	148,892	182,598	34,005	—	593,357	474,531	—	1,624	—	—	19,944	19,944	4,401,244
1933.	1,842,741	154,997	7,825	97,659	66,454	29,512	—	513,138	264,259	—	522	—	—	66,977	66,977	2,766,264
1934.	1,584,364	150,810	9,053	87,944	58,356	23,500	—	397,438	243,259	—	—	—	—	26,770	26,770	2,378,404
H. Alberta—																
1914.	525,822	59,839	—	213,106	6,582	7,053	182,293	100,000	141,557	—	—	37,879	58,319	4,621	58,319	1,183,383
1915.	573,350	60,401	—	120,328	6,828	4,064	147,845	145,000	133,545	—	—	32,476	29,435	13,980	29,435	1,115,520
1916.	595,164	65,561	—	82,458	7,058	4,906	117,629	289,000	184,754	—	—	33,304	30,714	22,363	30,714	1,230,179
1917.	652,444	72,542	—	78,552	11,014	12,265	130,870	280,000	232,120	—	—	40,837	34,780	32,888	34,780	1,341,302
1918.	667,692	84,342	—	88,704	16,989	13,838	161,180	260,635	189,556	—	—	58,909	43,380	31,061	43,380	1,361,016
1919.	771,749	133,146	—	97,677	16,207	13,260	366,164	334,493	258,574	—	—	85,905	26,027	28,282	26,027	1,800,033
1920.	983,933	160,330	—	123,266	19,848	29,679	516,892	476,124	351,356	—	—	32,983	66,694	20,667	66,694	2,087,233
1921.	1,188,904	171,917	—	138,200	53,493	25,895	580,285	490,398	381,240	—	—	45,553	163,839	28,566	163,839	2,338,794
1922.	1,282,273	169,562	—	162,430	27,486	24,180	483,628	699,471	548,302	—	—	42,181	134,326	29,290	134,326	2,459,887
1923.	1,161,573	136,128	—	108,438	49,884	10,523	478,368	589,271	332,928	—	—	42,181	134,326	29,290	134,326	2,459,887
1924.	1,009,843	116,256	—	94,326	30,638	10,523	478,368	589,271	332,928	—	—	42,181	134,326	29,290	134,326	2,459,887
1925.	1,009,843	116,256	—	94,326	30,638	10,523	478,368	589,271	332,928	—	—	42,181	134,326	29,290	134,326	2,459,887
1926.	1,164,102	117,271	—	94,372	37,933	3,060	218,415	663,021	307,843	—	—	44,117	51,889	105,487	51,889	2,333,690
1927.	1,164,102	117,271	—	94,372	37,933	3,060	218,415	663,021	307,843	—	—	44,117	51,889	105,487	51,889	2,333,690
1928.	1,164,102	117,271	—	94,372	37,933	3,060	218,415	663,021	307,843	—	—	44,117	51,889	105,487	51,889	2,333,690

1927.....	1,246,551	121,133	99,305	36,094	474,743	691,271	334,051	—	—	50,736	79,995	119,488	2,752,929
1928*.....	443,057	28,848	19,076	7,067	62,747	183,685	56,399	—	—	20,191	—	6,561	774,127
1929.....	1,381,538	124,243	195,147	38,084	592,348	770,289	401,224	—	—	88,613	76,501	137,316	3,200,443
1930.....	1,436,266	135,933	657,535	43,509	365,936	392,914	392,914	—	—	73,152	73,853	132,183	3,557,784
1931.....	1,766,532	144,647	230,438	45,705	362,739	1,065,237	406,884	—	—	88,024	—	169,183	3,764,975
1932.....	1,339,527	139,557	164,673	50,790	282,261	913,220	356,026	—	—	67,800	—	114,844	3,093,440
1933.....	1,446,868	126,872	138,723	40,117	180,856	789,435	327,574	—	—	57,959	—	142,241	2,855,245
1934.....	1,525,652	124,229	111,623	43,851	112,002	692,112	285,622	—	—	42,962	—	152,371	2,696,741
I. Brit. Columbia													
1914.....	1,382,558	51,398	184,387	5,451	98,305	100,000	359,646	—	—	—	6,255	4,948	2,170,542
1915.....	1,282,929	49,875	304,765	7,915	32,637	169,524	339,692	—	—	—	15,000	3,611	2,165,724
1916.....	1,212,891	43,998	86,331	9,449	33,800	233,658	187,923	—	—	—	15,000	4,900	1,775,697
1917.....	1,255,695	44,161	55,186	12,587	31,476	200,000	187,923	—	—	—	15,000	4,854	1,797,114
1918.....	1,394,286	40,459	48,693	9,805	34,942	225,000	142,710	—	—	—	16,484	10,786	1,946,042
1919.....	1,476,749	39,621	58,727	13,499	37,859	271,579	135,360	—	—	—	16,484	4,044	1,927,866
1920.....	1,597,737	53,717	79,653	16,120	78,800	388,000	390,790	—	—	—	38,832	4,983	2,312,911
1921.....	2,059,130	63,089	84,037	25,031	343,045	420,000	250,651	—	—	—	55,335	6,427	3,323,960
1922.....	2,257,774	73,730	87,718	48,964	166,622	445,000	244,944	—	—	—	65,818	24,680	3,236,861
1923.....	2,252,903	74,106	96,508	44,776	166,164	455,625	241,046	860	—	—	54,932	36,823	3,232,646
1924.....	2,282,033	77,018	113,470	33,866	119,242	461,000	248,123	1,000	—	—	74,149	68,686	3,185,005
1925.....	2,369,780	74,213	104,622	33,264	115,093	461,000	248,123	1,000	—	—	40,860	69,784	3,294,451
1926.....	2,339,916	75,877	98,372	32,947	108,233	999,469	265,470	2,334	—	—	53,123	51,712	3,753,377
1927.....	2,490,447	80,344	104,682	30,159	118,394	534,834	298,213	2,334	—	—	56,627	75,365	3,423,747
1928.....	2,697,721	83,290	133,442	32,438	136,795	539,330	316,671	3,086	—	—	109,355	65,546	3,601,820
1929.....	2,965,340	96,056	117,484	36,035	131,053	566,000	260,281	3,378	—	—	119,637	78,942	3,891,843
1930.....	2,707,128	105,575	116,043	33,015	139,653	563,200	283,819	3,858	—	—	66,094	95,813	3,841,824
1931.....	2,691,869	106,225	124,863	38,600	136,852	535,100	344,605	8,575	—	—	—	111,206	3,591,563
1932.....	2,475,845	103,369	74,390	35,553	121,859	441,405	231,015	8,575	—	—	—	181,486	4,592,508
1933.....	2,475,845	103,369	69,394	34,111	124,369	253,000	231,015	7,873	—	—	—	95,680	3,750,310
1934.....	2,029,256	87,336	65,256	32,496	97,323	255,000	203,011	6,323	—	—	—	77,882	2,673,448

⁷ In British Columbia the salaries paid to teachers in assisted school districts are included.

⁸ In Saskatchewan the expenses of the Superannuation Commission. The Department of Education is reimbursed annually for this expenditure from the Superannuation Fund.

⁹ The Alberta figures represent the expenditure in connection with the boys at the Manitoba Industrial Training School.

¹⁰ In Alberta, University of Alberta debentures amounting to \$240,000, redeemed by the Province.

¹¹ The cost of construction of the Institute of Technology and Art and Normal School building is included in the Alberta figures.

¹² Including the sum of \$210,000 resulted from the sale of the Calgary Normal School.

¹³ Change in fiscal year.

¹⁴ En Colombie Britannique, comprend les salaires des instituteurs des districts scolaires assistés.

¹⁵ En Saskatchewan, les dépenses de la Commission des Pensions. Le département de l'Instruction Publique est remboursé chaque année de cette somme à même le fonds de retraite.

¹⁶ Les chiffres de l'Alberta représentent les dépenses des garçons à l'école Industrielle du Manitoba.

¹⁷ En Alberta, comprend les terres de démonstration et les dépenses pour les expositions scolaires.

¹⁸ Compté les obligations de l'université d'Alberta à un chiffre de \$240,000 acquies par la province.

¹⁹ Le coût de la construction de l'Institut de Technologie et Art and Normal School est compris dans les chiffres de l'Alberta.

²⁰ Comprend le somme de \$210,000, produit de la vente de l'École Normale de Calgary.

²¹ Changement dans l'année fiscale.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

3A.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913

3A.—Sommes versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi de l'enseignement agricole de 1913

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nou- velle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nouveau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia — Colom- bie Bri- tannique	*Veteri- nary Colleges — *Collèges de mé- decine vétéri- naire	Total
1914.....	26,530	54,289	44,510	159,482	195,733	51,730	54,296	46,095	47,335	20,000	700,000
1915.....	27,833	61,145	49,407	187,409	230,869	58,076	61,152	51,310	52,799	4,392	784,392
1916.....	29,138	68,002	54,308	215,311	266,014	64,421	68,011	56,529	58,266	5,130	885,130
1917.....	30,444	74,859	59,210	243,212	301,158	58,767	74,870	61,747	63,733	21,322	989,322
1918.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	89,113	40,864	66,966	63,949	7,425	1,053,311
1919.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	161,303	77,113	81,728	66,966	74,449	21,536	931,786
1920.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	511,303	77,113	122,598	66,966	69,199	5,882	1,301,747
1921.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	40,864	66,966	69,199	19,285	1,058,421
1922.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	122,598	33,483	69,199	17,188	1,104,570
1923.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	81,728	100,448	69,199	77,820	1,191,302
1924.....	27,068	61,733	50,939	208,339	254,002	68,666	80,422	66,938	61,843	20,000	900,000

*Ontario Veterinary College and School of Veterinary Science, Oka, Que.

*Collège Vétérinaire d'Ontario et Ecole de science vétérinaire, Oka, Qué.

3B.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Technical Education Act of 1919

3B.—Sommes versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi de l'enseignement technique de 1919

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince- Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nouveau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britan- nique	Total
1920.....	—	—	3,397	36,500	106,297	2,648	1,142	17,108	19,408	186,500
1921.....	2,701	24,193	10,408	167,887	294,112	7,268	3,534	41,438	29,134	580,675
1922.....	7,241	32,758	22,161	114,651	378,175	21,174	13,666	82,606	47,904	720,336
1923.....	5,858	33,166	17,476	128,182	314,207	25,121	18,264	71,020	34,933	648,227
1924.....	6,551	35,502	20,382	328,682	347,636	20,092	18,397	57,614	53,535	888,391
1925.....	1,951	34,624	43,041	263,400	347,636	19,500	17,249	62,216	40,860	830,477
1926.....	7,255	31,000	93,874	299,144	347,636	19,489	20,084	72,732	53,123	944,337
1927.....	7,757	31,495	76,209	403,944	347,636	20,056	18,022	85,789	56,627	1,047,535
1928.....	11,982	29,225	70,107	329,072	347,636	27,530	17,048	74,000	59,355	965,955
1929.....	20,370	47,084	48,638	372,891	347,636	28,527	25,160	92,222	169,637	1,152,165
1930.....	22,117	21,525	51,951	125,302	—	41,542	60,506	21,780	68,564	413,287
1931.....	30,790	73,670	50,026	—	—	38,621	198,290	—	—	391,397
1932.....	31,899	48,700	4,792	—	—	27,488	170,095	—	—	282,974
1933.....	29,371	50,629	—	—	—	46,169	75,567	—	—	201,736
1934.....	12,345	47,691	—	—	—	23,064	45,971	—	—	129,071

II.—PROVINCIALY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

This is naturally the longest section of statistical tables. Tables 4-31 provide data on the pupils, teachers, and costs of all publicly-controlled elementary and secondary day schools, with certain exceptions mentioned in footnotes to individual tables.

Tables 32-47 single out for special attention the work at the secondary level in these schools, giving additional information on type of school, curricula, examinations, etc.

Tables 48-53 are to be regarded in the main as addenda to Tables 4-31. Special classes for handicapped children, and evening classes are given in the ordinary schools, and their enrolment is mainly to be charged against the costs figures in Tables 29-31. But special schools for blind, deaf, mentally defective and delinquent children, and correspondence courses, are in the main not covered by these financial statements. They are generally conducted by a department of the provincial government, not by school boards, to which the statistics in Tables 4-31 pertain. In some cases, an indication of the cost is obtainable in Table 3.

Tables 54-58 give information on some of the education influences outside of the regular schools which affect large numbers of children, and which in some measure work in co-operation with the schools. The list of organizations here covered is not exhaustive, but includes only some for which it has been possible to obtain statistical records.

II.—ÉCOLES RELEVANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE

Il s'agit ici, bien entendu, de la section la plus longue des tableaux statistiques. Les tableaux 4-31 contiennent des données relatives aux élèves, aux instituteurs et aux dépenses de toutes les écoles régulières, tant élémentaires que secondaires, qui tombent sous la juridiction provinciale, sauf quelques exceptions dont il est fait mention dans les renvois aux tableaux respectifs.

Les tableaux 32-47 traitent spécialement des cours secondaires donnés dans ces écoles et contiennent en plus des renseignements sur la catégorie d'écoles, le programme, les examens, etc.

Les tableaux 48-53 peuvent être considérés en général comme suppléments aux tableaux 4-31. Des cours spéciaux pour les enfants déshérités ainsi que des cours du soir sont donnés dans les écoles ordinaires, et leurs inscriptions sont débitées dans les dépenses figurant dans les tableaux 29-31. Mais les écoles spéciales pour aveugles, sourds, arriérés et jeunes délinquants, ainsi que les cours par correspondance ne sont généralement pas couverts dans les tableaux financiers. Ces cours sont dirigés d'ordinaire par un département du gouvernement provincial et non pas par les commissions scolaires qui font l'objet des tableaux 4-31. Dans quelques cas, le tableau 3 donne une idée des dépenses.

Les tableaux 54-58 contiennent des données sur quelques-unes des organisations éducationnelles extra-scolaires qui s'occupent de bon nombre d'enfants, organisations qui jusqu'à un certain point collaborent avec les écoles. La liste des organisations que nous donnons est loin d'être complète; elle ne comprend que les cas où il a été possible d'obtenir des données statistiques.

4.—Historical Summary of Enrolment in Publicly Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces

4.—Relevé rétrospectif des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

Year — Année	Total Number Enrolled—Inscriptions—1854-1934									
	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. — C.-B.	Nine Provinces — Neuf provinces
1854.....	-	-	-	-	282,209	-	-	-	-	-
1864.....	-	-	-	-	377,184	-	-	-	-	-
1867.....	-	65,896	31,364	-	407,339	-	-	-	-	718,000
1868.....	-	68,612	31,988	205,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869.....	-	74,130	33,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870.....	-	75,279	34,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871.....	-	75,995	33,981	-	-	817	-	-	-	803,000
1872.....	-	73,638	39,837	-	462,630	-	-	-	-	-
1873.....	-	74,297	42,611	216,992	-	-	-	-	1,028	-
1874.....	-	76,277	45,561	-	-	-	-	-	1,248	-
1875.....	-	79,123	62,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,403	-
1876.....	-	79,813	64,689	-	499,078	2,734	-	-	1,685	-
1877.....	16,109	82,364	67,803	-	500,089	-	-	-	1,988	-
1878.....	19,240	82,846	68,780	226,322	499,589	-	-	-	2,198	-
1879.....	19,904	82,998	71,764	-	499,148	-	-	-	2,301	-
1880.....	21,054	76,393	65,598	-	495,955	-	-	-	2,462	-
1881.....	21,601	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	4,919	-	-	2,571	-
1882.....	21,289	79,042	63,793	229,230	483,860	6,972	-	-	2,653	-
1883.....	21,495	80,477	66,775	238,514	476,212	10,331	-	-	2,693	-
1884.....	21,843	82,153	68,928	243,365	479,654	11,708	-	-	3,420	-
1885.....	21,983	84,025	72,967	247,875	486,708	13,074	-	-	4,027	-
1886.....	22,414	85,714	68,365	-	502,840	15,926	2,553	-	4,471	-
1887.....	22,460	85,474	68,533	255,259	510,671	16,940	3,144	5,345	967,876	-
1888.....	22,478	84,534	68,268	257,829	513,065	18,000	3,453	6,372	973,999	-
1889.....	23,045	84,429	68,221	-	519,457	18,358	4,574	6,796	-	-
1890.....	22,530	85,482	68,523	260,768	515,960	23,256	5,389	8,042	993,950	-
1891.....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	-	23,871	5,652	9,260	-	-
1892.....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	10,773	993,383	-
1893.....	22,292	94,899	-	267,202	504,123	28,706	8,214	11,496	-	-
1894.....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	10,721	12,613	1,028,225	-
1895.....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	11,972	13,482	1,047,784	-
1896.....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,796	14,460	1,056,809	-
1897.....	21,845	100,847	66,917	297,328	507,167	39,841	14,576	15,798	1,064,319	-
1898.....	21,852	101,203	68,239	304,197	501,495	44,070	16,754	17,648	1,075,458	-
1899.....	21,550	100,617	68,579	307,267	493,483	48,660	18,801	19,185	1,078,142	-
1900.....	21,289	100,129	67,159	311,253	494,217	50,460	20,343	21,531	1,086,381	-
1901.....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	23,837	23,615	1,092,633	-
1902.....	20,803	99,059	67,425	321,288	490,860	54,056	27,441	23,901	1,104,833	-
1903.....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	24,499	1,113,837	-
1904.....	19,031	96,856	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,033	25,787	1,120,606	-
1905.....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,910
1906.....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907.....	19,036	100,007	66,422	347,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	34,338	30,039	1,196,013
1908.....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,056	39,653	33,223	1,230,073
1909.....	18,073	101,680	67,135	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,154
1910.....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,309,984
1911.....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,361,205
1912.....	17,078	103,984	69,199	400,036	527,570	-	81,896	70,414	50,170	-
1913.....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	544,138	83,679	101,463	79,909	67,384	1,470,844
1914.....	17,439	106,351	70,622	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,968	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915.....	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	571,387	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,603,032
1916.....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,853	563,727	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,626,144
1917.....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,650,600
1918.....	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,933	569,394	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,674,943
1919.....	17,587	106,982	71,029	492,829	589,514	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,395
1920.....	17,354	108,096	72,988	504,914	609,849	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,826,571
1921.....	17,510	109,453	73,771	518,410	637,467	129,015	184,871	124,328	85,950	1,880,805
1922.....	18,323	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,880	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923.....	17,742	114,458	78,887	545,559	677,106	142,369	194,313	145,803	94,888	2,009,125
1924.....	17,742	112,594	79,452	547,830	682,906	144,491	204,154	145,312	96,204	2,029,274
1925.....	17,281	112,594	80,360	555,721	692,653	145,834	206,595	145,692	97,954	2,054,588
1926.....	17,427	112,352	81,330	559,198	703,614	148,279	213,404	148,245	101,688	2,085,473
1927.....	17,324	112,391	81,916	563,704	720,625	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,119,634
1928.....	17,214	112,898	83,271	571,135	731,258	150,883	223,409	155,741	108,179	2,153,623
1929.....	17,180	113,309	84,370	582,661	738,477	150,517	227,263	161,235	109,558	2,184,570
1930.....	17,277	113,860	87,308	589,286	756,812	151,846	230,434	164,519	111,017	2,220,359
1931.....	17,506	115,511	88,836	606,120	772,388	153,553	238,492	165,786	113,914	2,264,106
1932.....	17,846	116,041	89,755	618,597	778,972	151,927	239,193	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933.....	18,247	117,238	90,888	624,045	774,868	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	2,287,171
1934.....	18,358	117,839	92,708	-	-	147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	-

¹ Half yearly only.—² Six mois seulement.

Note on Quebec.—The Quebec figures in this and the next table include private or independent schools. The figures for other provinces do not. Thus when comparing enrolment or attendance with the cost of publicly-controlled schools in Table 34, etc., the pupils in Quebec independent schools (See Table 80) should be deducted from the total above.

Notes sur Québec.—Les chiffres du Québec dans ce tableau et le suivant comprennent les écoles privées ou indépendantes. Les chiffres des autres provinces ne les comprennent pas. Ainsi, en faisant des comparaisons sur les inscriptions ou la fréquentation avec les dépenses des écoles sous le contrôle public, du tableau 34 etc., il faut déduire les élèves des écoles indépendantes du Québec du total ci-dessus. (Voir tableau 80).

5.—Historical Summary of Average Attendance in Publicly-Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces
5.—Rélevé rétrospectif de la fréquentation moyenne des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

Year Année	Average Daily Attendance—Fréquentation moyenne—1867-1934										Nine Provinces — Neuf provinces
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B.	Que. Qué.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. C.-B.		
1854.....	-	-	-	-	204,168	-	-	-	-	-	
1864.....	-	-	-	-	371,695	-	-	-	-	-	
1867.....	-	36,943	-	-	167,107	-	-	-	-	-	
1868.....	-	39,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1869.....	-	43,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1870.....	-	42,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1871.....	-	43,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1872.....	-	40,806	-	-	193,163	-	-	-	-	-	
1873.....	-	41,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	
1874.....	-	44,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	
1875.....	-	44,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	
1876.....	-	45,373	-	-	217,202	-	-	-	-	984	
1877.....	9,303	46,690	-	-	222,385	-	-	-	-	1,260	
1878.....	10,401	48,951	-	-	230,586	-	-	-	-	1,396	
1879.....	10,713	45,856	-	-	226,434	-	-	-	-	1,316	
1880.....	11,285	42,580	-	-	227,324	-	-	-	-	1,294	
1881.....	11,924	43,461	-	-	222,534	-	-	-	-	1,367	
1882.....	11,285	43,746	-	-	220,756	-	-	-	-	1,359	
1883.....	11,759	45,650	-	-	222,015	5,064	-	-	-	1,383	
1884.....	11,964	47,280	-	-	229,163	6,520	-	-	-	1,809	
1885.....	12,166	48,398	-	-	234,114	7,847	-	-	-	2,090	
1886.....	12,612	51,142	32,974	-	247,842	8,611	-	-	-	2,481	
1887.....	12,325	50,055	33,141	190,857	255,379	9,715	-	-	-	2,873	
1888.....	12,248	48,707	32,237	192,045	256,253	9,856	-	-	-	3,093	
1889.....	13,159	50,038	31,741	-	264,741	11,242	-	-	-	3,681	
1890.....	12,490	49,620	33,489	202,360	262,744	11,627	-	-	-	4,334	
1891.....	12,898	49,347	34,071	204,190	-	12,443	-	-	-	5,135	
1892.....	12,986	50,975	35,133	205,623	267,532	12,976	-	-	-	6,227	
1893.....	12,960	50,103	-	206,487	273,259	14,180	-	-	-	7,111	
1894.....	12,849	51,152	37,076	206,143	282,918	16,260	-	-	-	7,786	
1895.....	13,250	54,007	38,138	221,168	286,593	19,516	-	-	-	8,610	
1896.....	13,412	54,016	37,839	220,969	-	20,247	-	-	-	9,254	
1897.....	12,978	54,922	37,337	222,322	288,432	21,500	-	-	-	10,000	
1898.....	13,377	57,771	38,492	227,016	287,432	24,958	-	-	-	11,056	
1899.....	12,941	55,919	38,240	229,588	282,333	25,458	-	-	-	12,304	
1900.....	13,167	56,224	37,886	-	275,915	27,870	-	-	-	13,438	
1901.....	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550	-	-	-	15,335	
1902.....	12,884	55,438	38,657	236,924	275,970	28,306	-	-	-	16,627	
1903.....	12,812	55,213	38,632	243,123	275,385	36,479	16,321	-	-	16,627	
1904.....	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,918	-	-	17,071	
1905.....	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	-	18,871	
1906.....	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	-	19,809	
1907.....	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	-	20,459	
1908.....	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	-	23,473	
1909.....	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	-	25,662	
1910.....	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	-	28,423	
1911.....	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	-	32,517	
1912.....	10,916	63,640	43,685	314,520	323,358	-	49,932	39,226	-	37,384	
1913.....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	340,223	48,163	56,009	45,882	-	43,072	
1914.....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	357,519	58,778	65,009	54,582	-	49,090	
1915.....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	367,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	-	52,494	
1916.....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,754	366,891	66,561	71,522	60,271	-	50,880	
1917.....	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,868	371,129	69,209	88,758	65,374	-	52,577	
1918.....	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,426	382,506	69,968	91,010	68,489	-	54,748	
1919.....	10,908	65,906	45,797	370,710	391,539	72,072	98,791	74,776	-	56,692	
1920.....	10,991	66,442	46,950	379,319	398,264	88,563	101,355	82,417	-	59,791	
1921.....	11,446	78,238	49,714	401,655	450,656	86,137	113,412	89,401	-	68,597	
1922.....	12,338	79,410	51,668	426,466	475,591	95,433	119,041	100,515	-	75,528	
1923.....	11,763	83,472	53,745	426,935	482,068	98,787	130,499	103,612	-	77,752	
1924.....	11,783	79,509	58,366	430,185	496,673	103,775	139,782	104,003	-	79,262	
1925.....	12,259	80,318	58,397	443,741	508,044	104,312	144,650	105,978	-	82,721	
1926.....	11,523	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	108,881	-	85,293	
1927.....	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	-	88,306	
1928.....	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	-	91,760	
1929.....	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	553,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	-	94,410	
1930.....	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,632	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	-	96,196	
1931.....	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	-	99,375	
1932.....	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	-	103,510	
1933.....	13,810	93,866	72,204	524,984	613,084	121,190	175,002	137,558	-	104,978	
1934.....	13,399	93,294	72,109	-	-	120,314	175,457	139,155	-	103,408	

Note on Quebec.—See the preceding table.

Note sur Québec.—Voir tableau précédent.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

6.—Attendance of Pupils in six provinces—Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

Province	Number Attending—Nombre d'élèves fréquentant													Total(2)
	Year	20 days	20-39 days	40-59 days	60-79 days	80-99 days	100-119 days	120-139 days	140-159 days	160-179 days	180-199 days	200 ¹ days		
	Année	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours	jours		
P.E.I.— I.P.-E.	1923	817	1,084	1,029	1,088	1,263	1,424	1,745	2,420	3,166	3,549	125	17,710	
	1924	684	834	841	985	1,094	1,331	1,717	2,264	3,230	4,120	260	17,360	
	1925	516	789	799	903	978	1,291	1,573	2,294	3,835	4,172	261	17,411	
	1926	638	906	844	919	1,118	1,291	1,629	2,185	2,960	4,522	322	17,334	
	1927	583	861	862	889	1,011	1,221	1,701	2,357	3,266	3,797	336	16,884	
	1928	489	827	789	867	935	1,250	1,585	2,233	3,356	4,267	238	16,836	
	1929	518	762	804	808	957	1,241	1,720	2,484	3,940	3,611	93	17,161	
	1930	500	713	748	795	971	1,123	1,500	2,208	3,034	3,121	197	14,997	
	1931	436	719	744	706	854	1,091	1,510	2,250	3,529	4,974	359	17,386	
	1932	435	651	670	629	814	1,036	1,342	2,125	3,577	5,604	671	17,761	
1933	510	628	613	657	732	923	1,167	1,893	3,286	5,909	674	17,047		
1934	676	750	711	684	901	995	1,399	1,988	3,498	6,190	483	18,324		
N.S.— N.-E.	1923	4,890	6,650	6,274	6,128	6,867	7,974	10,276	15,225	23,812	25,013	1,349	114,458	
	1924	4,711	6,210	5,665	5,383	5,723	6,807	8,996	13,878	23,338	29,163	1,720	111,594	
	1925	4,321	5,593	5,290	4,927	5,177	6,682	9,240	14,289	25,719	30,114	1,000	112,352	
	1926	4,224	5,685	5,221	5,006	5,420	6,759	9,480	15,356	26,819	27,520	901	112,391	
	1927	3,890	5,534	5,063	4,841	5,257	6,514	9,308	16,024	27,361	28,249	515	112,556	
	1928	3,710	5,290	5,092	4,771	5,249	6,422	8,726	13,977	24,721	34,015	925	112,898	
	1929	3,380	4,885	4,880	4,864	5,291	6,605	9,365	14,991	26,478	30,858	1,577	113,309	
	1930	3,143	4,633	4,475	4,296	4,691	5,739	8,398	13,394	25,198	38,266	1,627	113,860	
	1931	2,737	4,323	4,256	4,027	4,495	5,836	8,437	14,598	27,754	37,888	1,160	115,511	
	1932	2,241	3,402	3,582	3,837	4,348	5,430	7,906	13,581	27,573	42,405	1,736	116,041	
	1933	1,884	2,861	3,180	3,332	4,175	5,469	6,667	11,774	25,374	50,829	2,593	117,238	
	1934	2,060	3,171	3,265	3,603	4,282	5,038	7,525	13,116	26,399	47,455	1,925	117,639	
	N.B.— N.-B.	1923	2,620	4,712	4,590	5,019	5,026	6,089	5,937	8,372	12,612	19,129	1,571	75,677
		1924	2,362	4,140	4,007	4,231	4,463	5,751	5,971	8,411	14,178	22,447	1,412	77,373
1925		1,972	3,801	4,185	4,256	4,059	5,426	5,907	8,273	13,748	24,493	2,714	78,534	
1926		2,635	4,342	4,379	4,545	4,374	5,516	5,767	8,532	14,702	23,827	1,501	80,120	
1927		2,372	3,916	4,248	4,323	3,986	5,259	5,944	7,914	13,108	25,725	4,034	80,829	
1928		2,382	4,076	4,097	4,189	4,064	5,553	6,004	9,094	16,437	24,725	1,372	82,275	
1929		2,333	3,801	3,943	4,058	4,224	5,229	5,921	9,015	15,928	27,419	1,503	83,663	
1930		2,153	3,871	3,714	3,989	3,723	5,093	5,889	9,014	16,561	29,443	2,129	85,667	
1931		1,911	3,371	3,717	3,678	3,315	4,731	5,361	8,047	13,993	33,979	4,234	86,397	
1932		1,734	3,247	3,419	3,532	3,309	4,965	5,876	9,491	20,766	31,289	19	87,345	
1933		1,653	3,441	3,164	3,781	3,260	4,721	5,616	8,934	18,040	34,745	—	87,655	
1934		2,110	4,063	4,088	4,372	3,825	5,279	6,027	9,500	19,601	31,399	36	90,302	
Saskat- chewan ⁴		1921	8,822	11,343	12,761	14,906	14,393	18,046	17,656	19,411	26,141	29,694	4,735	177,908
		1922	9,568	14,015	14,918	10,882	10,913	13,325	14,923	19,118	26,543	35,237	8,047	176,989
	1923	9,387	14,088	15,599	10,617	10,847	13,165	15,196	21,023	32,708	43,124	7,214	192,968	
	1924	9,424	14,553	15,039	10,933	10,239	11,933	13,599	19,681	32,494	53,898	12,041	203,834	
	1925	8,272	12,997	15,500	9,697	9,957	11,286	13,091	19,989	34,922	60,138	10,315	206,164	
	1926	8,661	12,682	16,000	10,033	10,162	10,758	12,933	19,996	38,026	62,350	11,281	212,882	
	1927	8,883	13,884	14,748	10,065	9,990	11,651	14,592	22,647	39,812	60,380	10,467	217,119	
	1928	8,311	11,728	15,831	9,693	9,725	11,118	13,483	20,494	37,873	68,179	15,319	221,754	
	1929	7,745	11,654	15,347	9,594	9,069	10,596	13,554	22,230	45,760	70,405	10,296	227,632	
	1930	6,922	11,749	12,815	8,006	7,665	8,968	11,034	18,990	42,043	83,687	16,035	228,434	
	1931	5,841	8,819	12,668	7,436	7,325	8,001	10,330	17,140	40,599	96,396	15,166	230,492	
	1932	5,680	8,854	10,837	7,926	7,517	8,020	12,554	22,768	47,553	89,353	6,973	229,193	
	1933	5,277	9,584	9,701	6,729	7,279	8,455	12,244	24,005	51,111	86,589	4,383	225,992	
	1934	5,486	8,396	10,163	6,458	6,612	7,710	11,515	20,599	47,634	95,452	4,235	224,543	
Alberta ⁵	1922	5,637	9,803	10,343	8,240	8,932	10,203	10,719	14,832	24,199	37,104	2,890	142,902	
	1923	6,151	9,709	10,571	8,474	9,197	10,129	10,868	14,914	25,536	39,811	2,685	148,045	
	1924	5,668	9,517	9,083	7,974	8,091	9,925	11,114	15,537	26,869	41,320	2,275	147,373	
	1925	4,957	8,409	9,029	6,814	6,936	8,715	10,521	15,532	28,687	45,893	2,303	147,796	
	1926	4,725	7,758	9,254	6,539	6,458	8,399	9,859	14,932	30,048	50,774	1,780	150,526	
	1927	4,361	8,349	8,404	6,123	6,318	8,079	10,280	16,012	29,333	54,164	2,957	154,380	
	1928	4,900	7,478	8,534	6,075	6,361	8,329	10,526	17,980	43,628	63,683	1,592	159,086	
	1929	4,632	7,307	8,959	6,169	5,831	7,990	10,637	17,873	40,937	52,446	1,069	164,850	
	1930	4,159	7,588	7,056	5,471	4,672	6,717	8,266	14,670	35,717	72,307	1,453	168,076	
	1931	3,265	5,206	6,692	4,626	4,173	5,688	6,856	12,448	34,944	82,934	1,898	168,730	
	1932	2,773	4,919	6,171	4,142	3,662	5,187	7,482	12,638	31,760	85,055	7,006	170,795	
	1933	2,863	5,450	5,572	3,944	3,827	5,284	7,463	15,290	40,470	80,328	954	171,445	
	1934	2,878	4,781	5,864	3,868	3,794	5,149	7,427	14,092	38,401	85,117	669	172,040	
	Manitoba		(20-49)		(50-99)		(100-149)		(150-174)		(175-199)			
1921		19,408		18,439		24,979		24,636		39,279		2,274	129,015	
1922		20,402		16,480		25,254		25,579		46,428		2,733	136,876	
1923		19,673		18,886		27,450		28,220		47,374		766	142,369	
1924		20,121		16,792		24,112		25,902		56,495		1,069	144,491	
1925		19,649		16,661		25,401		25,277		55,191		655	145,834	
1926		17,668		16,455		26,053		27,183		59,407		1,513	148,279	
1927		19,167		15,780		27,247		25,969		58,850		1,750	148,763	
1928		16,361		13,780		23,211		25,598		69,232		2,701	150,883	
1929		14,539		14,850		28,880		51,719		39,928		601	150,517	
1930		15,504		11,128		20,557		29,512		74,402		743	151,846	
1931		12,817		10,654		19,099		30,972		79,064		947	153,553	
1932		9,376		9,933		17,789		28,215		83,792		2,822	151,927	
1933		11,307		8,532		22,014		36,696		70,729		792	150,070	
1934		8,582		9,069		18,775		31,467		78,551		807	147,253	

¹ Includes over 200 days. ² The totals include those unclassified. ³ Exclusive of Charlottetown City. ⁴ Exclusive of secondary schools up to 1923. ⁵ Exclusive of the Town of Summerside. ⁶ Including Private Schools from 1925.

¹ Comprend plus de 200 jours. ² Les totaux comprennent les élèves non classifiés. ³ Sans compter la ville de Charlottetown. ⁴ A l'exclusion des écoles secondaires jusqu'à 1923. ⁵ Sans compter la ville de Summerside. ⁶ Comprendant les écoles privées depuis 1925.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1931
7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1931

	Total Population 1931	Population 5-19 1931			School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance	Secondary Grade Enrolment Inscription du degré secondaire			Population 15-19 1931		
		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Comtés ou division de recense- ment—														
Prince Edward Island.....	88,008	14,203	13,666	27,869	9,227	9,131	18,358	13,399	1,631	1,510	2,541	4,632	4,272	8,904
Kings.....	19,147	3,214	3,009	6,223	1,999	2,094	4,093	2,847	265	273	538	1,067	914	1,981
Prince.....	31,500	5,384	5,100	10,484	3,366	3,284	6,649	4,803	362	541	903	1,756	1,549	3,305
Queens.....	37,391	5,605	5,557	11,162	3,863	3,753	7,616	5,749	464	596	1,060	1,809	1,809	3,618
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	85,067	81,956	167,023	58,724	59,115	117,839	93,294	7,267	10,051	17,318	27,382	25,917	53,299
Annapolis.....	16,297	2,456	2,310	4,766	1,832	1,834	3,666	2,877	288	419	707	815	790	1,605
Antigonish.....	10,073	1,705	1,604	3,309	1,072	1,156	2,228	1,648	169	291	460	563	541	1,134
Cape Breton.....	32,419	16,602	16,330	32,932	11,694	11,818	23,512	19,262	3,391	1,640	5,031	5,207	5,235	10,442
Colchester.....	25,051	4,023	4,006	8,029	2,981	3,051	6,032	4,738	445	690	1,135	1,298	1,352	2,650
Cumberland.....	38,366	6,084	5,763	11,847	4,222	4,240	8,462	6,738	587	804	1,391	2,050	1,883	3,933
Halifax.....	18,353	3,122	2,909	6,031	1,935	2,032	4,017	3,188	177	332	509	1,026	860	1,886
Digby and Clare.....	15,443	2,584	2,254	4,838	1,675	1,567	3,242	2,429	176	260	436	800	696	1,496
Guysborough.....	100,204	15,265	15,499	30,764	11,216	11,163	22,369	18,162	1,133	1,531	2,664	4,726	4,956	9,682
Hants.....	19,393	3,271	3,076	6,347	2,375	2,416	4,791	3,722	292	434	726	1,018	875	1,893
Inverness.....	21,055	3,649	3,765	7,522	2,552	2,422	4,974	3,663	325	509	834	1,326	1,108	2,434
Kings.....	24,357	5,042	5,042	10,084	2,850	2,943	5,793	4,402	368	553	951	1,296	1,175	2,471
Lunenburg.....	31,674	5,426	5,899	11,325	3,394	3,598	6,992	5,455	404	650	1,064	1,647	1,512	3,159
Pictou.....	39,018	6,295	5,902	12,197	3,874	3,912	7,786	6,141	718	853	1,571	2,135	1,917	4,052
Queens.....	10,612	1,635	1,622	3,257	1,144	1,196	2,340	1,888	106	174	280	540	510	1,050
Richmond.....	11,093	2,011	1,812	3,823	1,150	1,110	2,260	1,615	111	133	244	672	513	1,185
Shelburne.....	12,485	2,144	1,967	4,111	1,505	1,451	2,956	2,301	180	242	422	661	583	1,244
Victoria.....	8,009	1,323	1,216	2,539	792	836	1,628	1,202	117	177	294	440	360	800
Yarmouth and Argyle.....	20,839	3,620	3,429	7,049	2,411	2,380	4,791	3,863	280	329	609	1,132	1,051	2,183
New Brunswick.....	408,219	71,323	68,651	139,974	45,900	45,926	91,826	71,035	3,440	4,459	7,939	21,943	20,906	42,849
Albert.....	7,679	1,303	1,186	2,494	932	933	1,915	1,428	62	84	146	183	175	358
Carleton.....	20,796	3,541	3,304	6,845	2,669	2,748	5,417	4,034	288	370	658	1,099	1,023	2,122
Charlotte.....	21,337	3,189	3,114	6,303	2,229	2,233	4,462	3,491	158	196	354	1,065	1,030	2,095
Gloucester.....	41,914	8,365	8,110	16,475	4,624	4,580	9,204	6,146	101	104	205	2,445	2,263	4,708
Kent.....	23,478	4,651	4,297	8,948	2,614	2,441	5,055	3,653	57	102	159	1,398	1,218	2,616
Kings.....	19,807	3,285	2,986	6,271	2,296	2,232	4,528	3,440	183	255	438	1,062	888	1,950
Madawaska.....	24,527	4,760	4,790	9,550	2,790	2,845	5,635	4,483	148	145	285	1,404	1,348	2,752
Northumberland.....	34,124	6,488	6,173	12,661	3,543	3,605	7,148	5,499	151	305	480	1,069	1,072	2,141
Queens.....	11,219	1,962	1,700	3,662	1,289	1,172	2,461	1,809	152	339	593	1,559	1,414	3,003
Restigouche.....	29,859	5,613	5,574	11,187	2,923	3,092	6,015	4,540	917	1,171	2,088	2,787	2,961	5,748
St. John.....	61,613	8,881	8,841	17,722	6,637	6,071	13,308	11,240	311	1,171	2,080	2,787	2,961	5,748
Sunbury.....	6,999	1,227	1,147	2,374	732	834	1,566	1,192	99	137	236	888	756	1,644
Victoria.....	14,907	2,951	2,722	5,673	1,832	1,833	3,665	2,838	99	137	236	888	756	1,644
Westmorland.....	57,596	9,869	9,554	19,423	6,940	6,832	13,771	11,279	550	706	1,256	3,036	2,949	5,985
York.....	32,454	5,233	5,123	10,356	3,751	3,815	7,566	6,032	365	392	757	1,667	1,665	3,332

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

7—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1934—Continued
7—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1934—suite

A. County or Census Division— Comtés ou division de recensement.	Total Population 1931	Population 5-19 1931			School Enrolment Inscription scolaire			Average Attendance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment Inscription du degré secondaire			Population 15-19 1931		
		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
Quebec.....	2,874,255	482,535	485,672	959,510	310,133	311,390	621,523	530,120	—	—	147,536	152,319	299,855	
Abitibi.....	23,692	4,510	4,242	8,752	2,406	2,312	4,718	3,740	—	—	—	—	2,412	
Argenteuil.....	18,976	3,876	3,022	6,898	2,725	2,725	4,667	4,019	—	—	—	—	1,914	
Arthabaska.....	27,159	5,126	5,104	10,230	3,560	3,333	6,893	5,925	—	—	—	—	3,194	
Bagot.....	16,914	3,037	2,966	6,003	1,896	2,104	4,000	3,407	—	—	—	—	1,891	
Beauce.....	44,793	8,009	8,911	17,920	5,153	5,119	10,272	8,670	—	—	—	—	1,771	
Beauharais.....	25,163	3,884	3,712	7,596	2,552	2,382	4,964	4,275	—	—	—	—	2,574	
Bellechasse.....	22,006	4,371	4,197	8,568	2,635	2,814	5,449	4,375	—	—	—	—	1,233	
Berthier.....	19,506	3,518	3,502	7,020	2,565	2,426	4,991	4,257	—	—	—	—	1,231	
Bonaventure.....	32,432	6,274	6,120	12,394	3,334	3,530	6,864	5,049	—	—	—	—	1,068	
Bonneville.....	12,433	2,107	1,821	3,928	1,197	1,200	2,397	1,889	—	—	—	—	1,075	
Chamby.....	26,801	4,541	4,358	8,899	3,336	3,176	6,512	5,480	—	—	—	—	1,715	
Champlain.....	59,935	11,295	11,456	22,751	7,479	7,478	14,957	13,340	—	—	—	—	3,139	
Châteauguay.....	22,940	4,373	4,351	8,754	2,483	2,565	5,048	4,135	—	—	—	—	1,262	
Chicoutimi.....	13,125	2,138	2,109	4,247	1,445	1,663	3,108	2,581	—	—	—	—	1,303	
Compton.....	55,724	10,754	10,865	21,619	6,802	6,483	13,285	11,080	—	—	—	—	2,735	
Deux Montagnes.....	21,917	4,002	3,832	7,834	2,409	2,540	4,949	4,035	—	—	—	—	649	
Dorchester.....	24,384	2,428	2,410	4,838	1,469	1,615	3,084	2,584	—	—	—	—	731	
Drummond.....	26,794	5,684	5,426	11,110	3,629	3,199	6,828	5,885	—	—	—	—	1,237	
Frontenac.....	26,179	4,797	4,700	9,497	3,198	3,002	6,200	5,329	—	—	—	—	1,588	
Frontenac.....	26,681	5,368	5,116	10,484	3,122	3,081	6,202	5,215	—	—	—	—	3,273	
Gaspé.....	45,617	9,068	8,662	17,730	4,881	4,915	9,796	7,821	—	—	—	—	1,451	
Hull*.....	63,870	11,577	11,269	22,846	6,782	6,766	13,548	16,821	—	—	—	—	1,558	
Huntingdon.....	12,345	1,975	1,881	3,856	1,135	1,198	2,333	1,854	—	—	—	—	1,405	
Iberville.....	9,402	1,745	1,649	3,394	1,159	1,167	2,326	1,833	—	—	—	—	3,023	
Joliette.....	27,585	4,767	5,019	9,786	3,533	3,785	7,318	6,104	—	—	—	—	2,757	
Kamouraska.....	23,954	4,666	4,604	9,270	2,637	3,032	5,669	4,648	—	—	—	—	3,417	
Labelle.....	20,140	4,001	3,872	7,872	2,637	3,032	5,669	4,648	—	—	—	—	654	
Lac St. Jean.....	50,253	10,076	9,756	19,832	5,987	5,833	11,820	9,881	—	—	—	—	522	
Laprairie.....	13,491	2,502	2,260	4,762	1,390	1,402	2,792	2,350	—	—	—	—	1,388	
L'Assomption.....	15,323	2,549	2,613	5,162	1,380	1,402	2,782	2,350	—	—	—	—	1,468	
Lévis.....	35,656	6,899	6,421	13,320	4,236	3,711	7,947	6,856	—	—	—	—	2,670	
L'Islet.....	19,404	3,728	3,756	7,484	2,020	2,161	4,186	3,507	—	—	—	—	2,201	
Lotbinière.....	23,034	4,270	4,301	8,571	2,638	2,896	5,534	4,581	—	—	—	—	5,430	
Maskinongé*.....	16,039	2,973	2,885	5,858	1,992	2,044	4,038	3,529	—	—	—	—	1,758	
Matane*.....	45,272	9,216	9,190	18,406	5,568	5,687	11,255	9,813	—	—	—	—	1,894	
Mégantic.....	35,492	6,744	6,704	13,448	3,930	3,994	7,924	6,959	—	—	—	—	2,903	
Missisquoi.....	19,636	3,218	3,103	6,321	2,140	2,196	4,336	3,536	—	—	—	—	936	
Montcalm.....	13,865	2,399	2,473	4,872	1,565	1,904	3,469	2,924	—	—	—	—	2,553	
Montmagny.....	20,239	3,978	3,741	7,719	2,267	2,212	4,479	3,609	—	—	—	—	5,275	
Montmorency.....	16,955	3,137	3,117	6,254	1,800	1,828	3,628	3,009	—	—	—	—	1,918	
Montréal, Cité.....	818,577	117,624	121,515	239,139	82,226	79,706	161,932	133,987	—	—	—	—	1,038	
Montréal, autre Ile de.....	185,291	25,916	27,033	52,949	15,886	16,700	32,586	27,362	—	—	—	—	1,497	

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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Jésus, Ile*.....	2,386	3,241	5,627	1,950	1,995	3,945	3,405	820	901	1,721
Naperville.....	1,415	1,334	2,749	3,478	3,929	1,921	1,009	1,473	444	857
Niagara.....	5,100	5,217	10,285	3,998	3,866	7,826	6,398	1,473	1,545	3,018
Niagara Falls.....	28,673	5,481	10,698	2,121	2,140	7,864	3,203	1,746	1,533	3,273
Papineau*.....	29,246	3,880	3,655	4,033	4,124	3,201	6,078	1,960	1,952	2,148
Portneuf.....	35,890	6,481	13,205	16,782	17,593	34,375	30,218	8,926	2,011	3,935
Portneuf, Ile.....	27,194	28,602	55,796	16,782	17,593	34,375	30,218	8,926	2,011	17,990
Québec.....	3,587	3,584	7,171	2,154	2,204	4,358	4,347	1,143	1,182	2,325
Richelieu.....	21,433	3,587	8,951	2,789	2,799	4,358	4,347	1,143	1,182	2,325
Richelieu, Ile.....	4,568	6,389	8,951	2,789	2,799	4,358	4,347	1,143	1,182	2,325
Rimouski.....	33,151	4,568	8,951	2,789	2,799	4,358	4,347	1,143	1,182	2,325
Rimouski, Ile.....	13,776	2,424	2,221	1,583	1,583	3,230	2,887	1,950	1,993	3,943
Saguenay.....	21,754	4,027	4,645	1,583	1,583	3,230	2,887	1,950	1,993	3,943
Saguenay, Ile.....	28,262	4,878	7,665	3,121	3,121	6,308	5,172	1,176	1,271	1,445
Shedden.....	37,386	5,818	12,013	3,862	3,862	7,054	6,775	1,524	3,102	3,102
Shedden, Ile.....	1,598	1,561	3,439	1,033	1,033	2,764	2,764	1,884	4,050	4,050
Sherbrooke.....	25,118	4,185	8,360	2,922	2,922	5,835	5,835	1,308	1,377	2,745
Stanstead.....	25,854	4,202	8,360	2,922	2,922	5,835	5,835	1,308	1,377	2,745
St. Hyacinthe.....	17,649	4,166	8,360	2,922	2,922	5,835	5,835	1,308	1,377	2,745
St. Maurice.....	69,095	11,794	23,933	8,243	8,243	16,904	14,740	1,881	3,444	3,444
St. Maurice, Ile.....	3,498	3,445	20,171	6,241	6,241	12,725	10,294	2,849	2,842	5,691
Témiscamingue*.....	50,294	10,339	10,339	4,463	4,463	9,229	7,644	2,020	2,099	4,119
Témiscamingue, Ile.....	38,611	6,736	13,639	4,166	4,166	9,229	7,644	2,020	2,099	4,119
Terrebonne.....	12,015	2,046	3,048	1,214	1,260	2,474	2,058	648	639	1,287
Vaudreuil.....	12,015	2,046	3,048	1,214	1,260	2,474	2,058	648	639	1,287
Vaudreuil, Ile.....	12,015	2,046	3,048	1,214	1,260	2,474	2,058	648	639	1,287
Verchères.....	16,911	3,580	6,633	2,024	2,145	4,169	3,404	974	879	1,853
Wolfe.....	3,077	3,081	6,138	1,915	2,159	4,074	3,405	938	952	1,880
Yamaska.....	3,431,683	476,415	970,087	774,868	613,084	54,776	55,798	110,574	155,573	318,888
Ontario.....	493,672	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Albama.....	50,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Algoma.....	43,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Brant.....	43,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Brant, Ile.....	43,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Bruce.....	43,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Bruce, Ile.....	43,474	7,484	15,185	11,623	9,198	7,622	928	2,450	2,332	4,782
Carleton.....	24,932	25,135	50,067	39,174	31,747	2,993	2,433	5,426	9,018	17,251
Carleton, Ile.....	8,333	16,951	3,171	2,419	10,199	479	451	930	4,161	4,251
Cochrane.....	2,168	1,891	4,059	3,808	2,997	733	384	704	2,439	2,439
Dufferin.....	2,168	1,891	4,059	3,808	2,997	733	384	704	2,439	2,439
Dundas.....	2,487	2,175	4,662	5,081	4,017	805	873	1,678	1,768	3,775
Durham.....	3,941	3,298	7,169	9,417	7,414	2,838	2,672	5,510	9,058	14,008
Elgin.....	5,886	5,481	11,367	40,684	32,470	2,838	2,672	5,510	9,058	14,008
Essex.....	24,302	23,647	47,949	10,182	7,406	731	672	1,403	2,859	4,257
Essex, Ile.....	6,380	6,048	12,438	4,530	3,402	181	224	483	633	1,366
Frontenac.....	3,236	2,864	6,100	3,509	2,701	261	299	500	733	1,366
Glengarry.....	2,233	2,061	4,294	3,509	2,701	261	299	500	733	1,366
Greenville.....	8,339	7,659	15,998	11,973	9,690	844	710	1,553	2,741	5,219
Grey.....	3,152	2,787	5,939	4,602	3,741	378	411	843	1,088	1,988
Haldimand.....	1,032	912	1,944	1,468	995	24	53	309	248	557
Haldimand, Ile.....	26,558	3,706	7,286	5,630	4,464	432	523	1,374	1,179	2,553
Hastings.....	58,846	9,275	17,995	13,890	10,657	801	654	1,806	3,703	5,897
Hastings, Ile.....	45,180	6,070	5,620	8,790	6,978	951	654	1,806	3,703	5,897
Kenora.....	3,570	3,570	6,749	4,513	3,609	947	322	1,903	1,847	3,915
Kent.....	62,865	9,185	8,990	14,701	11,423	832	934	1,995	2,805	5,719
Lambton.....	54,674	7,747	7,338	11,865	9,435	635	691	2,565	2,290	4,825
Lambton, Ile.....	32,856	4,445	9,221	7,237	4,322	738	708	1,757	1,472	3,205
Leamington.....	35,157	4,751	4,543	7,310	4,807	518	518	1,209	1,757	3,205
Leeds.....	18,883	2,566	2,473	4,411	3,807	250	350	1,600	1,600	1,629
Lennox and Addington.....	54,199	7,714	7,562	12,851	10,091	932	1,014	2,492	2,463	4,956
Lincoln.....	10,734	1,703	3,328	1,913	1,913	67	71	1,338	1,338	1,079
Manitowlin.....	1,703	3,328	3,328	1,913	1,913	67	71	1,338	1,338	1,079

* Estimated. * Estimation. † The totals include pupils not given by sex. † Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.
 † See note to Table 4 on Québec. † Voir note au tableau 4 sur Québec.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1934—Concluded
 8.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1934—Fin

Total Population 1931	Population 5-19 1931			School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire			Population 15-19 1931			
	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	
A. County or Census Division— Comtés ou division de recense- ment.														
Ontario—Con.														
Middlesex.....	118,241	15,441	14,917	30,358	—	—	25,227	19,996	2,443	2,641	5,084	5,156	5,054	10,210
Muskoka.....	20,985	3,303	3,122	6,425	—	—	4,896	3,607	213	271	484	1,095	982	2,047
Nipissing.....	41,207	7,596	7,423	15,019	—	—	11,279	8,780	526	460	986	2,332	2,152	4,484
Norfolk.....	31,359	4,386	4,157	8,543	—	—	7,352	5,193	263	319	582	1,437	1,306	2,793
Northumberland.....	31,452	4,568	4,115	8,683	—	—	6,630	5,083	383	478	861	1,648	1,296	2,944
Ontario.....	59,667	8,410	7,968	16,378	—	—	12,731	10,291	896	958	1,854	2,762	2,420	5,182
Oxford.....	47,825	6,563	6,048	12,611	—	—	9,998	7,833	706	965	1,671	2,354	1,997	4,351
Ferry Sound.....	25,900	4,344	4,302	8,646	—	—	6,164	4,638	313	521	834	1,318	1,253	2,571
Peel.....	28,156	4,019	3,644	7,663	—	—	6,120	4,779	453	530	983	1,444	1,151	2,595
Peterborough.....	51,392	7,386	7,044	14,400	—	—	10,845	8,937	934	883	1,817	2,486	2,292	4,778
Prescott.....	43,958	6,593	6,258	12,851	—	—	9,968	7,804	598	494	1,092	2,314	2,103	4,417
Prince Edward.....	24,596	4,460	4,335	8,795	—	—	6,659	5,353	242	324	566	1,348	1,286	2,634
Rainy River.....	16,693	2,338	2,081	4,419	—	—	3,444	2,597	164	225	389	840	686	1,526
Renfrew.....	17,359	3,034	2,951	5,985	—	—	4,397	3,338	267	258	525	998	832	1,830
Russell.....	52,227	8,984	8,535	17,519	—	—	12,387	10,156	643	695	1,338	2,892	2,615	5,507
Simcoe.....	18,487	3,647	3,454	7,101	—	—	4,904	3,917	140	155	295	1,144	985	2,079
St. Catharines.....	83,667	12,817	11,994	24,811	—	—	18,904	15,103	1,295	1,582	2,877	4,457	3,925	8,382
St. George.....	32,624	5,219	5,034	10,253	—	—	7,771	6,119	379	421	800	1,626	1,582	3,208
Thunder Bay.....	58,251	9,756	9,406	19,162	—	—	14,797	12,459	552	554	1,106	3,030	2,729	5,759
Timiskaming.....	37,043	5,926	5,624	11,550	—	—	15,356	12,494	1,439	1,466	2,905	3,425	3,336	6,761
Victoria.....	55,844	3,774	3,371	7,145	—	—	5,319	4,215	548	586	1,134	1,947	1,763	3,709
Waterloo.....	59,592	12,761	12,513	25,274	—	—	19,969	16,792	1,060	431	1,491	4,014	4,155	8,169
Welland.....	52,131	12,227	12,114	24,341	—	—	20,576	16,428	1,645	1,702	3,347	3,819	3,785	7,604
Wellington.....	58,164	8,160	7,459	15,619	—	—	11,882	9,557	823	928	1,751	2,979	2,406	5,385
Wentworth.....	190,019	26,058	25,532	51,590	—	—	42,968	35,743	3,524	2,996	6,520	8,632	8,680	17,312
York.....	856,955	111,788	111,268	223,056	—	—	189,816	148,817	15,226	14,005	29,231	37,457	39,012	76,469
District of Patricia.....	3,973	662	657	1,349	—	—	1,349	1,349	—	—	—	178	187	365
Manitoba.....	700,139	115,826	113,430	229,256	74,086	78,167	147,253	120,314	9,523	10,487	20,010	38,657	38,378	77,035
Division 1.....	22,817	4,478	4,441	8,919	2,814	3,137	5,951	4,337	133	136	269	1,404	1,274	2,678
Division 2.....	38,810	7,347	7,096	14,443	2,445	2,445	4,890	3,938	382	390	772	2,237	2,016	4,253
Division 3.....	26,753	4,494	4,115	8,609	1,808	1,808	3,616	2,961	349	452	801	1,551	1,329	2,880
Division 4.....	18,253	2,892	2,627	5,519	1,394	1,394	2,788	2,295	245	339	584	1,046	906	1,952
Division 5.....	46,298	8,840	8,383	17,223	4,770	4,584	9,354	7,563	400	442	842	2,588	2,569	5,157
Division 6.....	283,828	40,972	42,594	83,566	27,714	29,890	57,604	47,451	4,810	4,726	9,536	14,135	16,312	30,447
Division 7.....	36,912	5,700	5,684	11,384	3,977	3,997	7,974	6,696	661	799	1,460	1,956	1,955	3,911
Division 8.....	19,846	3,338	2,932	6,270	2,218	2,140	4,358	3,553	345	420	765	1,227	1,227	2,454
Division 9.....	45,414	7,915	7,420	15,335	5,529	5,307	10,836	9,171	678	772	1,426	2,586	2,399	4,985

School enrolment not entered—Inscriptions scolaires omises.

Division 10.....	17,915	3,185	3,475	6,350	2,076	2,130	4,206	3,201	207	279	486	1,035	984	2,022
Division 11.....	28,100	4,941	4,734	9,675	3,286	3,278	6,564	5,256	440	623	1,063	1,625	1,471	3,146
Division 12.....	24,344	5,065	4,639	9,697	2,952	2,813	5,765	4,143	119	176	295	1,654	1,485	3,149
Division 13.....	24,263	4,837	4,541	9,378	2,991	2,946	5,937	4,550	270	321	501	1,591	1,431	3,022
Division 14.....	25,978	4,993	4,853	9,846	3,342	3,643	6,985	5,172	270	379	649	1,519	1,430	3,144
Division 15.....	10,008	1,836	1,709	3,545	1,189	1,339	2,518	1,887	100	136	236	557	1,112	2,876
Division 16.....	30,669	5,000	4,487	9,487	1,876	1,754	3,630	2,689	114	127	241	1,553	1,293	2,876
Saskatchewan.....	921,785	163,624	153,654	322,278	113,545	110,998	224,543	175,457	15,902	19,319	35,221	51,637	49,376	101,032
Division 1.....	41,544	7,357	6,801	14,158	5,019	4,881	9,900	7,577	669	920	1,589	2,542	2,185	4,727
Division 2.....	42,831	7,516	7,242	15,758	5,224	5,167	10,391	7,994	843	1,100	1,943	2,489	2,286	4,775
Division 3.....	46,881	8,794	8,507	17,301	5,966	5,972	11,938	9,566	912	1,215	2,127	2,473	2,354	4,827
Division 4.....	28,126	4,841	4,518	9,359	3,282	3,215	6,497	5,008	440	611	1,051	1,408	1,332	2,740
Division 5.....	53,948	9,712	9,518	19,230	6,741	6,658	13,399	10,193	859	1,016	1,875	3,081	2,948	6,029
Division 6.....	109,906	17,831	18,215	36,046	12,884	12,671	25,555	21,252	2,418	2,758	5,176	5,844	6,200	12,044
Division 7.....	63,230	11,064	10,531	21,895	7,906	7,713	15,619	12,327	1,620	1,695	3,315	3,513	3,442	6,955
Division 8.....	49,361	8,927	8,671	17,598	6,201	6,266	12,467	10,016	873	1,148	2,021	2,659	2,465	5,124
Division 9.....	60,539	11,924	11,722	23,646	7,987	7,700	15,687	11,683	731	761	1,492	3,997	3,824	7,821
Division 10.....	41,890	8,375	7,730	16,105	5,362	5,224	10,586	7,759	542	793	1,335	2,640	2,326	4,966
Division 11.....	87,976	14,322	14,559	28,881	10,768	10,380	21,148	17,582	2,208	2,513	4,721	4,635	5,035	9,670
Division 12.....	40,612	7,178	6,671	13,849	4,736	4,767	9,503	7,411	753	875	1,728	2,386	2,081	4,467
Division 13.....	42,632	7,700	7,411	15,111	5,364	5,348	10,712	8,477	785	1,076	1,861	2,283	2,134	4,417
Division 14.....	46,222	8,273	7,723	15,996	5,943	5,882	11,825	8,732	404	597	1,001	2,519	2,117	4,636
Division 15.....	53,697	15,422	14,964	30,386	10,772	10,209	20,931	16,045	972	1,077	2,049	4,801	4,595	9,396
Division 16.....	48,736	8,550	8,027	16,577	5,888	5,509	11,397	8,672	572	645	1,217	2,642	2,404	5,136
Division 17.....	27,315	4,742	4,473	9,215	3,352	3,291	6,643	4,977	300	418	718	1,437	1,263	2,700
Division 18.....	6,339	1,096	1,071	2,167	150	145	295	186	1	1	2	1308	1,295	603

Alberta and British Columbia..... Enrolment by census divisions not available.—Impossible d'avoir les inscriptions par divisions de recensement.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1934
 7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou division de recensement et dans les villes, 1934

Total Population 1931	Population 5-19 1931			School Enrolment Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance	Secondary Grade Enrolment Inscription du degré secondaire			Population 15-19 1931		
	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
B.—Cities over 10,000—Cités de plus de 10,000 âmes—													
Belleville, Hastings, Ont.....	13,790	1,959	3,937	—	—	—	3,736	2,966	441	913	637	698	1,335
Brandon, Division 7, Man.....	17,082	2,501	5,190	1,863	1,845	—	3,708	3,299	374	418	818	961	1,779
Brantford, Brant, Ont.....	30,107	4,081	8,283	—	—	—	6,865	5,592	673	602	1,417	1,492	2,909
Calgary, Division 6, Alta.....	83,761	11,311	22,829	8,782	8,765	17,537	15,533	2,179	2,433	4,612	3,942	4,308	8,250
Charlottetown, Queen's, P.E.I.....	12,361	1,758	3,696	1,244	1,264	—	2,508	2,172	167	385	583	754	1,337
Chatham, Kent, Ont.....	14,569	1,926	3,916	—	—	—	4,068	3,253	468	439	608	731	1,339
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.....	11,877	2,339	4,630	1,702	1,767	—	3,469	3,205	—	—	639	686	1,325
Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.....	17,739	1,718	3,497	—	—	—	4,024	3,363	246	270	516	583	1,140
East Windsor, Essex, Ont.....	2,389	2,324	4,713	—	—	—	4,382	3,617	—	—	557	583	1,140
Edmonton, Division II, Alta.....	14,251	12,334	23,766	9,421	9,814	—	19,235	16,860	2,457	2,715	3,778	4,649	8,427
Fort William, Thunder Bay, Ont.....	26,277	4,190	4,377	8,567	—	—	7,085	6,004	738	785	1,373	1,430	2,803
Galt, Waterloo, Ont.....	14,006	1,765	3,606	—	—	—	3,100	2,711	357	337	687	731	1,418
Gloucester, Division 1, Ont.....	20,706	3,698	3,374	2,644	2,726	—	5,370	4,613	280	374	654	706	1,360
Grandy, Shefford, Que.....	21,075	1,656	3,310	1,274	1,069	—	2,343	2,084	—	—	1,555	1,238	2,793
Huelph, Wellington, Ont.....	29,275	2,774	3,578	—	—	—	4,855	3,988	451	408	589	638	1,227
Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.....	59,215	8,455	17,283	6,766	6,523	13,289	38,910	11,239	791	1,763	2,628	3,304	6,932
Hanover, Wentworth, Ont.....	15,331	2,841	4,282	3,371	3,212	35,910	9,558	2,969	2,512	5,481	1,529	1,637	3,166
Lebanon, Ont.....	20,433	1,241	3,692	1,244	1,271	—	2,515	2,212	—	—	506	608	1,114
Lévis, Lévis, Que.....	17,735	1,711	3,893	—	—	—	5,584	4,581	648	555	1,263	1,461	2,724
Lévis, Lévis, Que.....	17,735	1,711	3,893	—	—	—	5,584	4,581	648	555	1,263	1,461	2,724
Kingston, Frontenac, Ont.....	29,945	2,945	3,118	—	—	—	7,486	6,484	544	498	1,042	1,161	2,203
Kitchener, Waterloo, Ont.....	30,793	4,148	8,994	—	—	—	4,637	4,581	544	498	1,042	1,161	2,203
Lachine, Montreal, Que.....	18,639	3,080	3,197	2,381	2,256	3,083	4,637	4,581	544	498	1,042	1,161	2,203
Lethbridge, Division 2, Alta.....	13,439	2,029	4,102	1,570	1,474	—	3,053	2,722	394	418	812	868	1,680
Lévis, Lévis, Que.....	11,724	2,866	4,333	669	870	—	1,548	1,375	394	418	812	868	1,680
London, Middlesex, Ont.....	71,143	8,889	8,894	17,138	1,167	16,421	13,535	1,982	2,009	3,991	2,930	3,201	6,131
Medicine Hat, Division I, Alta.....	10,300	1,658	3,376	1,188	1,167	2,355	2,336	316	343	659	569	628	1,197
Moncton, Westmorland, N.B.....	20,689	3,263	6,371	2,259	2,542	—	5,101	4,437	363	782	921	1,139	2,060
Montreal, Montreal, Que.....	818,577	117,624	121,515	84,848	80,901	165,749	150,399	393	419	—	37,657	41,508	79,166
Moose Jaw, Division 7, Sask.....	21,299	3,312	6,542	2,400	2,572	—	5,633	4,745	899	785	1,088	1,288	2,376
New Westminster, B.C.....	17,524	2,400	4,972	2,831	1,842	—	3,678	3,273	485	486	971	813	1,684
Niagara Falls, Welland, Ont.....	19,046	2,597	5,248	—	—	—	4,110	3,719	406	353	759	843	1,602
North Bay, Nipissing, Ont.....	15,528	2,563	5,188	—	—	—	4,502	3,794	452	370	822	797	1,619
Oshawa, Ontario, Ont.....	23,439	3,219	6,545	—	—	—	4,768	4,468	492	488	967	1,011	1,978
Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.....	126,872	17,551	38,004	—	—	—	28,923	24,062	2,539	1,891	4,430	5,825	12,725
Outremont, Montreal, Que.....	28,641	4,113	7,640	1,953	2,023	—	3,976	3,501	—	—	1,264	1,792	3,056
Owen Sound, Grey, Ont.....	12,839	3,527	6,501	—	—	—	3,006	2,607	287	311	600	636	1,236
Peterborough, Peterborough, Ont.....	22,327	3,069	7,107	—	—	—	5,494	4,472	446	480	1,112	1,165	2,277
Port Arthur, Thunder Bay, Ont.....	19,818	3,073	6,063	—	—	—	4,963	4,077	654	1,275	1,048	1,048	2,096

Quebec, Quebec, Que.....	130,594	19,867	21,640	41,507	13,518	14,063	27,581	24,115	—	1,465	1,630	—	2,995	6,076	7,452	13,523
Régina, Division 6, Sask.....	53,209	7,552	8,177	15,729	6,259	6,030	12,289	10,756	—	1,311	1,431	—	2,995	2,509	3,061	5,570
St. Boniface, Division 6, Man.....	16,305	2,564	2,736	5,300	946	1,143	2,089	1,722	—	1,207	1,311	—	2,995	778	950	1,728
St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.....	24,763	3,207	3,628	6,829	—	—	6,145	5,029	—	464	474	—	938	1,016	1,177	2,193
St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, Que..	13,448	2,107	2,124	4,231	—	—	1,641	2,982	—	—	—	—	—	886	845	1,701
St. Jean, St. Jean, Que.....	11,256	1,605	1,737	3,631	—	—	1,207	1,185	—	—	—	—	—	663	583	1,216
Saint John, Saint John, N.B.....	47,514	6,925	6,906	13,531	—	—	4,557	5,128	—	—	—	—	—	2,114	2,384	4,498
St. Thomas, Elgin, Ont.....	15,430	1,960	2,064	4,024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,113	702	1,332
Sandwich, Essex, Ont.....	10,715	1,655	1,644	3,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	408	911
Sarnia, Lambton, Ont.....	18,191	2,452	2,433	4,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	443	762
Saskatoon, Division 11, Sask.....	43,281	6,148	6,713	12,861	5,338	5,230	10,618	9,343	—	1,467	1,544	—	788	752	785	1,537
Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, Ont.....	23,082	3,653	3,779	7,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,007	2,533	4,540
Shawinigan Falls, St. Maurice, Que.	15,345	2,684	2,863	5,547	2,196	2,026	4,222	3,806	—	582	698	—	1,183	1,704	1,248	2,441
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Que.....	28,933	4,343	4,849	9,192	3,065	3,167	6,232	5,977	—	—	—	—	—	823	1,527	1,874
Sorel, Richelieu, Que.....	10,320	1,704	1,697	3,401	958	948	1,906	1,759	—	—	—	—	—	1,374	1,769	3,143
Stratford, Perth, Ont.....	17,742	2,544	2,498	5,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	557	1,138
Sudbury, Sudbury, Ont.....	18,518	2,782	2,779	5,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816	879	1,695
Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S. (1931)...	23,089	3,991	4,130	8,121	3,150	3,073	6,223	5,335	—	438	480	—	1,058	899	924	1,786
Theftord Mines, Mégantic, Que.....	10,701	1,931	1,947	3,878	1,331	1,218	2,549	2,290	—	578	—	—	—	1,238	1,370	2,068
Timmins, Timiskaming, Ont.....	14,200	2,247	2,189	4,436	—	—	4,432	3,837	—	325	304	—	629	486	577	1,063
Toronto, York, Ont.....	631,207	77,839	79,003	156,842	—	—	133,326	105,066	—	11,634	10,285	—	21,919	26,945	29,279	56,224
Trois Rivières, St. Maurice, Que.....	35,450	5,066	6,011	11,617	4,206	4,495	8,701	7,801	—	—	—	—	—	1,615	1,915	3,530
Valleyfield, Beatharnois, Que.....	11,411	1,783	1,845	3,638	1,242	1,441	2,683	2,369	—	—	—	—	—	627	1,239	1,939
Vancouver, Division 4, B.C.....	246,593	30,664	30,565	61,229	21,022	20,073	41,095	36,452	—	4,879	4,745	—	9,624	11,034	11,564	22,588
Verdun, Montreal, Que.....	60,745	8,944	8,824	17,618	6,411	6,144	12,555	10,922	—	—	—	—	—	2,630	2,824	5,454
Victoria, Division 5, B.C.....	39,052	4,533	4,748	9,281	2,856	2,778	5,664	5,202	—	657	653	—	1,310	1,736	1,874	3,610
Walkerville, Essex, Ont.....	10,105	1,269	1,278	2,747	—	—	2,670	2,041	—	294	275	—	569	504	459	883
Wardlaw, Welland, Ont.....	20,769	2,545	2,514	5,174	—	—	3,065	2,471	—	370	366	—	736	504	532	1,036
Westmont, Montreal, Que.....	63,258	8,595	8,705	17,933	1,835	1,645	3,480	3,081	—	2,024	1,693	—	3,717	968	1,299	2,267
Windsor, Essex, Ont.....	63,258	8,595	8,705	17,933	1,835	1,645	3,480	3,081	—	2,024	1,693	—	3,717	968	1,299	2,267
Winnipeg, Division 6, Man.....	218,765	30,002	31,773	67,783	20,203	18,978	39,131	34,441	—	3,941	3,733	—	7,674	10,668	12,870	23,538
Woodstock, Oxford, Ont.....	11,395	1,326	1,412	2,738	—	—	2,319	1,866	—	251	330	—	951	462	532	994

GENERAL NOTE.—The age figures in tables 7A. and 7B. are from the census of 1931. The School enrolment figures for each province are those of the provincial school reports, of the current year though determination of the number in each county or census division except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia has generally been done in the Bureau of Statistics. New Brunswick figures include vocational schools which are not added in provincial reports. Quebec figures include only "primary" schools, and not classical colleges and technical schools, but city figures include kindergartens. The provincial statistics are given for electoral divisions. The counties differing from these are marked with an asterisk. In these the enrolment has been estimated. Ontario figures simply constitute the addition of the enrolment shown in the provincial report in different types of schools. The secondary grade enrolment does not include pupils of elementary schools in "fifth classes" who number 7,333. Manitoba and Saskatchewan figures are compiled from individual school returns; for Alberta and British Columbia there is no available record.

NOTE GÉNÉRALE.—Les chiffres quant à l'âge figurant aux tableaux 7A. et 7B. sont ceux du recensement de 1931. Les chiffres de l'inscription pour chaque province sont ceux des rapports provinciaux de l'année courante bien que la détermination du nombre dans chaque comté ou division de recensement, sauf pour l'île du Prince-Édouard et la Nouvelle-Écosse, ait en partie été faite par le bureau fédéral de la Statistique. Les chiffres du Nouveau-Brunswick comprennent les écoles industrielles, lesquelles ne figurent pas dans les totaux provinciaux. Les chiffres du Québec comprennent seulement les écoles primaires, et non les collèges classiques et les écoles techniques, mais les chiffres des villes comprennent les écoles maternelles. Les statistiques provinciales sont donc la addition de l'inscription indiquée dans le rapport provincial des divers types d'écoles. L'inscription du degré secondaire ne tient pas compte des élèves des écoles élémentaires qui sont dans les "cinquième classes" au nombre de 7,333. Les chiffres de Manitoba et de Saskatchewan sont la compilation des rapports de chaque école; il n'y a pas de données pour l'Alberta et la Colombie Britannique.

8A.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the year 1934 or the latest year reported.

8A.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1934, ou l'année la plus rapprochée.

NOTE ON GRADES.—The elementary school course in Ontario cities is now one of seven years only, though the entrance to high school is shown as Grade VIII in the table below. As is evident from the figures a majority of the pupils do not spend two years in Grade III and IV (Form II). On the other hand, Grade XI (Lower School) commonly requires two years now though shown as a single grade. The tendency has been toward a seven-five grade division between the elementary and secondary schools. In Quebec, Protestant schools the elementary grades are in reality also limited to seven. Grade VIII is considered a secondary year, thus making the high school course for junior matriculation one of four years as in Ontario. Many of the New Brunswick pupils shown in Grade VIII are also doing work of high school grade. University matriculation in all provinces is represented by the Grade XI column except in British Columbia. Grade XII is in effect a post graduate high school year, except in B.C., and is equivalent to the first year at a university. The table on this page omits data for Quebec Catholic schools, for which figures of enrolment by years are given on the next page.

NOTE.—Le cours de l'école élémentaire des cités de l'Ontario est actuellement de sept ans seulement bien que le début du cours de lycée soit indiquée comme degré VIII dans le tableau ci-dessous. Les chiffres démontrent qu'une majorité des élèves ne passent pas deux années dans le degré III et IV (2ème forme). D'autre part, le degré XI (Lower School) requiert généralement deux années, bien qu'il soit indiqué comme degré unique. La tendance est vers une division de degré cinq-sept entre les écoles élémentaires et secondaires. En Québec, les degrés élémentaires des écoles protestantes sont en réalité aussi limités à sept. Le degré VIII est considéré une année secondaire, portant ainsi le cours de lycée pour immatriculation junior à quatre ans comme en Ontario. Plusieurs des élèves du Nouveau-Brunswick indiqués dans le degré VIII sont aussi du degré de lycée pour immatriculation d'université, dans toutes les provinces, excepté en Colombie Britannique, qui représente par la colonne du degré XI. Le degré XII est en réalité post-graduée, excepté en C.B., et équivalait à la première année d'université. Le tableau ci-dessous ne contient pas les données pour les écoles catholiques du Québec, les chiffres d'inscription de cette province sont donnés dans un tableau supplémentaire à la page qui suit.

Province	Year — Année	Prep. ³	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires										Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Special — Degré spé- cial	Total			Un- classified — Non- classified
			I						VIII				IX		X			XI		Total classified — Total classifié	
			II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII (Second- ary in Que.)	IX	X	XI	XII	Element- ary — Elémen- taires	Second- ary — Secon- daires						
P. E. Island—Île du P.-Edouard..	1934	—	3,026	1,813	2,105	2,239	1,816	1,596	1,416	1,734	1,197	1,344	—	—	—	15,745	2,541	18,286	72		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse...	1934	—	19,736	12,735	13,009	12,785	12,633	11,371	9,926	8,276	6,894	4,982	4,330	1,142	—	100,521	17,318	117,839	—		
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.	1934	—	15,192	10,927	11,293	10,940	10,127	9,584	7,422	7,700 (Second- ary in Que.)	2,825	2,051	1,452	87	—	83,185	6,405	89,590	1,594		
Quebec (Protestant Schools)— Québec (protestantes).	1933	1,893	10,954	9,163	9,310	9,626	9,421	8,421	7,149	5,603	3,615	2,626	2,214	—	—	65,937	14,063	80,000	534		
Ontario.....	1933-34	26,713	96,992	75,894	43,093	56,558	78,320	71,292	64,680	59,260	42,339	30,810	32,302	11,979	4,339	572,832	121,769	694,601	80,267		
Manitoba.....	1934	—	23,675	15,904	15,892	17,100	16,146	15,101	12,730	10,695	7,885	6,198	5,280	647	—	127,243	20,010	147,253	—		
Saskatchewan.....	1934	—	34,773	22,577	24,211	25,321	24,341	22,574	17,259	17,579	12,568	9,246	8,272	5,051	84	188,635	35,221	223,856	687		
Alberta.....	1934	—	22,840	17,388	17,765	18,060	18,078	17,233	15,355	13,552	10,037	8,431	6,194	3,991	—	140,271	28,653	168,924	—		
British Columbia—Colombie Bri- tannique.	1934	—	11,251	11,088	11,775	11,862	11,968	12,769	12,490	11,323	7,871	5,725	3,918	3,752	—	94,526	21,266	115,792	—		
Total classified—Total classifié.	—	28,606	238,439	177,489	148,453	164,521	182,850	169,941	148,427	135,727	95,201	71,413	63,962	26,649	4,423	1,388,895	267,246	1,656,141	83,154		

¹ Not including 461 more advanced pupils in P.W.C. ² Pupils classified by grade are only those who were at school in May. Hence the large number of the year's enrolment unclassified. ³ Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario, "Preparatory," in Quebec.

¹ Ne comprend pas 461 élèves plus avancés au Prince of Wales College. ² Les élèves classifiés par degré sont ceux qui étaient à l'école en mai. De là le grand nombre d'inscriptions non classifiées. ³ Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec.

8B.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils, by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.
8B.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, etc.

	Prepara- tory Prépara- toire	Elementary course Cours élémentaire						Complementary course Cours complémentaire		Superior course Cours supérieur			Total	Unclasi- fied Non classifiés	
		1st year — 1ère année	2nd year — 2ème année	3rd year — 3ème année	4th year — 4ème année	5th year — 5ème année	6th year — 6ème année	7th year — 7ème année	8th year — 8ème année	9th year — 9ème année	10th year — 10ème année	11th year — 11ème année			
Québec—Écoles catholiques, 1932-33—															
(a) Ecoles élémentaires.....	55,195	55,359	59,209	53,773	35,754	17,899	7,820	1,236	268	63	7	10	286,593	10,921	
(b) Ecoles complémentaires.....	20,543	27,442	27,942	29,512	25,360	17,747	12,756	9,550	5,359	360	22	—	176,593	4,939	
(c) Ecoles supérieures.....	5,095	7,135	7,119	7,932	8,029	6,849	5,423	4,512	3,535	3,303	1,170	316	60,418	1,525	
Total.....	80,833	89,936	94,270	91,217	69,143	42,495	25,999	15,298	9,162	3,726	1,199	326	523,604	17,385	

NOTE ON QUÉBEC CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—This table is supplementary to the one on the preceding page which gives the corresponding information for Quebec Protestant schools and the schools of other provinces. It may be seen in the table that the elementary course in the Catholic schools, in addition to one preparatory year in which special emphasis is placed on religious and practical training, consists of six years. These seven years correspond in a general way to the elementary grades in other provinces which are the equivalent of high school grades as that term is used in the preceding page, and these seven years are taken by students preparing for teachers' diplomas by examination from the provincial Board of Examiners, and correspond closely to the first two years of the course in the normal schools. The last three years, or superior course, were added to the curriculum of the Catholic schools for the first time in the year 1930. The instruction is a continuation of that given in the complementary course and is intended to prepare young people for commercial and industrial positions and for admissions to special higher schools such as the Polytechnic school, and School for Higher Commercial Studies. Throughout the complementary and superior courses emphasis is placed on practical training. These courses do not offer classical studies in preparation for university entrance as do the High Schools of other provinces. This is done in the classical colleges, etc., which are the genuine secondary schools of the Catholic system. In this report their statistics are included in the University and College Section.

NOTA SUR LES ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES DU QUÉBEC.—Ce tableau complète celui de la page précédente qui renseigne sur les écoles protestantes du Québec et des autres provinces. On verra par ce tableau que le cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques, en plus d'une année plus spécialement consacrée à une éducation religieuse et pratique, consiste de six années. Ces sept années correspondent, en somme, aux degrés élémentaires des autres provinces, lesquels comme on le souligne à la page précédente, sont en certains cas de sept et dans d'autres de huit. Viennent ensuite deux années complémentaires ou de continuation qui équivalent aux degrés de lycée (high school) terme employé dans les autres provinces. Ces deux années sont suivies par les étudiants qui se préparent aux examens du Bureau provincial des Examineurs pour certificat d'instituteur, et correspondent étroitement aux deux premières années de cours des écoles normales. Les trois dernières années, ou cours supérieur, ont été ajoutées au programme des écoles catholiques pour la première fois en 1930. L'enseignement fait suite à celui donné dans le cours complémentaire et prépare la jeunesse aux positions commerciales et industrielles et à l'admission à des écoles supérieures spéciales comme l'École Polytechnique et l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales. Dans les cours complémentaires et supérieurs on s'applique spécialement à une formation pratique. Ces cours ne contiennent pas les études classiques préparatoires à l'entrée à l'université comme font les lycées (High Schools) des autres provinces. Ces études se suivent dans les collèges classiques proprement dits, etc., qui sont les réelles institutions d'enseignement secondaire du système catholique. Dans ce présent rapport, leurs statistiques sont comprises dans la section consacrée aux universités et aux collèges.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

9.—Age of pupils enrolled in Schools in Canada, 1934 or latest year reported

No.	Province and type of school	No. of Pupils enrolled whose age was									
		Under 5 yrs. Moins de 5 ans	5 yrs. 5 ans	6 yrs. 6 ans	7 yrs. 7 ans	8 yrs. 8 ans	9 yrs. 9 ans	10 yrs. 10 ans	11 yrs. 11 ans	12 yrs. 12 ans	13 yrs. 13 ans
1	Prince Edward Island—										
2	Urban or graded.....	—	62	401	618	701	712	762	729	767	704
3	Rural ungraded.....	—	184	631	968	1,089	1,102	1,124	1,088	1,151	1,057
3	Total.....	—	246	1,032	1,586	1,790	1,814	1,886	1,817	1,918	1,761
4	Nova Scotia—										
5	Cities and towns.....	—	780	3,428	4,372	4,785	4,965	4,874	4,905	5,216	5,083
5	Rural and villages.....	10	628	3,384	5,231	6,169	6,252	6,237	6,307	6,572	6,421
6	Total.....	10	1,408	6,812	9,603	10,954	11,217	11,111	11,212	11,788	11,504
7	New Brunswick—										
7	Urban or graded.....	—	—	4,680	4,666	4,983	4,951	5,021	5,087	5,099	4,819
8	Rural ungraded.....	—	—	4,834	4,339	4,526	4,435	4,499	4,498	4,352	3,616
9	Total.....	—	—	9,514	9,005	9,509	9,386	9,520	9,585	9,451	8,435
10	Quebec—										
10	Primary schools:— ¹										
11	Roman Catholic.....		63,449					402,701			
11	Protestant.....		8,843					55,292			
12	Total.....		72,292					457,993			
13	Classical Colleges.....	—	—								
14	Independent Classical Schools.	—	—					1,684			
								107			
15	Ontario—										
15	Public Schools:— ²										
16	Urban.....	—	3,214	23,388	27,899	29,346	30,611	31,165	31,887	32,416	31,104
16	Rural.....	—	836	8,811	18,949	21,601	24,791	23,156	23,218	22,844	21,610
17	Separate Schools:— ²										
17	Urban.....	—	36	1,839	7,841	8,407	8,922	9,239	8,373	9,236	8,802
18	Rural.....	—	25	562	1,990	2,691	2,775	2,772	2,702	2,577	2,512
19	Coll. Inst. and High Schools.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	155	1,428	6,164
20	Continuation Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	193	1,051
21	Full time day Vocational....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	215	1,686
22	Total.....	—	4,111	34,600	56,179	62,045	67,099	66,339	66,361	68,909	72,929
23	Manitoba.....	—	608	8,677	12,732	13,514	14,152	14,526	14,838	15,259	15,006
24	Saskatchewan—										
25	Cities.....	24	243	1,637	2,713	2,844	2,880	3,019	3,079	3,381	2,949
26	Towns.....	—	49	663	1,594	1,664	1,715	1,860	1,848	1,823	1,836
26	Villages.....	5	253	1,703	2,966	3,190	3,300	3,431	3,470	3,520	3,503
27	Rural.....	36	1,074	7,405	13,274	13,700	13,896	13,878	13,724	14,385	13,764
28	Secondary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	326
29	Total.....	65	1,619	11,408	20,547	21,398	21,791	22,188	22,121	23,144	22,378
30	Alberta.....	—	293	6,965	14,726	15,970	16,153	16,238	16,408	16,647	16,498
31	British Columbia.....										

No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.

¹ Figures of 1933—Chiffres de 1933.² Calendar year 1933—Année civile 1933.

9.—Age de la population scolaire du Canada, chiffres de 1934 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves inscrits âgés de									Un- classi- fié — Non classi- fiés	Province et type d'école	N ^o
14 yrs. — 14 ans	15 yrs. — 15 ans	16 yrs. — 16 ans	17 yrs. — 17 ans	18 yrs. — 18 ans	19 yrs. — 19 ans	20 yrs. — 20 ans	21 yrs. or over — 21 ans ou plus	Total classi- fié — Total classi- fiés			
715	541	422	194	70	23	2	4	7,427	—	Ile du Prince-Edouard—	
1,060	754	404	187	62	11	6	1	10,859	—	Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	1
1,775	1,295	826	361	132	34	8	5	18,286	72	Rurales à classe unique....	2
										Total.....	3
4,989	4,095	3,295	2,391	1,353	570	181	78	55,360	—	Nouvelle-Ecosse—	
5,900	4,175	2,698	1,449	677	242	93	34	62,479	—	Cités et villes.....	4
10,889	8,270	5,993	3,840	2,030	812	274	112	117,839	—	Rurales et villages.....	5
										Total.....	6
3,741	3,045	2,208	1,184	477	139	14	11	50,125	—	Nouveau-Brunswick—	
2,463	1,465	722	277	103	29	12	7	40,177	—	Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	7
6,204	4,510	2,930	1,461	580	168	26	18	90,302	882	Rurales, à classe unique..	8
										Total.....	9
54,932		17,386			2,521			540,989	—	Québec—	
10,823		4,728			848			80,534	—	Ecoles primaires ¹ —	10
									—	Catholiques.....	11
65,755		22,114			3,369			621,523	—	Protestantes.....	12
										Total.....	12
3,063		2,992			3,013			10,752	—	Collèges classiques.....	13
330		364			141			942	—	Ecoles classiques indépen- dantes.	14
24,021	12,415	6,176	1,479	318	60	22	—	285,521	35,061	Ontario—	
17,046	9,097	3,756	1,000	204	51	23	—	196,993	31,763	Ecoles publiques ² —	
										Urbaines.....	15
										Rurales.....	16
7,249	4,944	2,667	1,037	301	69	30	—	78,492	8,798	Ecoles séparées ² —	
2,104	1,303	631	242	83	31	21	—	23,021	4,645	Urbaines.....	17
11,240	13,440	12,829	10,338	6,889	3,466	1,283	774	68,013	—	Rurales.....	18
										Instituts collégiaux et ly- cées.	19
2,035	2,525	2,229	1,611	844	343	129	89	11,070	—	Ecoles de continuation.....	20
4,252	6,788	6,663	5,153	3,296	1,839	806	788	31,491	—	Ecoles professionnelles du jour, élèves réguliers.	21
67,947	50,512	34,951	20,860	11,935	5,859	2,314	1,651	694,601	80,267	Total.....	22
13,754	9,943	7,082	4,366	1,788	633	375		147,253	—	Manitoba.....	23
2,193	975	316	95	13	4	2	3	26,370	—	Saskatchewan—	
1,661	1,358	1,108	903	560	254	80	75	19,051	—	Cités.....	24
3,323	2,665	2,161	1,596	987	445	181	173	36,872	34	Villes.....	25
12,418	7,798	3,424	1,378	569	237	76	78	131,114	635	Villages.....	26
1,021	1,831	2,154	2,063	1,422	860	360	395	10,467	—	Rurales.....	27
										Secondaires.....	28
20,616	14,627	9,163	6,035	3,551	1,800	699	724	223,874	669	Total.....	29
16,105	12,131	8,164	5,981	3,807	1,547	775	516	168,924	—	Alberta.....	30
No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.										Colombie-Britannique....	31

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

10.—Distribution of Pupils in Seven Provinces of Canada by Age and Grade, 1933-34
 10.—Répartition des élèves dans sept provinces du Canada par âge et par degré, en 1933-34

Age	Elementary Grades Degrés élémentaires								
	K. and K.P. — E.M. P.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
5 and under—et moins..	3,125	5,069	56	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	17,678	56,689	3,661	226	3	—	—	—	—
7.....	4,551	34,311	29,997	4,161	401	22	—	—	—
8.....	926	40,554	58,582	25,814	7,756	519	26	—	—
9.....	221	16,732	36,337	43,365	34,641	8,663	598	39	4
10.....	62	5,967	15,827	27,775	44,308	37,969	8,051	779	79
11.....	31	2,508	6,494	13,627	27,132	48,137	34,243	7,887	1,026
12.....	14	1,294	2,913	6,493	15,118	32,770	45,071	30,948	8,917
13.....	9	646	1,405	3,099	7,341	18,523	31,571	40,151	30,775
Total 7-13.....	5,814	152,012	151,555	124,334	136,697	146,603	119,560	79,804	40,801
14.....	6	323	612	1,347	3,519	9,255	18,441	28,804	39,183
15.....	—	136	185	462	1,282	3,396	7,174	13,637	24,153
16.....	—	47	84	131	326	901	2,252	4,791	10,612
17.....	—	25	20	44	78	190	416	1,066	2,878
Total 14-17.....	6	531	901	1,984	5,205	13,742	28,283	48,298	76,826
18.....	—	7	7	11	25	46	63	161	511
19 and over—et plus.....	—	8	1	10	12	17	28	48	183
Total.....	26,713	214,316	156,181	126,566	141,942	160,408	147,934	128,311	118,321

Age	Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires					Total			
	IX	X	XI	XII	Special — Degré spécial	Elementary — Elémentaires	Secondary — Secondaires	Un- classi- fied — Non- classi- fies	Total
5 and under—et moins..	—	—	—	—	—	8,341	—	—	8,341
6.....	—	—	—	—	—	78,257	—	103	78,360
7.....	—	—	—	—	—	123,443	—	94	123,537
8.....	—	—	—	—	—	134,177	—	87	134,264
9.....	—	—	—	—	—	140,600	—	94	140,694
10.....	11	—	—	—	—	140,817	11	78	140,906
11.....	222	12	—	—	—	141,085	234	78	141,397
12.....	2,362	213	9	—	9	143,538	2,593	70	146,201
13.....	11,669	2,165	177	—	64	133,520	14,075	52	147,647
Total 7-13.....	14,264	2,390	186	—	73	957,180	16,913	553	974,646
14.....	24,193	8,969	1,723	21	246	101,490	35,152	39	136,681
15.....	23,741	18,257	7,673	352	712	50,425	50,735	8	101,168
16.....	13,603	17,658	15,829	2,237	714	19,144	50,041	7	69,192
17.....	5,547	9,911	16,363	5,900	612	4,717	38,333	1	43,051
Total 14-17.....	67,084	54,795	41,588	8,510	2,284	175,776	174,261	55	350,092
18.....	1,598	4,114	9,842	7,004	648	831	23,206	1	24,038
19 and over—et plus.....	757	2,082	6,506	7,674	1,418	307	18,437	—	18,744
Total.....	83,703	63,381	58,122	23,188	4,423	1,220,692	232,817	712	1,454,221

33

4275—3

[illegible]

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
12.—Prince Edward Island. Graded and ungraded schools, 1934—Ile du Prince-Edouard. Écoles à classes multiples et à classe unique, 1934

Grade Degré	Age																		Total
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	62	378	378	176	72	15	7	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,086	
II.....	182	568	568	329	157	98	24	17	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,930	
III.....	—	21	202	257	149	105	40	22	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,708	
IV.....	—	2	277	327	184	108	49	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,045	
V.....	—	8	36	208	252	160	71	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,814	
VI.....	—	—	112	304	338	250	130	68	51	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,291	
VII.....	—	—	—	54	201	276	144	84	49	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,817	
VIII.....	—	—	10	113	367	375	257	171	100	49	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,422	
IX.....	—	—	—	16	96	188	223	181	123	84	33	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,789	
X.....	—	—	—	14	91	188	271	192	143	83	30	19	—	—	—	—	—	1,027	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	12	93	173	267	164	135	50	16	—	—	—	—	—	936	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	19	99	173	267	164	135	50	16	—	—	—	—	—	936	
XIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	93	173	173	135	50	16	—	—	—	—	—	742	
XIV.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	183	163	160	69	78	—	—	—	—	—	774	
XV.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	112	166	235	149	78	—	—	—	—	—	793	
XVI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	27	56	268	178	83	—	—	—	—	—	1,013	
XVII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	57	156	53	132	114	—	—	—	—	—	1,509	
XVIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	102	222	170	—	—	—	—	—	688	
XIX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	51	102	222	170	—	—	—	—	—	688	
XX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	61	124	193	—	—	—	—	—	611	
XXI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	98	207	182	—	—	—	—	—	733	
XXII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	704	715	541	422	194	70	23	2	4	7,427	
Total.....	62	401	618	701	712	762	729	767	1,057	1,060	754	494	167	62	11	6	1	10,859	
Elem.....	184	631	968	1,089	1,102	1,124	1,088	1,151	1,057	1,060	754	494	167	62	11	6	1	10,859	
Sec.....	184	631	968	1,089	1,102	1,124	1,085	1,097	903	723	368	131	25	7	—	—	—	9,438	
Ungraded.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	54	154	337	386	273	142	55	11	5	1	1,421	

Pupils classified in the above table are 73 short of the full enrolment of the year. Il y a un écart de 72 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

13.—Nova Scotia Urban and Rural Schools, 1934—Écoles urbaines et rurales de la Nouvelle-Écosse, 1934

Grade — Degré	Age																			Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
U.....	—	751	2,513	1,251	314	108	21	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,872	
R.....	10	579	2,399	1,821	673	227	90	49	27	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,889	
U.....	—	29	692	1,378	858	539	169	81	27	18	31	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	3,001	
R.....	—	38	697	1,666	1,397	735	393	176	103	55	24	14	9	2	—	—	—	—	5,314	
U.....	—	—	222	1,547	1,969	1,203	532	257	115	55	24	10	5	3	—	—	—	—	5,942	
R.....	—	—	206	1,366	2,162	1,432	720	367	223	142	65	28	10	2	—	—	—	—	6,793	
U.....	—	—	—	1	1,192	1,439	1,859	1,195	642	339	158	78	38	10	4	—	—	—	5,956	
R.....	—	—	—	340	1,479	2,043	1,397	801	482	249	150	67	18	8	2	—	—	—	7,053	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,272	1,719	1,109	786	408	223	97	38	4	—	—	—	—	5,871	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	35	1,350	1,825	1,364	904	511	226	114	38	16	6	—	—	6,914	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	1,058	1,575	1,277	837	524	244	87	26	2	—	—	5,815	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	1,058	1,801	1,475	1,296	553	228	63	24	4	—	—	6,818	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,368	1,738	1,303	859	471	185	29	3	—	—	—	5,279	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	397	1,228	1,088	622	371	127	24	3	—	—	—	6,092	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,579	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,347	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,030	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,329	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,535	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,682	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,247	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,083	
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	
Total.....	—	780	3,428	4,372	4,785	4,965	4,874	4,965	5,216	5,083	4,989	4,095	3,265	2,391	1,853	570	181	78	55,360	
R.....	10	628	3,384	5,231	6,169	6,252	6,237	6,237	6,387	6,421	5,900	4,135	2,698	1,449	677	242	93	34	62,479	
Elem.....	—	780	3,428	4,372	4,785	4,965	4,874	4,965	5,185	4,833	3,993	2,372	1,112	862	67	10	2	46,045		
U.....	10	628	3,384	5,231	6,169	6,252	6,235	6,297	6,484	5,833	4,492	2,253	854	228	56	14	3	54,476		
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31	250	1,723	2,183	2,029	1,286	560	179	76	9,315	
Sec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	88	538	1,408	1,922	1,844	1,221	228	90	31	8,003	

NOTE.—Grade I (a) are pupils who began grade I during the year, while grade I (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.
 NOTE.—Le degré I (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré I durant l'année, et le degré I (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
 14.—New Brunswick Graded and Ungraded Schools, 1934—Ecoles à classes multiples et à classe unique du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1934

Grade — Degré	Age																	Total
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	3,933	1,557	643	289	162	80	54	16	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	6,745	
II.....	3,847	2,024	1,156	644	366	189	117	62	31	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	8,447	
III.....	696	2,403	1,316	709	336	180	89	55	23	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5,811	
IV.....	794	1,445	1,229	677	428	272	144	85	29	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	5,116	
V.....	51	658	2,352	1,308	743	385	240	130	47	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	5,937	
VI.....	88	656	1,366	1,222	839	515	367	177	84	33	6	1	1	—	—	—	5,356	
VII.....	—	45	621	2,012	1,282	839	546	311	137	44	8	1	1	—	—	—	5,548	
VIII.....	—	113	584	1,196	1,144	892	577	344	167	54	13	4	1	1	—	—	5,092	
IX.....	—	3	94	506	1,079	1,307	861	482	260	112	19	4	1	—	—	—	5,719	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,059	824	432	229	96	23	7	2	—	—	—	4,408	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,358	948	524	282	164	63	15	3	2	1	—	5,470	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,818	1,757	1,355	948	594	325	16	3	2	1	—	4,114	
Uncl.—Non classifiés.....	103	94	87	94	78	78	70	52	39	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	712	
Total.....	4,680	4,666	4,932	4,951	5,021	5,087	5,099	4,819	3,741	3,045	2,208	1,184	477	139	14	11	50,125	
Elem.....	4,834	4,339	4,526	4,435	4,421	4,468	4,352	3,616	2,463	1,465	722	277	103	29	12	7	40,177	
Sec.....	4,731	4,245	4,439	4,341	4,421	4,416	4,268	3,513	2,349	1,348	638	240	85	23	9	3	39,069	
Uncl.—Non classifiés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,009	
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,399	

Pupils classified in the above table are 882 short of the full enrolment of the year.—Il y a un écart de 882 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

15.—Ontario Urban and Rural Schools, 1933-34—Écoles urbaines et rurales d'Ontario, 1933-34

Grade — Degré	—	Age														19 and over et plus	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
K. and K.P.	U.....	3,004	16,555	3,339	514	83	22	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	23,579	
I.	R.....	211	1,123	1,162	412	138	40	25	13	6	4	—	—	—	—	3,134	
II.	U.....	245	8,494	25,829	12,650	4,055	1,456	537	244	118	96	21	5	4	—	53,709	
III.	R.....	644	7,906	15,754	9,961	6,178	1,723	726	342	176	38	8	—	—	—	43,283	
IV.	U.....	1	178	5,755	19,125	13,153	5,644	2,153	842	349	157	40	25	5	1	47,434	
V.	R.....	6	344	3,900	7,743	7,743	3,794	1,668	719	349	169	56	21	3	—	28,460	
VI.	U.....	—	—	320	2,960	9,683	7,410	4,041	1,732	811	275	42	18	3	—	17,225	
VII.	R.....	—	—	338	2,612	5,219	3,916	2,028	856	458	233	79	22	6	—	15,867	
VIII.	U.....	—	—	57	2,433	9,470	9,562	5,117	3,043	1,418	653	292	66	17	4	32,169	
IX.	R.....	—	—	65	1,499	6,215	7,311	4,711	2,506	1,222	577	227	95	16	2	24,419	
X.	U.....	—	—	—	90	3,051	13,435	14,005	9,483	5,245	2,539	988	331	72	10	46,266	
XI.	R.....	—	—	—	112	1,908	7,237	8,454	5,543	3,281	1,690	607	183	32	4	30,054	
XII.	U.....	—	—	—	3	148	2,706	11,571	7,535	5,205	2,961	1,193	340	167	32	45,860	
Spec.—Spéc.	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,637	6,242	7,535	5,205	2,961	1,193	340	167	32	25,432	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	206	1,802	5,704	10,471	9,069	4,648	2,111	434	54	41,719	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	221	2,807	10,043	11,553	7,209	3,770	934	146	39,553	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	252	1,999	5,788	7,186	4,555	2,019	502	72	25,407	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	175	1,689	7,535	11,552	9,533	5,416	2,162	621	38,942	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	98	525	1,049	908	7,046	8,641	1,198	64	21,397	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	160	1,563	5,649	8,419	3,820	1,595	730	29,210	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	69	259	419	233	118	66	1,600	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	140	1,318	5,356	8,931	8,475	4,931	3,095	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	171	1,123	2,909	3,561	4,200	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	710	601	634	1,363	
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	U.....	3,250	27,227	35,246	37,773	39,533	40,411	42,441	43,488	48,807	48,797	49,112	39,564	19,618	11,648	9,698	
	R.....	861	3,873	20,839	24,292	27,566	25,928	23,820	23,421	24,122	19,150	19,408	4,387	1,242	287	126	
Elem.	U.....	3,250	28,227	35,240	37,753	39,533	40,404	40,260	41,624	39,501	30,017	15,699	7,338	1,651	256	126	
	R.....	861	9,373	20,839	24,292	27,566	25,928	25,908	25,310	23,328	17,842	9,073	3,442	811	105	39	
Sec.	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	1,864	9,306	18,780	24,413	23,226	17,967	11,392	9,636	
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	111	594	1,508	1,527	945	431	182	87	

Pupils classified in the above table do not represent the full enrolment of the year, but the enrolment of May. The number thus recorded is 80,267 short of the year's enrolment in elementary schools and an unknown number short of the year's secondary enrolment.

Les élèves qui figurent au tableau ci-dessus ne représentent pas l'entière inscription de l'année, mais l'inscription en mai. Il manque donc 80,267 à l'inscription des écoles élémentaires de l'année et un nombre inconnu fait aussi défaut dans l'inscription secondaire.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
16.—Manitoba Urban and Rural Schools, 1934—Écoles urbaines et rurales du Manitoba, 1934

Grade Degré	Age																Total	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21
I.....	226	5,334	5,124	1,597	452	198	98	39	19	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,125
U.....	340	2,427	2,968	1,531	570	250	95	60	32	12	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	8,296
II.....	1	—	2,605	4,286	2,001	681	202	95	32	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	10,016
U.....	—	70	759	1,691	2,010	564	210	130	57	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,600
III.....	—	—	144	2,238	4,080	2,178	925	341	158	60	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	10,143
U.....	—	4	124	789	1,538	1,172	590	266	142	77	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,711
IV.....	—	—	2	188	2,272	4,092	2,459	1,176	498	203	49	8	—	—	—	—	—	10,951
U.....	—	—	5	117	751	1,499	1,182	676	377	201	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,864
R.....	—	—	—	1	169	1,841	3,864	2,470	573	168	50	14	4	—	—	—	—	10,406
U.....	—	—	—	4	101	676	1,347	1,248	699	340	78	3	2	—	—	—	—	4,505
VI.....	—	—	—	—	5	192	1,870	3,683	2,560	1,366	449	108	—	—	—	—	—	10,263
U.....	—	—	—	—	9	97	588	1,258	1,098	611	156	32	4	—	—	—	—	3,857
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	189	1,859	3,349	2,276	1,063	298	83	—	—	—	—	9,133
VII.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	192	1,709	3,133	1,840	762	216	—	—	—	—	2,966
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	103	507	882	449	169	30	11	—	—	—	7,897
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	256	1,638	2,519	1,487	602	124	24	15	12	6,691
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	191	116	42	6	7	1	—	—	2,164
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	365	1,642	2,032	1,193	410	77	23	23	5,789
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	83	104	47	21	5	4	3	2,294
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	386	1,498	1,752	953	365	123	62	5,180
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	4	1	—	—	17
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	161	170	132	53	50	621
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total.....	227	5,427	7,875	8,310	9,009	9,188	9,612	9,870	9,834	9,677	8,138	6,300	4,946	1,702	612	216	153	100,216
U.....	340	2,427	2,968	1,531	570	250	95	60	32	12	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	36,970
Elem.....	227	5,427	7,875	8,310	9,009	9,188	9,612	9,859	9,497	7,230	3,587	1,232	355	20	4	3	2	81,935
U.....	340	2,501	3,856	4,132	4,060	4,268	4,109	4,282	4,033	3,013	1,007	281	55	20	4	2	9	31,583
Sec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	280	2,043	4,551	5,065	3,708	1,637	598	214	147	18,281
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	54	217	355	226	95	32	13	5	3	1,007

Pupils classified in the above table are 10,067 short of the full enrolment of the year—Il y a un écart de 10,067 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

17.—Saskatchewan Urban and Rural Schools, 1934—Écoles urbaines et rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1934

Grade — Degré	Age																			Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	29	544	3,782	4,616	1,281	333	117	45	27	9	7	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	10,797	
U.....	36	1,023	6,837	9,286	4,325	1,439	544	210	125	66	34	16	8	3	—	1	—	—	24,005	
II.....	—	—	2,338	2,338	3,675	1,394	406	123	67	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,250	
U.....	—	—	3,287	3,287	5,252	3,136	1,237	513	223	124	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,340	
III.....	—	—	13	309	3,311	3,574	1,552	514	228	81	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,715	
U.....	—	—	30	672	3,314	5,233	3,446	1,499	759	343	154	46	11	2	2	2	—	—	15,510	
IV.....	—	—	—	9	314	2,225	3,606	1,726	752	312	136	37	7	2	6	—	—	—	9,127	
U.....	—	—	—	—	14	3,195	4,963	3,604	2,018	968	450	156	22	2	3	—	—	—	16,200	
V.....	—	—	—	—	66	804	3,347	3,449	1,909	886	362	113	20	3	3	—	—	—	9,270	
U.....	—	—	—	—	4	25	419	4,496	3,181	2,030	1,001	336	42	5	2	—	—	—	15,083	
VI.....	—	—	—	—	—	84	753	2,579	4,318	1,704	949	299	60	14	3	—	—	—	8,679	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	676	1,688	3,398	1,852	679	111	18	—	—	—	—	13,885	
VII.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	90	405	1,688	2,433	1,458	611	189	37	8	—	—	—	6,873	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,358	3,241	2,680	1,109	202	31	2	2	1	1	10,399	
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,775	2,245	2,569	1,370	477	129	17	7	2	3	7,710	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	926	2,632	3,599	1,960	473	78	17	7	3	4	9,871	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	121	181	1,818	1,168	505	143	59	16	39	6,628	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	185	827	1,850	1,886	245	54	19	4	7	5,952	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	129	698	1,584	1,858	313	96	32	36	5,372	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	144	578	1,284	1,584	1,478	144	45	11	12	3,884	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	156	729	1,695	1,759	1,168	580	236	213	6,543	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	78	303	493	431	264	96	30	26	1,731	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	101	527	1,307	797	322	334	334	4,712	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	46	83	1,320	64	25	23	4,337	
Spec.—Spéc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	84	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	29	545	4,006	7,273	7,697	7,899	8,310	8,398	8,761	8,611	8,198	6,835	5,732	4,652	2,982	1,562	624	646	92,760	
U.....	36	1,058	7,409	13,276	13,722	13,898	13,882	13,742	14,595	13,782	12,492	7,797	3,442	1,379	2,576	238	777	78	131,297	
Elem.....	29	545	4,006	7,273	7,697	7,899	8,310	8,396	8,697	7,690	5,522	2,440	750	186	34	8	5	5	69,421	
U.....	36	1,058	7,409	13,276	13,722	13,898	13,880	13,727	14,159	12,802	9,916	4,316	4,982	1,426	26	14	7	641	119,303	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,676	3,995	4,862	4,466	2,948	1,554	14	14	23,339	
Sec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,506	3,481	2,567	1,237	550	224	70	68	11,904	

Pupils classified in the above are 34 short of the full enrolment in urban schools and 542 short of the full enrolment in rural schools of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus donnent 34 de moins que ceux inscrits aux écoles urbaines et de 542 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles rurales de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
48.—Boys and Girls in Seven Provinces of Canada, 1933-34—Garçons et filles dans sept provinces du Canada, 1933-34

[illegible]

19.—Boys and Girls in Prince Edward Island, 1931—Garçons et filles dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard, 1931

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I.....	B.-G..	111	471	508	273	142	52	17	15	8	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,604
	G.-F..	133	473	438	232	87	31	14	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422
II.....	B.-G..	—	26	204	276	180	102	55	21	10	3	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	887
	G.-F..	1	52	275	308	153	78	34	14	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	926
III.....	B.-G..	1	6	71	247	322	114	76	76	59	14	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,146
	G.-F..	1	4	77	235	268	182	94	43	20	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	959
IV.....	B.-G..	—	—	8	60	228	327	217	148	90	39	20	5	2	—	—	—	—	1,144
	G.-F..	—	—	3	107	280	325	184	107	50	19	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	1,085
V.....	B.-G..	5	—	1	15	52	159	238	216	112	95	42	8	—	1	—	—	—	962
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	208	226	226	165	92	46	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	789
VI.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	8	58	124	220	170	142	55	19	3	—	—	—	—	584
	G.-F..	—	—	—	2	13	78	195	244	135	84	31	14	1	—	—	—	—	739
VII.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	1	20	75	131	178	137	95	23	2	—	—	—	—	687
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	4	18	108	215	181	138	45	11	3	—	1	—	—	733
VIII.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	122	164	230	182	102	28	4	—	—	—	883
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	38	122	255	151	93	48	5	2	—	—	852
IX.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	85	253	150	112	38	9	2	1	—	502
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	229	131	156	94	10	—	—	—	497
X.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	66	131	156	94	47	11	15	—	531
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	110	200	219	144	59	18	5	1	813
Total.....	B.-G..	112	593	792	861	923	922	910	956	891	875	699	413	413	166	13	3	9,138	
	G.-F..	134	529	794	929	881	934	907	962	876	900	596	413	413	195	76	5	2	9,148
Elem.....	B.-G..	112	593	792	861	923	922	910	956	891	875	699	413	413	166	13	3	9,138	
	G.-F..	134	529	794	929	881	934	907	962	876	900	596	413	413	195	76	5	2	9,148
Sec.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,638
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,031
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,510

Pupils classified in the above table are 72 short of the enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 72 élèves de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
20.—Boys and Girls in Nova Scotia, 1934—Garçons et filles dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1934

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	5 Age																			Total
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I(a).....	B—G	5	588	2,495	1,657	563	184	63	44	19	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,633	
I(b).....	G—F	5	742	2,417	1,415	424	151	48	15	11	3	27	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	5,238	
II.....	B—G	—	22	656	1,663	1,315	685	351	155	86	50	27	14	4	3	—	—	—	—	5,045	
	G—F	—	45	733	1,381	2,100	389	211	92	44	21	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	3,877	
III.....	B—G	—	9	286	1,235	2,031	1,472	770	407	225	146	62	28	10	4	—	—	—	—	6,057	
	G—F	—	—	292	1,677	1,359	1,163	482	217	113	51	27	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	6,078	
IV.....	B—G	—	—	16	187	1,359	1,928	1,357	825	507	253	155	59	20	10	2	—	—	—	6,699	
	G—F	—	—	—	346	1,589	1,974	1,205	618	314	73	40	8	8	2	1	—	—	—	6,310	
V.....	B—G	—	—	—	24	240	1,193	1,784	1,310	998	537	354	149	58	12	4	—	—	—	6,663	
	G—F	—	—	—	24	355	1,046	1,750	1,163	692	382	205	62	18	8	4	—	—	—	6,122	
VI.....	B—G	—	—	—	1	43	353	1,439	1,679	1,371	1,031	670	304	93	25	5	—	—	—	6,485	
	G—F	—	—	—	3	—	291	1,350	1,697	1,298	1,242	940	457	208	31	4	—	—	—	5,620	
VII.....	B—G	—	—	—	2	27	353	1,521	1,302	1,085	1,221	717	314	297	78	18	—	—	—	5,751	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	358	1,919	1,340	1,170	651	297	78	18	—	—	—	4,764	
VIII.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	242	1,873	1,182	914	425	168	42	7	2	—	3,891	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	330	1,101	1,363	922	434	146	29	6	2	—	3,891	
IX.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	74	267	1,080	691	633	318	118	37	6	2	3,076	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,050	1,044	691	330	104	17	5	3	3,788	
X.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	327	775	832	538	225	58	13	3	2,110	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	59	327	775	832	538	225	58	13	2,872	
XI.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	223	690	846	555	167	63	20	1,591	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	223	690	846	555	248	92	29	2,739	
XII.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	122	142	45	29	2	490	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	70	197	205	107	35	22	652	
Total.....	B—G	5	612	3,354	4,757	5,602	5,722	5,656	5,697	5,937	5,774	5,510	4,171	2,827	1,670	886	363	129	52	58,724	
	G—F	5	796	3,458	4,846	5,452	5,495	5,455	5,315	5,551	5,780	5,379	4,099	3,166	2,170	1,144	449	145	60	159,115	
Elem.....	B—G	5	612	3,354	4,757	5,602	5,722	5,656	5,697	5,937	5,774	5,510	4,171	2,827	1,670	886	363	129	52	51,457	
	G—F	5	796	3,458	4,846	5,452	5,495	5,455	5,315	5,551	5,780	5,379	4,099	3,166	2,170	1,144	449	145	60	49,064	
Sec.....	B—G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,267	
	G—F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,051	

Note.—Grade I (a) are pupils who began grade I during the year, while I (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.

Nora.—Le degré I (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré I durant l'année, et le degré I (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

21.—Boys and Girls in New Brunswick, 1934—Garçons et filles dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, 1934

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	B.-G.	3,933	1,907	1,047	558	308	158	106	54	21	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	8,104	
	G.-F.	3,847	1,674	752	375	220	111	65	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,088	
II.....	B.-G.	879	1,930	1,384	816	456	281	141	93	36	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	5,837	
	G.-F.	811	1,918	1,384	816	456	281	141	92	36	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	5,090	
III.....	B.-G.	871	1,587	1,781	570	308	161	92	47	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,873	
	G.-F.	827	1,587	1,781	570	308	161	92	47	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,420	
IV.....	B.-G.	1	727	1,947	1,217	665	373	246	102	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,647	
	G.-F.	1	727	1,947	1,217	665	373	246	102	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,293	
V.....	B.-G.	1	91	670	1,464	1,154	934	485	245	116	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	5,095	
	G.-F.	1	91	670	1,464	1,154	934	485	245	116	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	5,032	
VI.....	B.-G.	—	—	76	639	1,672	1,182	760	438	182	55	16	—	—	—	—	—	4,791	
	G.-F.	—	—	76	639	1,672	1,182	760	438	182	55	16	—	—	—	—	—	4,793	
VII.....	B.-G.	—	—	6	42	527	1,593	1,234	788	358	149	34	—	—	—	—	—	3,586	
	G.-F.	—	—	6	42	527	1,593	1,234	788	358	149	34	—	—	—	—	—	3,591	
VIII.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	5	59	329	1,281	975	579	294	87	—	—	—	—	—	3,501	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	5	59	329	1,281	975	579	294	87	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	
IX.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	2	11	35	281	821	848	642	380	—	—	—	—	—	1,575	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	2	11	35	281	821	848	642	380	—	—	—	—	—	1,575	
X.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	120	373	837	512	179	39	16	—	—	1,670	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	120	373	837	512	179	39	16	—	—	1,670	
XI.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	207	527	480	288	143	64	19	3	2	1,230	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	207	527	480	288	143	64	19	3	2	1,230	
XII.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	130	418	340	232	86	22	2	2	1,607	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	130	418	340	232	86	22	2	2	1,607	
Unclassified—Non classifiés.....	B.-G.	51	42	49	52	44	45	24	23	20	3	10	13	12	3	1	—	366	
	G.-F.	52	52	38	42	34	33	46	46	23	5	6	15	8	3	—	—	346	
Total	B.-G.	4,721	4,535	4,859	4,781	4,827	4,793	4,754	4,293	3,156	2,130	1,325	649	261	68	10	13	45,085	
	G.-F.	4,793	4,470	4,650	4,605	4,693	4,792	4,697	4,202	3,078	2,586	1,605	812	319	100	16	5	45,217	
Elem.....	B.-G.	4,670	4,493	4,810	4,729	4,753	4,746	4,721	4,073	2,647	1,319	763	206	44	3	3	1	42,064	
	G.-F.	4,741	4,418	4,612	4,563	4,659	4,756	4,635	4,368	2,391	1,380	663	213	68	26	7	11	41,091	
Sec.....	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	131	460	997	941	443	217	64	7	11	2,025	
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	221	667	997	941	598	250	74	9	4	3,780	

Pupils classified in the above table are 541 short of the boys' enrolment and 341 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 541 garçons et 341 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
22.—Boys and Girls in Ontario, 1933-34—Garçons et filles dans l'Ontario, 1933-34

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age													19 and over — et plus	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
K and K.P.	B.-G.	1,573	8,954	2,351	510	120	36	22	10	8	6	—	—	—	—	13,590
I.	G.-F.	1,642	8,724	2,200	416	101	26	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	13,123
	B.-G.	433	8,227	21,285	12,497	5,359	1,951	805	358	195	106	45	10	5	1	50,782
II.	G.-F.	456	8,173	20,018	10,094	11,325	5,243	2,447	1,024	477	218	66	31	4	—	46,200
	B.-G.	2	188	4,347	14,230	9,572	3,845	1,374	536	221	108	30	15	4	2	32,964
III.	G.-F.	5	334	5,308	14,588	7,368	6,037	3,502	1,655	820	339	118	50	17	—	22,697
	B.-G.	—	—	230	2,498	7,469	5,289	2,507	1,040	449	169	59	14	7	3	20,396
IV.	G.-F.	—	—	318	3,074	7,370	8,744	5,332	3,310	1,707	835	337	117	20	—	27,123
	B.-G.	—	—	86	2,280	8,318	8,129	4,486	2,239	933	401	182	44	13	2	29,485
V.	G.-F.	—	—	—	70	2,044	9,361	11,066	8,132	4,954	2,594	1,051	359	66	7	39,707
	B.-G.	—	—	—	132	2,915	11,311	11,393	6,894	3,572	1,635	554	155	38	1	38,613
VI.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	93	1,834	8,429	10,009	7,712	4,524	2,176	853	155	25	35,174
	B.-G.	—	—	—	4	156	2,559	9,384	10,514	6,764	3,809	1,410	476	80	12	32,518
VII.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	137	1,083	7,276	9,403	7,465	3,036	1,777	417	58	32,796
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	224	2,728	8,399	9,765	6,530	3,030	1,078	196	17	32,518
VIII.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	10	180	2,041	7,130	9,053	3,034	2,505	566	10	28,796
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	3	293	2,765	8,789	9,716	5,709	3,304	870	141	30,464
IX.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	4	95	739	3,517	5,709	5,234	2,638	891	162	20,711
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	3	88	988	4,547	6,892	4,153	3,651	2,117	916	21,628
X.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	88	736	2,550	4,907	3,814	1,936	405	14,680
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	85	65	3,358	4,907	4,133	1,936	331	16,130
XI.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	53	554	2,351	4,768	2,640	1,873	15,822
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	764	3,005	4,768	2,341	1,222	16,480
XII.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	89	498	1,404	1,809	6,215
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	82	625	1,505	1,752	5,764
Spec.—Spéc.	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	421	410	290	251	2,049
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	291	300	311	383	2,290
Total	B.-G.	2,008	17,369	23,249	31,457	33,193	23,707	32,625	34,798	36,763	31,393	25,984	18,485	11,038	6,301	332,758
	G.-F.	2,103	17,231	27,930	30,588	33,991	33,632	37,736	34,291	32,162	31,453	23,258	16,465	9,822	5,472	341,843
Elem.	B.-G.	2,008	17,369	23,249	31,457	33,193	23,707	32,625	34,798	36,763	31,393	25,984	18,485	11,038	6,301	332,758
	G.-F.	2,103	17,231	27,930	30,588	33,991	33,632	37,736	34,291	32,162	31,453	23,258	16,465	9,822	5,472	341,843
Sec.	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283,281
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279,551
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,409
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,477
	B.-G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,292
	G.-F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,314

See note to table 15.—The number of elementary boys and girls unclassified above is 80,267.—Voir renvoi au bas du tableau 15.—Le nombre de garçons et filles dans les degrés élémentaires non classifiés ci-dessus est de 80,267.

223.—Boys and Girls in Manitoba, 1934—Garçons et filles dans le Manitoba, 1934

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe		Age																		Total
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
I.	280	3,979	4,395	1,737	636	265	110	57	32	14	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	11,445			
B.	-	-	3,267	1,896	416	193	83	42	19	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9,977			
C.	286	3,782	3,767	2,096	752	752	270	156	59	26	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	7,689			
D.	-	-	1,565	2,061	924	493	142	69	30	12	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6,927			
E.	-	101	1,489	2,346	1,897	895	367	189	87	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,619			
II.	-	-	1,592	1,863	2,548	1,523	620	240	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,235			
F.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
G.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
III.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
IV.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
V.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
VI.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
VII.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
VIII.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
IX.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
X.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
XI.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
XII.	-	-	1,192	1,936	2,364	1,923	524	263	111	50	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	7,033			
Total.	280	4,043	6,017	6,226	6,649	6,778	6,851	7,125	7,108	6,682	4,885	3,372	2,117	913	333	108	93	69,580			
Elem.	280	3,885	5,714	6,216	6,420	6,675	6,851	7,113	7,034	6,625	4,615	3,435	2,079	811	296	116	65	67,606			
Sec.	287	3,885	5,714	6,216	6,420	6,675	6,870	7,113	7,024	6,645	4,984	3,917	2,700	411	111	4	38	60,453			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	1,019	1,971	2,455	1,847	872	322	104	88	9,127			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	188	1,241	2,644	2,839	1,956	817	289	115	62	10,161			

Pupils classified in the above table are 4,506 short of the boys' enrolment and 5,561 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 4,506 garçons et 5,561 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
24.—Boys and Girls in Saskatchewan, 1934—Garçons et filles dans la Saskatchewan, 1934

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
I.....	B.-G..	32	782	5,465	7,311	3,134	1,028	386	155	85	36	23	13	4	2	2	—	1	—	18,459
II.....	G.-F..	33	785	5,204	6,591	2,472	1,744	275	100	67	39	18	6	5	2	—	1	—	—	16,343
III.....	B.-G..	—	—	352	2,696	4,666	2,565	1,009	389	178	81	39	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,005
IV.....	G.-F..	—	—	17	350	2,909	1,965	634	247	112	63	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,953
V.....	B.-G..	—	—	18	439	2,761	4,389	2,818	831	617	259	104	39	8	1	—	1	1	—	12,384
VI.....	G.-F..	—	—	25	542	3,009	4,418	2,180	831	370	165	76	14	3	—	3	—	—	—	13,092
VII.....	B.-G..	—	—	23	465	2,456	4,336	2,891	2,891	1,599	782	383	132	16	4	3	—	—	—	12,235
VIII.....	G.-F..	—	—	35	468	2,439	4,233	2,439	2,439	1,171	498	203	61	13	4	3	—	—	—	12,235
IX.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	45	683	2,729	4,035	2,364	1,182	513	176	33	5	3	2	—	—	12,588
X.....	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	49	511	2,136	3,583	2,716	1,000	390	108	11	3	—	—	—	11,795
XI.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	7	60	601	2,464	3,916	2,886	1,196	588	261	50	6	—	—	—	11,407
XII.....	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	2	57	449	1,838	2,819	1,898	784	130	18	4	2	—	—	11,167
Spec.—Spec.	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,208	2,159	3,036	1,815	545	124	20	1	1	1	8,698
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	995	2,718	3,132	1,515	405	83	13	7	2	5	8,574
	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	666	1,638	1,778	1,000	430	122	57	3	2	9,048
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	937	2,090	2,089	1,026	320	75	21	3	18	5,874
	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	114	516	1,219	1,230	638	240	82	24	33	6,706
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	159	760	1,649	1,528	724	217	59	19	15	4,105
	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	105	430	912	950	653	330	137	120	3,651
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	129	602	1,276	1,240	769	346	129	119	4,623
	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	224	542	606	435	177	199	2,227
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	349	848	802	426	170	158	2,827
	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	17	10	13	54
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	5	4	6	30
Total.....	B.-G..	32	801	5,832	10,471	11,011	10,958	11,392	11,225	11,749	11,415	10,640	7,275	4,344	2,761	1,664	933	371	403	113,277
	G.-F..	33	802	5,583	10,078	10,408	10,839	10,800	10,915	11,403	10,978	8,980	7,571	4,830	3,270	1,594	867	330	321	110,690
Elem.....	B.-G..	32	801	5,832	10,471	11,011	10,958	11,390	11,215	11,613	10,922	8,980	7,569	4,829	197	34	12	6	10	97,866
	G.-F..	33	802	5,583	10,078	10,408	10,839	10,800	10,908	11,203	9,793	7,058	5,851	3,845	131	26	6	5	9	91,358
Sec.....	B.-G..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	1,108	2,922	3,470	3,367	2,564	1,630	921	365	393	15,911
	G.-F..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,108	2,922	4,406	4,182	3,139	1,808	857	325	316	19,332

Pupils classified in the above table are 268 short of the boys' enrolment and 308 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 268 garçons et 308 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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25.—Boys and Girls in Alberta, 1934—Garçons et filles dans l'Alberta, 1934

Grade Degré	Sex Sexe	Age																21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																		
I.	B.-G.	170	3,429	5,422	1,897	593	213	110	59	31	14	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,952			
	G.-F.	161	3,405	4,949	1,786	511	167	71	45	23	5	10	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,143			
II.	B.-G.	-	1,008	1,994	3,864	1,908	737	270	138	63	23	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,189			
	G.-F.	-	1,111	2,140	3,736	1,556	568	190	94	56	18	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,187			
III.	B.-G.	-	3	157	2,090	3,534	1,872	867	368	176	84	30	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,796			
	G.-F.	-	3	213	2,247	3,547	1,645	612	289	137	62	29	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,944			
IV.	B.-G.	-	-	2	194	1,986	3,299	2,003	1,085	460	211	79	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,904			
	G.-F.	-	-	7	281	2,156	3,354	1,715	784	372	161	60	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,105			
V.	B.-G.	-	-	-	3	199	1,887	3,226	1,943	936	465	148	21	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,143			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	7	304	2,083	3,263	1,943	936	465	148	21	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,838			
VI.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	8	259	1,863	2,914	2,055	1,175	431	103	103	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,559			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	10	305	2,032	3,042	1,807	964	328	51	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,874			
VII.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	6	224	1,000	2,684	1,972	877	290	50	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,649			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	10	285	1,866	2,889	1,788	767	167	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,060			
VIII.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	246	1,422	2,600	1,582	553	135	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,166			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	322	1,867	2,658	1,553	473	430	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347			
IX.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	257	1,457	1,733	997	399	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,072			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	256	1,555	1,901	1,315	815	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,783			
X.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	196	1,031	1,315	815	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,925			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	311	1,542	1,711	987	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,642			
XI.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	141	711	987	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,058			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	247	902	1,496	706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,260			
XII.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	160	597	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,093			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	191	597	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,947			
Total	B.-G.	170	3,540	7,575	8,048	8,228	8,273	8,416	8,414	8,316	8,327	6,140	4,157	3,025	1,868	824	438	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	86,093			
	G.-F.	161	3,519	7,309	8,057	8,054	8,132	8,145	8,408	8,368	8,072	6,309	4,354	3,277	2,181	884	426	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	85,947			
Elem.	B.-G.	170	3,540	7,575	8,048	8,228	8,273	8,415	8,397	8,367	8,131	3,222	974	3,277	2,181	884	426	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	71,872			
	G.-F.	161	3,519	7,309	8,057	8,054	8,132	8,144	8,385	8,367	8,131	2,903	733	3,071	2,050	817	434	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	69,915			
Sec.	B.-G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,406	3,183	2,748	1,821	817	417	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	16,082			
	G.-F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,406	3,183	2,748	1,821	817	417	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	16,082			

NOTE.—This table includes the pupils of private schools—Ce tableau comprend les élèves des écoles privées.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

26.—Certificates held by Teachers of Publicly-controlled Schools in Canada, by provinces, 1933-34
 26.—Certificats détenus par les instituteurs des écoles relevant de l'administration au Canada, par provinces, en 1933-34

	Teachers by sex Personnel, par sexe			Class of Certificate of all Teachers Classe de certificats de tous les instituteurs					Number of teachers who are Instituteurs qui sont		
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	1st Class or higher 1ère classe ou plus élevé	2nd Class Deux- ième classe	3rd Class Trois- ième classe	Special Certi- ficats spéciaux	Certi- ficats un- specified	Univer- sity graduates ¹	Normal school graduates ¹	
Prince Edward Island.....	174	475	649	248 (Ac. & A.)	385 (B.)	16 (C. & D.)	—	—	16	2	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
Nova Scotia.....	446	3,118	3,564	993	1,209	1,362	—	—	505	2,983	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick.....	379	2,374	2,753	1,373	1,091	203	—	86	134	2,666	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Quebec (1933)— Catholic lay.....	1,224	8,847	10,071	(Superior & H.S.)	(Compl. & Inter.)	(Elem.)	—	—	2	2,535	Québec (1933)— Laïque catholique.
Catholic religious.....	2,921	7,510	10,431	607	1,850	7,474	—	240	2	2	Congréganiste catholique.
Protestant.....	371	2,361	2,732	Not classi- fied by grade	240	1,353	—	219	2	1,661	Protestante.
Ontario— Elementary (Public) 1933.....	2,804	11,652	14,456	5,441	10,758	477	894	193	399	13,391	Ontario— Elémentaire publique, 1933.
Elementary (R.C. Separate) 1933.....	2,236	2,528	2,764	—	—	—	—	—	2,285	2	Elémentaire Séparée, catholique, 1933.
Secondary.....	1,312	1,477	2,789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Secondaire ² .
Manitoba.....	994	3,402	4,396	2,446	2,467	—	55	3	521	2	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan— Elementary.....	2,269	5,682	7,951	4,047	3,904	—	—	—	2	2	Saskatchewan— Elémentaire.
Secondary.....	206	104	310	310	—	—	—	—	2	2	Secondaire.
Alberta.....	1,798	4,114	5,912	2,565	3,239	42	66	—	2	2	Alberta.
British Columbia— Elementary.....	704	2,151	2,855	1,535	1,171	54	87	8	190	2	Colombie Britannique— Elémentaire.
Secondary.....	579	439	1,018	817	47	2	144	8	714	2	Secondaire.

¹ Including also university training schools.—Y compris les écoles de formation universitaire.

² No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.

³ Vocational schools not included—Écoles professionnelles non comprises.

Classification of Teachers' certificates in the diffe

places and the conditions upon which each class of certificate is now awarded.

Person	Class of Candidate	Minimum Academic Standing Required	Normal, Logical or Pedagogical Training	Acquaintance in Teaching Units 2 and 3 (For persons not under systematic training, indicate special preparation)	Most Recent Training	Period of Further Special Preparation	Other Courses pertaining to teaching, science, and subjects in its curriculum (Indicate the number of units or credits)	Remarks
Pure Science Route	First Class	2nd year Prince of Wales College	Two years systematically with Andrews Work at Prince of Wales College and one month at Normal School.	Graduate in Arts of Colonial College and one month at Normal School.	Present.	1 year.		Students are admitted to Prince of Wales College by examination on completion of first year.
	Second Class	1st year Prince of Wales College	One year systematically with Andrews Work at Prince of Wales College, and one month at Normal School.		Present.			
	Third Class	1st year P.W. College taking less than 87% in science, but doing satisfactory work.	One year systematically with Andrews Work at P.W. College.		Present.			
	Advanced Class	Post Graduate degree in Education or B.A. in education with high honors in B. Sc. and B. Ed. degree.	A prospectus to an Andrews degree in B. Sc. and B. Ed. degree.	Candidate holding a post-graduate degree, or degree in Arts or Science, or at least 2 years systematic work, may have the First License by attending two sessions of Andrews School.	Present.		Physical training "B" 40-42 Physical training "B" 40-42	
Art Route	Superior First (University Grade)	B.A. or B. Ed. degree			Present.		Physical training "B" 40-42	
	Superior First "A"	Grade XII	Five months at Normal School.		Present.	Five years	One year's teaching, 1 year's science, 1 year's physical training "B" 40-42	
	First Class "B"	Grade XI	Five months at Normal School.		Present.	Three years	One year's teaching, 1 year's science, 1 year's physical training "B" 40-42	The time of Second Class or Grade C may be obtained at University College, was discontinued in 1915.
	Second Class	Grade X	Five months at Normal School.		Present.		Physical training "B" 40-42	
Art Science	Grammar School	Grade XII	One year at Normal School.	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education degree or part of same.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	A limited number of students only (100) are admitted to the Normal School by highly competitive examination.
	Superior Class	Grade XI (First Class Standing)	One year at Normal School.		Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	First Class	Grade X	One year at Normal School.		Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	One year at Normal School.		Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
System - Imperial College Route	Third Class	Grade IX	One year at Normal School.		Present.	Three years	Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Superior	Complementary	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	No alternative.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	The Course of Study in the Normal School is based on the curriculum of the University of Toronto, and is designed to prepare students for the teaching of the various subjects in the Normal School. The only time students of the Normal School have the opportunity of doing practice teaching.
	Complementary	Elementary diploma	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Elementary	Normal year certificate	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
Practical Certificate	First Class High School or Art School	B.A. Degree	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class High School or Art School	Intermediate diploma, and 6 units of work in Faculty of Arts, B.Sc., Grade X in Mathematics.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Advanced Elementary	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Kidderington College or certificate	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
Diverse	High School Specialist	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	High School Specialist	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Third Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
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University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
	Second Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
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	Fourth Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Present.		Physical training, Grade "B" 40-42	
University	First Class	Grade X	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in a complementary diploma and placed at a Normal School, i.e., one year of teaching.	Two years at a Normal School, i.e., two years a diploma in				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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23.—Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1934
 23.—Écoles de l'Île du Prince-Édouard et de la Nouvelle-Écosse relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1934

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			Rural and Village Schools Rurales et de villages			City and Town Schools De cités et de villes			Nomenclature
	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Prince Edward Island—										Île du Prince-Édouard—
Certificates—										Diplôme—
Class I.....	91	157	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	Première classe.
Class II.....	76	309	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deuxième classe.
Class III.....	8	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Troisième classe.
Total.....	175	474	649	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Experience at end of year—										Expérience à la fin de l'an- née—
Less than 1 year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	29	79	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	25	57	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 ".....	25	59	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 ".....	18	57	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 10 ".....	47	138	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 5 et 10 ans.
10 " 20 ".....	23	64	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 10 et 20 ans.
20 " 30 ".....	8	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 20 et 30 ans.
Over 30 yrs.....	1	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de 30 ans.
Total.....	176	475	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Class I Teachers.....	737	611	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classe I.
Class II Teachers.....	502	431	445	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classe II.
Class III Teachers.....	419	375	391	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classe III.
Nova Scotia—										Nouvelle-Écosse—
Certificates—										Diplôme—
Academic.....	45	46	91	2	4	6	43	42	85	Académique.
Class A (Superior First).....	217	685	902	110	255	365	107	430	537	Classe A.
Class B (First).....	87	1,122	1,209	65	602	667	22	520	542	Classe B.
Class C (Second).....	77	1,125	1,202	74	969	1,043	3	156	159	Classe C.
Class D (Third).....	15	121	136	12	102	114	3	19	22	Classe D.
Temporary and Permis- sive.....	5	19	24	5	19	24	—	—	—	Temporaires et surnumé- raires.
Total.....	446	3,118	3,564	268	1,951	2,219	178	1,167	1,345	Total.
Experience at start of year—										Expérience au commence- ment de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	—	—	663	—	—	495	—	—	168	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	—	—	357	—	—	281	—	—	76	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 5 ".....	—	—	916	—	—	699	—	—	217	" 2 et 5 ans.
5 " 10 ".....	—	—	843	—	—	517	—	—	326	" 5 et 10 ans.
10 " 15 ".....	—	—	327	—	—	130	—	—	197	" 10 et 15 ans.
15 " 20 ".....	—	—	194	—	—	56	—	—	138	" 15 et 20 ans.
20 " 25 ".....	—	—	111	—	—	25	—	—	86	" 20 et 25 ans.
25 " 30 ".....	—	—	74	—	—	8	—	—	66	" 25 et 30 ans.
Over 30 yrs.....	—	—	79	—	—	8	—	—	71	Plus de 30 ans.
Total.....	446	3,118	3,564	268	1,951	2,219	178	1,167	1,345	Total.
Median experience..	—	—	3.8	—	—	2.5	—	—	7.6	Expérience médiane.
Migration—										Migration—
New teachers.....	—	—	335	—	—	250	—	—	85	Débutantes.
Teachers moved to an- other school.....	—	—	1,237	—	—	1,115	—	—	122	Anciens instituteurs trans- férés à une autre école.
Remained in same school	—	—	1,992	—	—	854	—	—	1,138	Demeurant dans la même école.
Total.....	—	—	3,564	—	—	2,219	—	—	1,345	Total.
Training—										Qualifications—
Holding Normal School diplomas.....	—	—	2,983	—	—	1,713	—	—	1,270	Possédant un diplôme d'é- cole normale.
Holding University de- gree.....	—	—	505	—	—	169	—	—	336	Possédant un degré uni- versitaire.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Academic.....	2,165	1,445	1,817	—	—	1,193	—	—	1,855	Académique.
Class A.....	1,099	871	912	—	—	673	—	—	1,094	Classe A.
Class B.....	814	711	719	—	—	562	—	—	912	Classe B.
Class C.....	494	513	512	—	—	472	—	—	737	Classe C.
Class D.....	482	451	456	—	—	421	—	—	727	Classe D.
All Teachers.....	1,018	677	721	635	518	531	1,622	941	1,032	Tous instituteurs.

29.—New Brunswick Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1934

29.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1934

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			St John, Moncton and Fredericton Cities — Cités St John, Moncton et Frédéricton			Other Graded Schools — Autres écoles à classes multiples			Rural Ungraded Schools — Ecoles rurales à classe unique			Nomenclature
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
	H			H			H			H			
Certificates (2nd term)—													Diplôme (2ème terme)—
Grammar School.....	54	61	115	18	36	54	33	21	54	3	4	7	Ecole de grammaire.
Superior School.....	114	430	544	29	158	187	62	168	230	23	104	127	Ecole supérieure.
Class I.....	86	520	606	2	160	162	32	140	172	52	220	272	Première classe.
Class II.....	80	961	1,041	1	22	23	12	305	317	67	634	701	Deuxième classe.
Class III.....	21	174	195	—	—	—	5	9	14	16	165	181	Troisième classe.
Classroom assistants.....	12	96	108	3	14	17	1	—	1	8	82	90	Instituteurs auxiliaires.
Unspecified.....	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	368	2,244	2,612	53	390	443	145	643	788	170	1,211	1,381	Total.
Salaries—													Traitement—
Number receiving less than \$300.....	28	289	317	—	—	—	5	35	40	23	254	277	Inférieure à \$300, nombre
\$ 300 and under \$ 400.....	62	572	634	—	—	—	7	59	66	55	513	568	Entre \$ 300 et \$ 400
400 ".....	59	393	452	—	—	—	3	85	88	56	308	364	" 400 " 500
500 ".....	28	214	242	—	3	3	10	128	138	18	83	101	" 500 " 600
600 ".....	19	146	165	—	1	1	11	120	131	8	25	33	" 600 " 700
700 ".....	15	89	104	—	9	9	12	76	88	3	4	7	" 700 " 800
800 ".....	21	85	106	1	10	11	18	73	91	2	2	4	" 800 " 900
900 ".....	17	52	69	2	14	16	14	38	52	1	—	1	" 900 " 1,000
1,000 ".....	16	52	68	1	40	41	15	12	27	—	—	—	" 1,000 " 1,100
1,100 ".....	12	149	161	2	144	146	10	5	15	—	—	—	" 1,100 " 1,200
1,200 ".....	7	102	109	—	99	99	7	3	10	—	—	—	" 1,200 " 1,300
1,300 ".....	7	26	33	—	25	25	7	1	8	—	—	—	" 1,300 " 1,400
1,400 ".....	9	9	18	6	7	13	3	2	5	—	—	—	" 1,400 " 1,500
1,500 ".....	7	8	15	3	8	11	4	—	4	—	—	—	" 1,500 " 1,600
1,600 ".....	8	9	17	4	7	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	" 1,600 " 1,700
1,700 ".....	6	6	12	3	6	9	3	—	3	—	—	—	" 1,700 " 1,800
1,800 ".....	7	3	10	5	3	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	" 1,800 " 1,900
1,900 ".....	14	3	17	10	3	13	4	—	4	—	—	—	" 1,900 " 2,000
2,000 ".....	14	6	20	11	6	17	3	—	3	—	—	—	" 2,000 " 2,500
2,500 ".....	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	" 2,500 " 3,000
Over \$3,000.....	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de \$3,000.
Unspecified.....	6	31	37	1	5	6	1	4	5	4	22	26	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	368	2,244	2,612	53	390	443	145	643	788	170	1,211	1,381	Total.
Median salary.....	621	462	474	1,880	1,180	1,195	943	610	646	409	366	370	Salaire médian.
Experience at end of year—													Expérience à la fin de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	16	79	95	1	—	1	—	3	3	15	76	91	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	62	244	306	—	—	—	15	38	53	47	206	253	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 ".....	38	199	237	—	1	1	15	36	51	23	162	185	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 ".....	27	204	231	1	3	4	7	42	49	19	159	178	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 ".....	27	157	184	2	9	11	10	48	58	15	100	115	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 ".....	35	178	213	4	20	24	16	61	77	15	97	112	" 5 et 6 ans.
6 ".....	25	155	180	5	14	19	12	48	60	8	93	101	" 6 et 7 ans.
7 ".....	24	132	156	4	27	31	14	42	56	6	63	69	" 7 et 8 ans.
8 ".....	14	108	122	4	18	22	8	42	50	2	48	50	" 8 et 9 ans.
9 ".....	15	118	133	4	26	30	6	35	41	5	57	62	" 9 et 10 ans.
10 ".....	42	295	337	12	85	97	23	127	150	7	83	90	" 10 et 15 ans.
15 ".....	10	143	153	3	59	62	5	57	62	2	27	29	" 15 et 20 ans.
20 ".....	12	79	91	7	36	43	4	26	30	1	17	18	" 20 et 25 ans.
25 ".....	10	61	71	3	31	34	6	20	26	1	10	11	" 25 et 30 ans.
30 ".....	5	37	42	1	24	25	2	9	11	2	4	6	" 30 et 35 ans.
Over 35 yrs.....	4	38	42	2	30	32	1	8	9	1	—	1	Plus de 35 ans.
Unspecified.....	2	17	19	—	7	7	1	1	2	1	9	10	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	368	2,244	2,612	53	390	443	145	643	788	170	1,211	1,381	Total.
Median experience.....	5-4	6-3	6-2	10-1	10-9	10-8	6-8	8-8	7-8	3-0	4-0	3-9	Expérience médiane.

NOTE.—The teachers classified in this table are about 141 short of the total employed in the province. Most of the unclassified are "classroom assistants" (of whom there were about 100) and reserve teachers in the city schools.

NOTA.—Il y a un écart d'environ 141 entre les instituteurs figurant dans ce tableau et le total de la province. La plupart des non classifiés sont des "instituteurs auxiliaires" (de ces derniers on en comptait environ 100) et des instituteurs en réserve dans les écoles de cité.

30.—Quebec Primary Schools: Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1934

30.—Écoles primaires de Québec: Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1934

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			Roman Catholics Schools Écoles catholiques			Protestant Schools Écoles protestantes			Nomenclature
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
	H			H			H			
Classification— Lay teachers	1,595	11,208	12,803	1,224	8,847	10,071	371	2,361	2,732	Classification— Laïques
Religious teachers	2,599	6,994	9,593	2,589	6,994	9,583	10	—	10	Religieux
Total	4,194	18,202	22,396	3,813	15,841	19,654	381	2,361	2,742	Total
Type of School taught in— Lay in Publicly-Controlled	1,506	10,863	12,369	1,181	8,566	9,747	325	2,297	2,622	Type d'école où enseignent des Laïques, dans les écoles sous contrôle administratif.
Lay in Independent	89	345	434	43	281	324	46	64	110	Laïques, dans les écoles indé- pendantes
Religious in Publicly-Controlled	2,254	4,750	7,004	2,254	4,750	7,004	—	—	—	Religieux, dans les écoles sous contrôle administratif
Religious in Independent	345	2,244	2,589	335	2,244	2,579	10	—	10	Religieux, dans les écoles indépendantes
Total	4,194	18,202	22,396	3,813	15,841	19,654	381	2,361	2,742	Total
Class of Certificates— For elementary schools (lay)	254	8,773	9,027	168	7,306	7,474	86	1,467	1,553	Classe de diplôme— Écoles élémentaires ¹ (laï- ques)
For complementary and inter- mediate schools (lay)	839	1,251	2,090	823	1,027	1,850	16	224	240	Écoles complémentaires et intermédiaires (laïques)
For superior and high schools (lay)	338	889	1,227	153	354	507	185	535	720	Écoles supérieures et lycées (laïques)
Without certificates (lay)	164	295	459	80	160	240	84	135	219	Sans diplôme (laïques)
Nuns and brothers (unclassified)	2,599	6,994	9,593	2,589	6,994	9,583	10	—	10	Religieuses et frères ¹ (non classifiés)
Total	4,194	18,202	22,396	3,813	15,841	19,654	381	2,361	2,742	Total
Sources of certificates— Normal School (lay)	578	3,668	4,246	504	2,081	2,585	74	1,587	1,661	Provenance de diplôme— École normale (laïques)
Board of examiners (lay)	853	7,245	8,098	640	6,606	7,246	213	639	852	Bureau central d'examina- teurs (laïques)
Without certificates (lay) ..	164	295	459	80	160	240	84	135	219	Sans diplôme (laïques)
Religious orders	2,599	6,994	9,593	2,589	6,994	9,583	10	—	10	Congrégation religieuse
Total	4,194	18,202	22,396	3,813	15,841	19,654	381	2,361	2,742	Total
Experience— 1 yr and under 5 yrs (lay)	340	6,012	6,352	254	5,215	5,469	86	797	883	Carrière— 1 an et moins de 5 (laïques)
5 " 10 " (lay)	331	2,630	2,961	269	2,046	2,315	62	584	646	5 " 10 " 15 "
10 " 15 " (lay)	292	1,079	1,371	238	764	1,002	54	315	369	10 " 15 " 20 "
15 " 20 " (lay)	213	579	792	176	346	522	37	233	270	15 " 20 " "
Over 20 yrs (lay)	255	613	868	207	316	523	48	297	345	Plus de 20 ans (laïques)
Unclassified lay ¹	164	295	459	80	160	240	84	135	219	Non classifiés (laïques) ¹
Religious, all unclassified ..	2,599	6,994	9,593	2,589	6,994	9,583	10	—	10	Religieux, tous non classifiés.
Total	4,194	18,202	22,396	3,813	15,841	19,654	381	2,361	2,742	Total
Average salaries— Lay urban elementary ¹	—	—	—	1,390	616	—	2,774	1,280	—	Moyenne de traitement— Élémentaires, urbaines laï- ques ¹
Lay urban compl., superior and H.S. ¹	—	—	—	1,712	847	—	2,778	1,417	—	Complémentaires, supé- rieures et lycées, urbaines, laïques ¹
Lay rural elementary ¹	—	—	—	664	245	—	426	491	—	Élémentaires rurales, laï- ques ¹
Lay rural compl., superior and H.S. ¹	—	—	—	849	277	—	1,532	770	—	Complémentaires, supé- rieures et lycées rurales, laïques ¹
All lay teachers	1,822	522	683	1,603	361	512	2,543	1,125	1,318	Tous instituteurs, laï- ques
Religious urban elementary ²	—	—	—	574	403	—	—	—	—	Élémentaires, urbaines, reli- gieux ²
Religious urban comple- mentary and superior ²	—	—	—	602	453	—	—	—	—	Complémentaires et supé- rieures urbaines, religieux ²
Religious rural elementary ²	—	—	—	517	292	—	—	—	—	Élémentaires rurales, reli- gieux ²
Religious rural complemen- tary and superior ²	—	—	—	487	285	—	—	—	—	Complémentaires et supé- rieures, rurales, religieux ²
All religious teachers ..	—	—	—	584	379	441	—	—	—	Tous instituteurs, reli- gieux

¹ The lay teachers not classified by experience are those without certificates and their salaries are not included in computing the average.

² In computing these averages the salaries of religious teachers in independent schools are not included. Those included number 2,159 brothers and priests, and 4,324 nuns. Religious teachers tend to be in urban schools, lay teachers in rural schools.

³ Les instituteurs laïques non classifiés selon la durée de leur carrière sont ceux qui ne possèdent pas de diplôme et leur traitement n'est pas compris dans la compilation de la moyenne.

² En calculant ces moyennes, les traitements des instituteurs religieux des écoles indépendantes ne sont pas compris; parmi ceux-ci, on compte 2,159 frères et prêtres et 4,324 religieuses. Les religieux enseignent d'ordinaire dans les écoles urbaines et les laïques dans les écoles rurales.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

31.—Ontario Elementary Schools¹; Teachers by Sex, Qualifications and Salaries, 1933
 31.—Écoles élémentaires d'Ontario¹; Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme et traitement, 1933

Description	Urban — Urbaine			Rural — Rurale			Total			Nomenclature
	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	
Public Schools.....	1,437	5,901	7,338	1,367	5,751	7,118	2,804	11,652	14,456	Ecoles publiques
R.C. Separate Schools.....	163	1,851	2,014	73	677	750	236	2,528	2,764	Ecoles séparées catholiques
Total.....	1,600	7,752	9,352	1,440	6,428	7,868	3,040	14,180	17,220	Total
Certificates, General—										Diplôme, général—
Class I.....	—	—	2,917	—	—	2,524	—	—	5,441	De première classe
Class II.....	—	—	5,734	—	—	5,024	—	—	10,758	De deuxième classe
Class III.....	—	—	157	—	—	320	—	—	477	De troisième classe
District.....	—	—	17	—	—	4	—	—	21	De district
Perm. Ungraded.....	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	14	Permanents, non classifiés
Temporary.....	—	—	114	—	—	44	—	—	158	Temporaires
Certificates, Special—										Diplôme, spécial—
Kindergarten—Primary ..	—	—	330	—	—	40	—	—	370	Kindergarten—préparatoire.
Kindergarten—Directress..	—	—	134	—	—	1	—	—	135	Kindergarten—directrice
Auxiliary.....	—	—	157	—	—	8	—	—	165	Auxiliaires
Manual Training.....	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	87	Travaux manuels
Household Science.....	—	—	79	—	—	2	—	—	81	Science ménagère
Music.....	—	—	54	—	—	2	—	—	56	Musique
Training—										Formation—
Ontario Normal Schools...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,673	Ecoles normales. Ontario
College of Education.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	724	Collège de pédagogie
University Graduates	—	—	359	—	—	40	—	—	399	Gradué d'université
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Public Schools—										Ecoles publiques—
Class I Teachers	2,030	1,232	—	835	702	—	1,595	943	—	Total, première classe
Class II Teachers	1,590	1,341	—	895	752	—	1,130	994	—	Total, deuxième classe
All Teachers	1,907	1,324	—	874	738	—	1,398	1,031	—	Tous Instituteurs
Separate Schools—										Ecoles séparées catholiques—
Class I Teachers	884	737	—	766	853	—	868	766	—	Total, première classe
Class II Teachers	1,084	748	—	921	826	—	1,030	763	—	Total, deuxième classe
Class III Teachers	789	656	—	658	618	—	684	632	—	Total, troisième classe
All Teachers.....	901	729	—	763	747	—	858	734	—	Tous Instituteurs

¹ Data for Ontario secondary teachers, similar to above, are not available.

¹ Des données similaires à celles figurant au tableau ci-dessus n'existent pas en Ontario pour les instituteurs des écoles secondaires.

32.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualifications, Salaries and Experience, 1934
32.—Écoles du Manitoba relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon le sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière 1934

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			One-room Rural Rurales à cl. unique			City and Suburban Schools Écoles urbaines et suburbaines			Town, Village and Other Graded Schools Ville, villages et autres écoles à classes multiples			Nomenclature
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	H.			H.			H.			H.			
Number by Certificate—													Nombre par catégories de diplôme—
Class I.....	499	1,138	1,637	67	238	305	164	594	758	90	73	163	Première classe.
II.....	349	1,724	2,073	246	683	929	23	515	538	178	233	411	Deuxième classe.
III.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	80	526	606	Troisième classe.
Specialist.....	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10	—	—	—	Spécialiste.
Permit.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Permis.
Unspecified.....	20	157	177	10	70	80	4	47	51	6	40	46	Non classifiés.
Total.....	872	3,027	3,899	324	991	1,315	194	1,163	1,357	354	873	1,227	Total.
Salaries—													Traitement—
Number receiving less than \$300—	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inférieur à \$300, nombre.
\$ 300 and under \$ 400..	23	115	138	19	98	117	—	—	—	4	17	21	Entre \$ 300 et \$ 400..
400 " 500..	140	554	694	120	419	539	—	2	2	20	133	153	" 400 " 500
500 " 600..	141	519	660	112	337	449	—	1	1	29	181	210	" 500 " 600
600 " 700..	84	303	387	39	94	133	—	6	6	45	203	248	" 600 " 700
700 " 800..	66	228	294	21	13	34	7	91	98	38	124	162	" 700 " 800
800 " 900..	37	130	167	5	5	10	—	50	50	32	75	107	" 800 " 900
900 " 1,000..	38	237	275	—	1	1	7	191	198	31	45	76	" 900 " 1,000
1,000 " 1,100..	46	132	178	2	—	2	9	92	101	35	40	75	" 1,000 " 1,100
1,100 " 1,200..	26	101	127	—	—	—	2	86	88	24	15	39	" 1,100 " 1,200
1,200 " 1,300..	41	92	133	—	—	—	8	79	87	33	13	46	" 1,200 " 1,300
1,300 " 1,400..	17	66	83	1	—	1	4	62	66	12	4	16	" 1,300 " 1,400
1,400 " 1,500..	26	165	191	—	—	—	8	159	167	18	6	24	" 1,400 " 1,500
1,500 " 1,600..	21	78	99	—	—	—	8	77	85	13	1	14	" 1,500 " 1,600
1,600 " 1,700..	18	37	55	—	—	—	12	37	49	6	—	6	" 1,600 " 1,700
1,700 " 1,800..	24	104	128	—	—	—	18	104	122	6	—	6	" 1,700 " 1,800
1,800 " 1,900..	16	31	47	—	—	—	15	31	46	1	—	1	" 1,800 " 1,900
1,900 " 2,000..	7	14	21	—	—	—	5	14	19	2	—	2	" 1,900 " 2,000
2,000 " 2,500..	45	53	98	—	—	—	43	51	94	2	2	4	" 2,000 " 2,500
2,500 " 3,000..	39	6	45	—	—	—	39	6	45	—	—	—	" 2,500 " 3,000
3,000 " 3,500..	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	" 3,000 " 3,500
Over 3,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de \$3,500.
Unspecified.....	10	48	58	5	10	15	2	24	26	3	14	17	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	872	3,027	3,899	324	991	1,315	194	1,163	1,357	354	873	1,227	Total.
Median salary.....	773	704	719	520	491	498	1,893	1,278	1,372	929	652	692	Salaire médian.
Experience where teaching													Carrière où ils enseignent
Less than 1 year.....	15	69	84	4	35	39	3	13	16	8	21	29	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.	183	519	702	91	325	416	8	31	39	84	163	247	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	148	413	561	74	247	321	14	42	56	60	124	184	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 ".....	135	345	480	56	170	226	13	38	51	66	137	203	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 ".....	100	348	448	35	114	149	25	97	122	40	137	177	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 10 ".....	170	650	820	52	87	139	54	359	413	64	204	268	" 5 et 10 ans.
10 " 25 ".....	107	584	691	10	8	18	68	498	566	29	78	107	" 10 et 25 ans.
Over 25 yrs.....	7	61	68	—	1	1	5	59	64	2	1	3	Plus de 25 ans.
Unspecified.....	7	38	45	2	4	6	4	26	30	1	8	9	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	872	3,027	3,899	324	991	1,315	194	1,163	1,357	354	873	1,227	Total.
Median experience where teaching.	3-7	4-5	4-3	2-9	2-5	2-6	5-6	10-0	7-8	3-4	3-9	3-7	Carrière médiane où ils enseignent.
Total experience at end of year—													Carrière entière à la fin de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	5	22	27	2	16	18	1	2	3	2	4	6	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.	62	180	242	39	139	178	2	8	10	21	33	54	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	61	172	233	43	121	164	2	13	15	16	38	54	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 ".....	47	209	256	27	148	175	3	17	20	17	44	61	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 ".....	41	213	254	24	129	153	2	18	20	15	66	81	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 6 ".....	69	243	312	35	118	153	7	39	46	27	86	113	" 5 et 6 ans.
6 " 7 ".....	52	190	242	13	69	82	11	55	66	28	66	94	" 6 et 7 ans.
7 " 8 ".....	56	211	267	18	63	81	9	61	70	29	87	116	" 7 et 8 ans.
8 " 9 ".....	40	180	220	8	53	61	13	59	72	19	68	87	" 8 et 9 ans.
9 " 10 ".....	46	152	198	21	32	53	8	71	79	17	49	66	" 9 et 10 ans.
10 " 25 ".....	316	1,019	1,335	82	97	179	105	632	737	129	290	419	" 10 et 25 ans.
Over 25 yrs.....	70	200	270	10	3	13	27	163	190	33	34	67	Plus de 25 ans.
Unspecified.....	7	36	43	2	3	5	4	25	29	1	8	9	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	872	3,027	3,899	324	991	1,315	194	1,163	1,357	354	873	1,227	Total.
Median experience.....	9-0	8-3	8-4	5-7	4-5	4-8	10-3	10-4	10-4	9-1	8-1	8-3	Carrière médiane.

NOTE.—The total number of teachers in Manitoba in 1934 was 4,396 of whom 994 were men and 3,402 women. First class certificates numbered 1,871, second class 2,467, specialist 55, exchange teachers 3. The reports from which the above data were compiled were not received from 497 teachers.

NOTE.—La totalité des instituteurs au Manitoba en 1934 était de 4,396, composée de 994 hommes et 3,402 femmes; dont 1,871 possédaient un diplôme de première classe, 2,467 un diplôme de deuxième classe, 55 de spécialiste, 3 instituteurs prêts. Les rapports qui ont servi de base aux données ci-dessus sont à l'exception de 497 instituteurs qui ont négligé de répondre au questionnaire.

33.—Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1934
33.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie Britannique relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1934

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			Urban Schools — Ecoles urbaines			Rural Schools — Ecoles rurales			Nomenclature
	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Saskatchewan—										Saskatchewan—
Certificates—										Diplômes—
Collegiate and H. School Teachers.....	206	104	310	206	104	310	—	—	—	Instituteurs d'instituts collégiaux et lycées.
First Class.....	1,320	2,727	4,047	630	967	1,597	690	1,760	2,450	Première classe.
Second Class.....	949	2,955	3,904	149	871	1,020	800	2,084	2,884	Deuxième classe.
Total.....	2,475	5,786	8,261	985	1,942	2,927	1,490	3,844	5,334	Total.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Collegiate and H. School Teachers.....	2,009	1,538	1,851	2,009	1,538	1,851	—	—	—	Instituteurs d'instituts collégiaux et lycées.
First Class.....	807	599	667	1,077	810	915	561	483	505	Première classe.
Second Class.....	598	573	580	859	773	786	549	489	506	Deuxième classe.
Alberta—										Alberta—
Certificates—										Diplômes—
First Class.....	936	1,629	2,565	—	—	—	—	—	—	Première classe.
Second Class.....	801	2,438	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deuxième classe.
Third Class.....	13	29	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	Troisième classe.
Vocational and Special.....	48	18	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	Certificats d'apprentissage et de spécialité.
Total.....	1,798	4,114	5,912	—	—	2,325	—	—	3,587	Total.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
First Class Teachers.....	1,378	997	1,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	Instituteurs de 1ère classe.
Second Class Teachers.....	909	872	881	—	—	—	—	—	—	Instituteurs de 2ème classe
Third Class Teachers.....	702	682	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	Instituteurs de 3ème classe.
Vocational and Special Teachers.....	2,388	1,907	2,256	—	—	—	—	—	—	Instituteurs enseignant des métiers et autres spécialités.
All Teachers.....	1,191	925	1,006	—	—	1,418	—	—	738	Tous instituteurs.
British Columbia—				(High and Jr. High Schools)			(Elementary Schools)			Colombie Britannique—
Certificates—										Diplômes—
Academic.....	461	408	869	394	285	679	67	123	190	Académique.
First Class.....	491	999	1,490	77	61	138	414	938	1,352	Première classe.
Second Class.....	187	1,030	1,217	5	43	48	182	987	1,169	Deuxième classe.
Third Class.....	3	51	54	—	2	2	3	49	52	Troisième classe.
Temporary and Exchange Specialists.....	7	9	16	6	2	8	1	7	8	Surnuméraire et substitut.
Unspecified.....	129	89	218	92	46	138	37	43	80	Spécialistes.
Total.....	1,283	2,590	3,873	579	439	1,018	704	2,151	2,855	Total.
Salaries—										Traitement—
Less than \$700.....	1	7	8	—	6	6	1	1	2	Inférieur
\$ 700 and under \$ 800...	98	391	489	—	11	11	98	380	478	Entre \$ 700 et \$ 800
800 " " 900.....	71	333	404	—	17	17	71	316	387	" 800 " 900
900 " " 1,000.....	98	346	444	7	29	36	91	317	408	" 900 " 1,000
1,000 " " 1,100.....	74	303	377	9	29	38	65	274	339	" 1,000 " 1,100
1,100 " " 1,200.....	70	242	312	17	21	38	53	221	274	" 1,100 " 1,200
1,200 " " 1,300.....	102	517	619	53	84	137	49	433	482	" 1,200 " 1,300
1,300 " " 1,400.....	65	145	210	28	47	75	37	98	135	" 1,300 " 1,400
1,400 " " 1,500.....	100	80	180	55	32	87	45	48	93	" 1,400 " 1,500
1,500 " " 1,600.....	79	59	138	57	36	93	22	23	45	" 1,500 " 1,600
1,600 " " 1,700.....	66	47	113	33	35	68	33	12	45	" 1,600 " 1,700
1,700 " " 1,800.....	67	24	91	37	19	56	30	5	35	" 1,700 " 1,800
1,800 " " 1,900.....	61	27	88	41	21	62	20	6	26	" 1,800 " 1,900
1,900 " " 2,000.....	33	10	43	29	9	38	4	1	5	" 1,900 " 2,000
2,000 " " 2,500.....	191	46	237	158	42	200	33	4	37	" 2,000 " 2,500
2,500 " " 3,000.....	89	1	90	43	1	44	46	—	46	" 2,500 " 3,000
3,000 " " 3,500.....	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	" 3,000 " 3,500
Over 3,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de 3,500.
Unspecified.....	11	5	16	5	—	5	6	12	18	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	1,283	2,590	3,873	579	439	1,018	704	2,151	2,855	Total.
Median Salary.....	1,457	1,071	1,167	1,776	1,348	1,566	1,143	1,020	1,042	Salaire médian.

34.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914

34.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following tables do not include any amounts raised by loans, or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year.

NOTA.—Les recettes indiquées dans les tableaux ci-dessous ne comprennent pas les sommes réalisées par voie d'emprunt ou par la vente de valeurs ou d'obligations, car tous les revenus de cette nature doivent ultérieurement être remboursés au moyen de fonds provenant de taxes locales. À l'exception des Provinces Maritimes, pour lesquelles ce renseignement n'est pas disponible, la dette obligatoire totale des écoles de chaque province est indiquée annuellement, ce qui permet de constater l'augmentation ou la diminution nette par année.

Fiscal Year Ending — Année fiscale terminée	¹ Government Grants — ¹ Subven- tions du gou- vernement	Taxation within School Adminis- trative Units — Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'adminis- tration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties — Sommes versées aux commis- sions scolaires par les comtés	Fees — Rede- vances	Total Current Revenue Recorded — Recettes totales encaissées	Debenture Indebted- ness — Dette obligatoire	Adminis- trative Units Operating Schools — Unités adminis- tratives qui maintien- nent des écoles
Prince Edward Island—Île du Prince-Édouard—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1914.....	130,959	64,761	—	—	195,720	—	472
1915.....	143,186	91,258	—	—	234,444	—	475
1916.....	146,825	70,610	—	—	217,435	—	474
1917.....	151,130	72,623	—	—	223,753	—	470
1918.....	145,865	84,273	—	—	230,138	—	465
1919.....	153,459	98,472	—	—	251,931	—	463
1920.....	179,284	131,012	—	—	310,296	—	451
1921.....	206,529	152,431	—	—	358,960	—	459
1922.....	236,012	157,766	—	Not available	393,778	Not available	471
1923.....	257,723	202,714	—	—	460,437	—	468
1924.....	241,921	169,949	—	—	411,870	—	469
1925.....	244,645	167,597	—	Non disponibles	412,242	Non disponibles	469
1926.....	242,336	171,650	—	—	413,986	—	468
1927.....	243,745	174,165	—	—	417,910	—	487
1928.....	245,479	179,004	—	—	424,483	—	469
1929.....	245,610	187,769	—	—	433,379	—	464
1930.....	249,247	189,669	—	—	438,916	—	469
1931.....	258,905	189,444	—	—	448,349	—	474
1932.....	263,034	218,477	—	—	481,511	—	474
1933.....	264,210	182,812	—	—	447,022	—	475
1934.....	262,351	165,704	—	—	428,055	—	
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse—							
1914.....	259,332	1,002,967	151,220	—	1,413,519	—	1,705
1915.....	269,059	1,066,892	150,934	—	1,486,885	—	1,728
1916.....	278,439	1,037,302	151,633	—	1,467,374	—	1,736
1917.....	281,714	1,157,907	147,122	—	1,586,743	—	1,736
1918.....	277,920	1,280,965	146,939	—	1,705,824	—	1,721
1919.....	269,566	1,460,577	192,910	—	1,923,053	—	1,673
1920.....	270,612	1,978,243	207,420	—	2,456,275	—	1,656
1921.....	316,383	2,370,712	469,776	—	3,156,871	—	1,665
1922.....	329,452	2,527,377	474,934	Not available	3,331,763	Not available	1,711
1923.....	346,305	2,313,460	496,934	—	3,156,699	—	1,706
1924.....	348,109	2,428,832	495,212	Non disponibles	3,272,153	Non disponibles	1,680
1925.....	356,859	2,522,255	493,893	—	3,372,977	—	1,697
1926.....	365,219	2,393,155	497,229	—	3,255,603	—	1,704
1927.....	368,579	2,393,125	497,876	—	3,259,580	—	1,707
1928.....	419,920	2,504,390	497,197	—	3,421,507	—	1,706
1929.....	436,757	2,549,461	495,227	—	3,481,445	—	1,706
1930.....	444,926	2,529,293	494,901	—	3,469,120	—	1,704
1931.....	509,462	2,657,780	493,533	—	3,660,775	—	1,714
1932.....	545,393	2,697,691	490,949	—	3,734,033	—	1,728
1933.....	572,570	2,631,324	487,130	—	3,691,024	—	1,729
1934.....	612,690	2,643,568	478,790	—	3,735,048	—	1,724
New Brunswick—Nouveau- Brunswick—							
1914.....	206,932	704,476	96,496	—	1,007,904	—	1,351
1915.....	212,835	761,753	97,423	—	1,072,011	—	1,393
1916.....	218,879	844,256	96,141	—	1,159,276	—	1,418
1917.....	218,747	843,357	97,284	—	1,159,388	—	1,397
1918.....	216,613	930,567	97,230	—	1,244,410	—	1,397
1919.....	209,206	1,153,163	99,097	—	1,461,466	—	1,307
1920.....	207,287	1,364,915	96,026	—	1,668,228	—	1,313
1921.....	278,605	1,779,926	146,023	—	2,204,554	—	1,291
1922.....	298,439	2,080,023	195,948	Not available	2,574,410	Not available	1,339
1923.....	319,367	2,083,391	204,103	—	2,606,861	—	1,368
1924.....	336,012	2,102,938	213,836	Non disponibles	2,652,786	Non disponibles	1,393
1925.....	417,200	2,736,430	211,895	—	3,365,515	—	1,434
1926.....	511,350	2,263,082	213,066	—	2,987,498	—	1,459
1927.....	516,221	2,413,951	212,350	—	3,142,522	—	1,458
1928.....	432,865	2,337,740	212,616	—	2,983,221	—	1,463
1929.....	440,020	2,361,978	214,845	—	3,016,843	—	1,535
1930.....	449,702	2,405,890	212,172	—	3,067,764	—	1,481
1931.....	459,029	2,467,510	210,500	—	3,137,039	—	1,483
1932.....	430,449	2,389,050	214,008	—	3,033,507	—	1,481
1933.....	412,880	2,249,768	219,909	—	2,882,557	4,577,420	1,421
1934.....	426,434	1,922,036	220,063	—	2,568,533	—	1,476

¹ Includes contributions to teachers' salaries, and in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board, 1921-1933.

¹ Y compris contributions aux traitements des instituteurs et, au Nouveau-Brunswick, octrois versés aux écoles par le Conseil de l'enseignement professionnel, 1921-1933.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

34.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914—Continued

34.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914—suite

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants Subventions du gouvernement	² Taxation within School Administrative Units ² Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'administration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties Sommes versées aux commissions scolaires par les comtés	³ Fees ³ Redevances	Total Current Revenue Recorded Recettes totales encaissées	Debt or Indebtedness Dette obligatoire	Administrative Units Operating Schools Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles
Quebec—Québec—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1914.....			Not available—Non disponibles				
1915.....	577,635	5,545,914	—	347,923	6,471,472	17,732,581	1,633
1916.....	587,264	6,016,965	—	365,281	6,969,510	20,570,354	1,657
1917.....	612,007	6,547,360	—	416,113	7,575,480	24,152,955	1,698
1918.....	568,947	6,832,846	—	376,097	7,777,890	28,894,971	1,673
1919.....	547,760	8,671,627	—	405,070	9,624,457	28,768,596	1,676
1920.....	617,238	9,807,527	—	449,050	10,873,815	34,173,888	1,718
1921.....	635,078	11,511,825	—	497,682	12,644,585	36,237,523	1,718
1922.....	624,564	12,666,555	—	520,468	13,811,617	39,179,020	1,746
1923.....	781,971	13,334,402	—	600,717	14,717,090	46,841,101	1,764
1924.....	943,650	14,849,315	—	612,311	16,405,276	46,596,560	1,781
1925.....	987,805	15,529,353	—	636,261	17,153,419	50,060,971	1,792
1926.....	993,509	15,647,512	—	630,762	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1927.....	1,077,073	16,237,999	—	549,725	17,864,797	53,203,161	1,808
1928.....	1,126,324	16,565,637	—	563,616	18,255,577	57,122,017	1,834
1929.....	1,189,919	17,629,630	—	566,006	19,385,555	58,962,578	1,840
1930.....	1,467,502	17,613,082	—	566,735	19,647,319	61,604,525	1,828
1931.....	1,429,033	18,697,183	—	616,735	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1932.....	1,269,210	18,214,999	—	632,702	20,117,001	71,669,326	1,830
1933.....	1,487,116	19,027,988	—	595,235	21,110,339	71,446,847	1,843
Ontario—							
1914.....	1,092,160	15,601,950	428,336	188,202	17,310,648	25,760,262	—
1915.....	1,105,031	13,635,456	427,542	198,923	15,366,322	27,994,791	—
1916.....	1,082,562	12,998,793	452,268	189,380	14,723,003	29,618,968	—
1917.....	1,158,447	13,941,525	436,593	181,005	15,717,570	30,324,383	—
1918.....	1,316,289	15,171,982	501,469	215,922	17,205,662	30,696,924	—
1919.....	1,698,570	16,508,897	498,023	263,894	18,969,384	32,362,213	—
1920.....	2,414,761	22,051,200	705,124	277,021	25,448,106	40,686,584	—
1921.....	3,472,667	24,636,792	842,726	217,049	29,169,234	48,863,189	—
1922.....	4,041,233	27,039,282	1,072,831	134,894	32,288,240	67,413,282	—
1923.....	4,380,194	28,671,009	1,326,749	156,187	34,534,139	64,268,132	—
1924.....	4,613,020	30,072,768	1,534,804	105,770	36,326,362	69,891,227	—
1925.....	4,722,664	30,792,328	1,686,854	114,171	37,316,017	67,920,832	—
1926.....	4,775,853	30,903,925	1,774,592	151,149	37,605,519	71,061,955	—
1927.....	4,940,903	32,300,935	1,923,813	143,163	39,308,814	72,388,782	—
1928.....	5,078,005	34,072,913	2,068,889	392,215	41,612,022	75,088,615	—
1929.....	5,398,354	36,179,339	2,341,337	357,786	44,276,816	86,353,869	—
1930.....	6,000,500	39,208,561	2,554,480	314,506	47,678,047	86,551,681	—
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376	3,100,225	430,447	49,351,714	88,781,934	—
1932.....	6,090,276	37,217,288	2,864,146	No record	46,171,710	88,143,815	6,600
1933.....	5,240,364	35,476,241	2,755,636		43,472,241	84,722,797	(approx.)
Manitoba—							
1914.....	390,582	2,673,449	—	—	3,064,031	6,819,013	1,535
1915.....	468,335	3,047,670	—	—	3,516,005	8,428,400	1,579
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	—	—	3,800,441	8,688,559	1,606
1917.....	522,293	3,445,239	—	—	3,967,532	8,986,175	1,659
1918.....	616,977	3,736,452	—	—	4,353,429	8,793,018	1,692
1919.....	589,147	4,200,519	—	—	4,789,666	8,255,573	1,765
1920.....	691,981	4,947,185	—	—	5,639,167	8,480,986	1,785
1921.....	822,186	6,022,864	—	—	7,745,050	10,483,085	1,816
1922.....	1,058,292	7,991,517	—	Not available	9,049,809	13,325,873	1,792
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,086	—	—	9,185,034	13,496,839	1,763
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	—	Non disponibles	8,564,747	13,687,574	1,851
1925.....	1,143,405	7,450,022	—	—	8,593,427	14,554,755	1,831
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044	—	—	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1927.....	1,110,575	7,365,798	—	—	8,476,373	14,730,128	1,868
1928.....	1,191,924	7,555,561	—	—	8,747,485	15,104,675	1,885
1929.....	1,208,809	7,611,029	—	—	8,819,838	15,257,885	1,892
1930.....	1,285,898	7,821,988	—	—	9,107,886	15,097,103	1,929
1931.....	1,310,587	7,675,879	—	—	8,986,466	15,066,997	1,938
1932.....	1,299,625	6,834,536	—	—	8,134,161	15,854,034	1,944
1933.....	1,207,836	6,029,404	—	—	7,237,240	15,611,523	1,943
1934.....	1,124,876	5,492,877	—	—	6,617,753	15,579,826	1,966

² The Ontario figures include the Township Grant towards the salary of rural public school teachers. In the rural municipalities of Manitoba about three-fifths of the school support is equalized by a uniform school rate levied over the whole municipality.

³ In Ontario, from 1921 to 1930 nothing is included for Continuation Schools, and in the years 1924-27 nothing for High Schools and Collegiates.

² Les chiffres relatifs à l'Ontario comprennent l'octroi versé par le township pour défrayer les traitements des instituteurs qui enseignent dans les écoles publiques rurales. Dans les municipalités rurales du Manitoba, les trois-cinquièmes environ des ressources pécuniaires des écoles proviennent d'un impôt scolaire uniforme prélevé sur la municipalité tout entière.

³ Dans l'Ontario, de 1921 à 1930, il n'y a rien d'inclus pour les écoles de perfectionnement, et pour les années 1924-27 rien non plus pour les lycées et les instituts collégiaux.

34.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914—Concluded

34.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914—fin

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants Subventions du gouvernement	Taxation within School Administrative Units Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'administration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties Sommes versées aux commissions scolaires par les comtés	Fees Redevances	Total Current Revenue Recorded Recettes totales encaissées	Debiture Indebtedness Dette obligatoire	Administrative Units Operating Schools Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Saskatchewan—							
1914.....	920,609	*4,589,000	—	—	5,509,609	6,885,710	3,073
1915.....	1,050,645	*4,121,000	—	—	5,171,645	7,555,423	3,385
1916.....	1,046,867	*4,839,000	—	—	5,885,867	8,145,756	3,629
1917.....	1,187,653	*5,107,000	—	—	6,294,653	7,394,230	3,816
1918.....	1,253,283	5,796,971	—	Not available	7,050,254	8,334,123	3,963
1919.....	1,339,019	7,385,471	—	—	8,724,490	8,962,375	4,183
1920.....	1,337,067	9,149,253	—	—	10,486,320	9,962,769	4,177
1921.....	1,491,610	9,973,725	—	Non disponibles	11,465,335	10,982,244	4,289
1922.....	1,971,139	10,485,894	—	—	12,457,003	11,800,582	4,331
1923.....	1,834,036	10,510,840	—	—	12,344,876	12,178,045	4,343
1924.....	2,074,660	10,430,167	—	—	12,504,827	11,034,870	4,394
1925.....	2,129,745	10,460,784	—	—	12,590,529	12,043,540	4,438
1926.....	2,265,481	10,696,154	—	150,194	13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1927.....	2,340,536	10,896,918	—	197,246	13,434,700	13,090,426	4,567
1928.....	2,402,621	11,367,519	—	208,442	13,978,582	13,321,936	4,643
1929.....	2,826,700	11,542,580	—	228,574	14,597,854	14,113,091	4,704
1930.....	2,763,903	10,670,745	—	215,294	13,649,942	15,659,373	4,763
1931.....	2,704,242	8,114,719	—	196,525	11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1932.....	1,919,153	6,870,606	—	142,381	8,932,140	15,726,862	4,880
1933.....	1,597,240	5,959,179	—	156,891	7,713,310	14,385,153	4,892
1934.....	1,593,703	5,800,000	—	163,575	7,557,281	14,300,000	4,919
Alberta—							
1914.....	507,682	3,028,775	—	1,169	3,537,626	11,027,378	2,027
1915.....	540,235	3,733,323	—	7,010	4,230,568	10,887,922	2,138
1916.....	553,141	3,749,008	—	7,646	4,309,795	10,357,892	2,170
1917.....	987,170	3,657,511	—	8,637	4,653,318	10,109,278	2,495
1918.....	625,830	5,132,232	—	14,527	5,772,589	10,039,067	2,766
1919.....	713,083	5,601,713	—	19,148	6,333,944	10,175,446	2,796
1920.....	885,524	6,894,401	—	24,810	7,894,735	10,476,486	2,826
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	—	39,456	8,619,114	11,006,300	2,861
1922.....	1,241,518	7,475,582	—	48,650	8,765,750	11,404,451	2,995
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,050	—	71,613	9,471,286	11,444,180	3,034
1924.....	1,054,733	8,327,327	—	94,963	9,477,023	11,064,424	3,033
1925.....	1,084,879	8,187,098	—	105,651	9,387,628	10,894,255	3,041
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715	—	111,777	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1927.....	1,218,572	8,901,979	—	113,862	10,234,413	10,574,033	3,202
1928.....	1,321,158	9,279,494	—	126,744	10,727,396	10,950,461	3,242
1929.....	1,355,962	9,410,440	—	142,296	10,917,698	11,833,631	3,314
1930.....	1,593,995	8,854,951	—	153,932	10,602,878	12,637,146	3,346
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880	—	155,548	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1932.....	1,675,229	8,366,781	—	151,586	10,193,596	11,541,291	3,451
1933.....	1,587,769	7,073,762	—	134,489	8,796,050	11,074,602	3,428
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique—							
1914.....	1,694,845	2,749,223	—	—	4,444,068	9,089,389	374
1915.....	1,416,600	2,309,765	—	—	3,726,395	9,117,539	410
1916.....	1,386,162	1,625,028	—	—	3,011,190	No record	419
1917.....	1,402,560	1,637,539	—	—	3,040,099	8,918,864	432
1918.....	1,452,858	1,865,218	—	—	3,318,076	9,144,904	575
1919.....	1,546,328	2,437,566	—	—	3,983,894	9,092,856	582
1920.....	1,748,419	3,314,246	—	—	5,062,665	9,687,245	636
1921.....	2,156,748	4,238,457	—	—	6,395,205	10,368,144	665
1922.....	2,290,632	4,691,840	—	Not available	6,982,472	10,485,349	716
1923.....	2,305,064	4,453,323	—	—	6,758,387	10,967,450	744
1924.....	2,305,946	5,023,301	—	Non disponibles	7,329,247	10,904,262	760
1925.....	2,371,728	5,105,418	—	—	7,477,146	11,322,590	759
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	—	—	7,476,088	12,101,417	746
1927.....	2,568,326	5,769,788	—	—	8,338,114	13,259,740	761
1928.....	2,692,384	5,728,576	—	—	8,420,960	14,028,743	788
1929.....	2,926,762	7,384,075	—	—	10,310,837	15,813,616	792
1930.....	2,719,106	6,264,939	—	—	8,984,045	15,933,508	803
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	—	—	9,083,037	15,936,753	811
1932.....	3,089,566	5,704,260	—	—	8,793,826	15,592,820	830
1933.....	2,302,407	6,091,525	—	—	8,393,572	15,448,396	821
1934.....	2,053,762	5,601,431	—	—	7,655,193	15,233,204	827

* Amount of taxes raised by High School and Collegiate Institute boards not available. Estimate of amount (3% of total taxes raised) included in this total.

† In Saskatchewan the debenture indebtedness of the secondary schools is not included until 1922.

‡ Le montant des impôts perçus par les lycées et les instituts collégiaux n'est pas disponible. Une estimation de ce montant (3% des impôts globaux perçus) est comprise dans ce total.

§ Dans la Saskatchewan la dette obligatoire des écoles secondaires n'est comprise que depuis 1922.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

35.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914

35.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914

Fiscal year ending — Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries — Traitement des instituteurs	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements — Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	Interest on Debentures and other loans — Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses — *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
Quebec—Québec.....					
1914.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
1915.....	3,430,153	3,954,739	955,274	2,683,335	11,023,501
1916.....	3,703,991	2,637,650	1,082,033	3,180,535	10,604,209
1917.....	4,025,110	2,753,056	1,303,290	3,208,383	11,289,839
1918.....	4,340,965	2,462,658	1,424,514	3,838,750	12,066,887
1919.....	4,736,445	1,937,459	1,583,329	3,571,509	11,828,742
1920.....	5,598,769	1,561,096	1,696,929	3,762,969	12,619,763
1921.....	6,722,061	3,708,575	2,136,588	5,524,836	18,092,060
1922.....	7,343,576	3,554,463	2,052,205	5,021,364	17,971,608
1923.....	7,798,348	4,421,350	2,224,938	5,251,994	19,696,630
1924.....	8,323,257	3,568,383	2,432,007	5,695,075	20,018,722
1925.....	8,683,105	4,250,018	2,622,609	5,924,172	21,479,904
1926.....	9,099,785	2,433,047	2,721,293	5,919,287	20,173,412
1927.....	9,487,999	3,702,156	2,777,941	5,940,814	21,908,910
1928.....	9,837,173	3,234,265	2,959,161	6,154,295	22,184,894
1929.....	10,127,817	3,029,047	3,067,600	6,643,102	22,867,566
1930.....	10,618,188	3,687,128	3,210,233	8,701,528	26,217,077
1931.....	11,130,976	5,969,843	3,371,340	7,936,447	28,408,606
1932.....	11,575,148	5,695,743	3,488,946	6,933,999	27,693,836
1933.....	11,417,920	2,540,389	3,928,117	6,814,659	24,701,085
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario—					
1914.....	8,890,108	5,994,486	899,000	1,854,000	17,637,594
1915.....	9,308,453	4,048,364	1,288,000	1,848,000	16,492,817
1916.....	9,669,472	2,656,106	1,400,000	1,915,000	15,640,578
1917.....	10,188,239	2,297,879	1,481,000	2,190,000	16,157,118
1918.....	11,147,410	1,577,693	1,516,000	2,934,000	17,175,103
1919.....	12,542,117	3,302,308	1,535,000	3,404,000	20,783,425
1920.....	16,115,006	5,706,679	1,668,000	4,405,000	27,894,685
1921.....	19,308,504	7,250,014	2,034,000	5,227,000	33,819,518
1922.....	20,918,330	9,628,722	2,443,000	5,437,000	38,427,052
1923.....	22,486,125	11,957,096	3,371,000	6,798,000	44,612,221
1924.....	23,690,465	7,169,213	3,113,000	7,087,000	41,059,678
1925.....	24,679,068	6,034,738	3,496,000	7,473,000	41,682,806
1926.....	25,167,571	5,463,159	3,396,000	7,935,000	41,961,730
1927.....	25,984,803	6,451,090	3,553,000	8,118,000	44,106,893
1928.....	27,021,678	7,485,832	3,619,000	8,508,000	46,634,510
1929.....	28,198,063	8,068,212	3,754,000	10,168,482	50,188,757
1930.....	29,359,882	10,151,404	4,318,000	10,851,357	54,680,643
1931.....	30,490,962	5,148,123	4,328,000	10,739,094	50,706,179
1932.....	30,142,144	3,146,921	4,439,000	9,893,386	47,621,451
1933.....	24,405,768	926,673	4,407,000	9,291,393	42,030,834
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

NOTE.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.—NOTA.—Toutes les sommes indiquées à un millier de dollars près sont estimatives.

35.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914—Continued
35.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914—suite

Fiscal year ending — Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries — Traitement des instituteurs	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements — Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	¹ Interest on Debentures and other loans — ¹ Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses — *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
1914.....	1,861,109	1,426,758	250,392	897,723	4,435,982
1915.....	2,066,440	1,358,533	344,476	919,634	4,689,083
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	409,193	903,999	4,331,684
1917.....	2,287,641	382,988	155,619	1,025,172	3,851,420
1918.....	2,382,840	440,221	357,409	1,325,274	4,505,744
1919.....	2,648,230	556,072	400,754	955,871	4,560,927
1920.....	3,296,035	958,933	439,946	1,982,528	6,677,442
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	496,565	2,696,175	9,609,445
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,528	610,417	2,838,127	10,412,975
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	625,196	2,679,905	9,663,198
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	678,079	2,287,067	8,541,443
1925.....	4,838,722	269,893	737,070	2,115,964	7,961,649
1926.....	4,914,087	419,047	681,643	2,184,409	8,199,186
1927.....	4,984,111	718,348	683,883	2,181,626	8,567,968
1928.....	5,063,926	597,183	683,714	2,228,088	8,572,911
1929.....	5,167,687	683,747	684,765	2,247,287	8,783,486
1930.....	5,329,428	1,222,272	694,929	2,427,817	9,674,446
1931.....	5,387,400	795,143	693,704	2,290,757	9,167,004
1932.....	5,052,322	298,959	691,335	1,940,073	7,982,689
1933.....	4,484,074	103,052	661,129	1,839,192	7,087,447
1934.....	3,713,676	106,250	650,341	1,656,252	6,126,519
Saskatchewan—					
1914.....	2,739,477	1,556,404	1,199,722		5,495,603
1915.....	2,975,263	1,253,479	1,190,000		5,418,742
1916.....	3,131,764	1,105,765	1,400,000		5,637,529
1917.....	3,494,632	1,136,600	1,600,000		6,231,232
1918.....	3,591,027	994,200	1,832,287		6,417,514
1919.....	5,048,460	1,549,652	2,585,361		9,183,473
1920.....	6,266,366	2,103,008	3,248,901		11,618,275
1921.....	7,273,199	1,862,195	3,446,188		12,581,582
1922.....	7,223,117	1,277,197	2,916,739		11,417,053
1923.....	7,166,972	1,540,826	3,113,506		11,821,304
1924.....	7,279,860	1,286,855	3,077,728		11,644,443
1925.....	7,288,058	1,345,551	3,251,007		11,884,616
1926.....	7,438,095	1,688,015	3,350,490		12,476,600
1927.....	7,693,232	2,271,489	3,468,078		13,432,799
1928.....	8,023,677	2,325,815	3,665,477		14,014,969
1929.....	8,402,259	2,524,651	3,794,142		14,721,052
1930.....	8,530,621	2,903,150	3,826,107		15,259,878
1931.....	7,358,024	1,022,655	3,052,489		11,433,168
1932.....	5,468,043	341,217	2,698,871		8,508,131
1933.....	4,640,050	291,182	2,434,043		7,365,275
1934.....	4,345,229	311,695	2,260,856		6,917,780

¹ In Manitoba, interest on debentures only.—Au Manitoba, intérêt sur obligations seulement.

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

35.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914—Concluded
 35.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914—fin

Fiscal year ending — Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries — Traitement des instituteurs	² Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements — ² Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	Interest on Debentures and other loans — Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses — *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—					
1914.....	2,050,697	1,585,125	552,000	1,033,546	5,221,368
1915.....	2,244,964	513,223	662,000	1,410,567	4,830,754
1916.....	2,421,404	375,797	653,000	1,100,963	4,551,164
1917.....	2,620,086	462,012	621,000	1,345,225	5,048,323
1918.....	2,860,352	682,961	607,000	1,299,578	5,449,891
1919.....	3,560,318	901,740	602,000	1,788,357	6,852,415
1920.....	4,371,508	1,212,851	611,000	2,221,199	8,416,558
1921.....	5,213,011	1,281,115	625,000	2,280,922	9,400,048
1922.....	5,428,826	1,143,930	660,000	2,144,277	9,377,033
1923.....	5,411,487	954,330	686,000	2,093,963	9,145,780
1924.....	5,443,248	786,036	667,000	2,228,212	9,124,496
1925.....	5,477,156	744,316	664,000	2,109,664	8,995,136
1926.....	5,640,219	1,051,627	654,000	2,188,336	9,534,182
1927.....	5,899,839	1,090,624	642,000	2,228,086	9,860,549
1928.....	6,243,085	1,923,593	635,000	2,472,001	11,273,679
1929.....	6,586,974	2,221,647	657,000	2,725,051	12,190,672
1930.....	6,847,413	1,689,588	710,000	2,712,456	11,959,457
1931.....	6,741,826	536,555	758,000	2,325,678	10,362,059
1932.....	6,406,997	396,967	722,000	2,208,237	9,734,201
1933.....	5,734,956	318,889	692,000	1,950,073	8,695,918
1934.....	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique...					
					Not available—Non disponibles

² In Alberta "repairs" are included under this heading.—Dans l'Alberta les "réparations" tombent sous cette rubrique.

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

36.—Assets and Liabilities of Publicly-Controlled Schools in Canada, since 1914

Fiscal year ending	Cash on Hand	Value of Lands and Buildings	Value of Furniture and Equipment	*Arrears of Taxes Due	Sinking Funds	Other Assets	Total Assets	Debiture Indebtedness	Outstanding Loans	Other Debts	Total Liabilities
Année fiscale terminée	Espèces en caisse	Valeur des terrains et édifices	Valeur du mobilier et du matériel	*Taxe en souffrance	Fonds d'amortissement	Autre actif	Actif total	Dettes obligatoires	Autres emprunts remboursables	Autres dettes	Passif total
Prince Edward Island—											
Île du Prince-Ed-											
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-											
Écosse											
New Brunswick—Nou-											
veau-Brunswick.											
Québec—Québec—											
1914											
1915	1,197,500	32,681,898	2,019,817	1,375,888	—	1,267,275	38,542,358	17,732,581	4,678,089	Not available—Non disponibles	24,700,827
1916	1,692,617	35,256,056	1,841,001	1,580,087	526,114	1,925,007	41,294,763	20,570,354	5,327,448	2,289,957	27,672,366
1917	1,504,725	38,567,272	1,899,259	1,729,629	—	1,091,847	45,384,846	24,152,953	5,499,745	1,774,524	30,810,698
1918	1,420,985	40,874,602	2,130,443	1,685,220	1,716,194	1,808,701	48,344,163	28,894,971	4,582,028	1,465,766	34,482,765
1919	1,760,748	42,861,968	2,262,242	1,775,709	1,471,756	1,364,438	50,496,733	24,793,886	3,586,402	1,293,732	34,458,026
1920	1,920,440	44,353,106	2,868,830	1,704,919	1,651,672	2,250,838	56,065,620	30,635,620	4,041,808	1,360,639	40,396,418
1921	1,123,084	50,735,357	3,447,897	1,869,914	1,985,606	2,538,438	65,438,006	36,127,920	4,929,033	1,712,948	42,638,543
1922	2,111,717	58,335,557	3,007,955	2,098,657	2,296,476	2,158,438	73,511,932	46,841,101	4,885,585	1,611,280	45,821,001
1923	2,714,101	63,328,865	4,017,877	2,918,559	2,663,080	1,859,069	75,630,130	48,506,560	4,849,790	1,108,534	53,337,966
1924	1,584,101	62,577,434	4,273,838	3,107,089	3,208,112	1,326,038	83,924,518	50,060,971	4,020,250	2,803,822	54,554,884
1925	1,033,558	69,615,939	4,702,004	3,066,516	4,101,087	1,383,091	88,933,195	50,413,950	5,593,752	1,566,313	57,574,015
1926	1,438,083	73,352,216	5,019,966	3,066,516	4,663,829	1,846,806	92,044,041	53,203,161	7,583,065	3,451,941	64,238,167
1927	1,397,196	76,533,488	5,267,142	3,215,431	5,282,016	1,046,807	97,347,079	57,122,017	6,251,813	3,579,436	66,953,266
1928	1,184,332	80,259,788	5,423,062	3,239,327	5,958,691	1,271,987	97,337,187	58,962,578	6,038,891	4,801,799	69,603,268
1929	1,432,885	84,504,458	5,632,894	3,459,901	5,577,356	2,563,042	103,171,136	61,604,525	6,664,554	4,413,432	72,082,511
1930	1,007,866	90,347,540	6,001,037	3,956,654	5,801,866	2,132,048	109,640,231	65,886,105	7,738,266	4,628,909	78,253,280
1931	1,400,866	93,347,778	6,581,251	4,694,590	6,609,215	3,360,244	117,622,727	71,669,326	6,396,345	5,554,061	83,619,732
1932	1,027,869	95,349,778	6,239,338	5,902,240	7,238,337	2,570,271	120,640,247	71,446,847	7,268,346	5,266,559	83,981,752
1933	1,206,833	97,483,228	6,239,338	5,902,240	7,238,337	2,570,271	120,640,247	71,446,847	7,268,346	5,266,559	83,981,752

The only figures available are (1) the value of lands, buildings, furniture and equipment, as shown below; (2) the debenture indebtedness of the Ontario schools, Table 34.

Les seuls chiffres disponibles sont (1) Les seuls chiffres disponibles sont (2) Includes arrears of fees in Quebec.

² Y compris redevances en souffrance dans le Québec.

Year ending Année terminée	Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	Ontario
1914	3,338,540	—
1915	3,541,397	—
1916	3,933,294	—
1917	4,294,751	53,356,940
1918	3,890,601	56,048,912
1919	4,137,743	61,723,731
1920	5,271,299	76,324,845
1921	6,500,570	86,618,253
1922	7,245,510	99,895,909
1923	8,198,995	114,836,690
1924	8,461,187	126,683,177

SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE.

GENERAL NOTE.—Under Quebec are included more than the publicly controlled schools, for in the Catholic System, strictly speaking, all of the secondary schools (i.e., classical colleges, affiliated girls' schools, and unaffiliated classical schools for boys) are outside of the provincially-controlled group of "primary" schools. The complementary course in the latter is secondary as that term is understood in other provinces, but is not called secondary within Quebec where the term designates these of schools preparing students, etc. In the Protestant Schools of Quebec and in the provincial school systems of all other provinces, both these types of training are given in the high school grades of the one set of schools. The normal schools are also included below in Quebec as their courses last from two to four years, and provide general training the equivalent of the complementary course in the ordinary primary schools, others in the normal schools. (Some teachers obtain their training for a certificate in the ordinary primary schools, others in the normal schools.)

NOTE GÉNÉRALE.—En Québec, ne figurent pas uniquement les écoles relevant de l'administration, les institutions catholiques proprement dites des écoles secondaires (collèges classiques, collèges affiliés, de filles et de garçons) et sont en dehors du groupe des "écoles primaires", sous le contrôle de la province. Le cours complémentaire de ce dernier groupe équivaut à l'enseignement secondaire, mais n'est pas ainsi désigné en Québec où le terme secondaire désigne les étudiants de l'immatriculation aux cours universitaires, contrairement à "l'école primaire" qui donne l'instruction requise pour le diplôme d'instituteur, l'admission à l'école technique, etc. Dans les écoles protestantes du Québec et dans les écoles publiques de toutes les autres provinces, ces deux genres d'instruction sont données dans les degrés de "high school" d'un seul groupe d'écoles. Les écoles normales sont aussi comprises en Québec, ces cours durants de deux à quatre ans et procurent une éducation équivalente au cours complémentaire des écoles primaires, en plus de la préparations professionnelle. (Certains instituteurs se préparent à l'obtention du diplôme dans les écoles primaires ordinaires, et d'autres dans les écoles normales.)

37.—Statistics of the different types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each province 1934 or latest year reported
37.—Types d'écoles où l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1934 ou du dernier rapport

Institutions	Insti- tutions	Class- ses	Secondary Instructors				Secondary pupils by sex Élèves secondaires par sexe				Av. Attend. Fréq. moy.	Secondary pupils by grade Élèves secondaires par degré				Institutions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Instituteurs		Total		B. — G.		G. — F.			Total		IX			X		XI		XII		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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[illegible]

² Includes pupils in 11th year. ³ This total includes 4 339 special pupils. ⁴ Not

¹ This figure includes 41 students in year 1 and 42 in year 2 who are not receiving a diploma. ² Y compris les élèves en 11^e année. ³ Y compris 4 339 élèves spéciaux, including technical and manual training teachers. ⁴ This total includes 84 special pupils. ⁵ Ces chiffres incluent 47 étudiants de 3^eme et 4^eme années, en réalité des étudiants d'université de la 2^eme année. ⁶ Y compris les élèves en 11^e année.

⁴ Ne comprend pas les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. ⁵ Y compris 84 élèves spéciaux.

« Les compétences des professeurs de mathématiques

38.—Vocational Education in Canada; Enrolment in Day Technical and Vocational Schools, 1934
33.—Enseignement professionnel au Canada; Inscription dans les écoles de jour techniques et industrielles, 1934

The preceding table has shown for each province the enrolment in each type of school doing work that can be called secondary, or more accurately, post-elementary. The table below is intended to be supplementary to the preceding table by showing the centres in each province which provide secondary instruction of a type other than the purely academic. It should be noted however, that the table does not include commercial students in Quebec, and that these are the most numerous group in other provinces. There are commercial classes in several of the classical colleges and high schools, and the post-elementary work in the Catholic primary schools all has a definite vocational bent.

Le tableau qui précède montre pour chaque province les inscriptions à chaque type d'école où s'enseignent des matières qui peuvent être appelées secondaires ou plus exactement post-élémentaires. Le tableau ci-dessous supplémente le précédent en montrant les centres dans chaque province enseignant des matières secondaires d'un type autre que purement académique. Il faut noter, toutefois, que ce tableau ne comprend pas les cours de commerce dans le Québec, et que celui-ci son le groupe le plus nombreux dans les autres provinces. Il y a des classes commerciales dans plusieurs des collèges classiques et lycées et le travail post-élémentaire dans les écoles primaires catholiques à un caractère professionnel bien défini.

	Full time day students Etudiants de jour, réguliers			Part time and short course students Etudiants à temps par- tiel et des cours abrégés		All day students Tous étudiants du jour			
	Commercial	Other than commercial	Total enrolment	Average attendance	Enrolment — Inscriptions	Students hours — Heures d'étude	Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total
		Autres que commer- ciale	Total des inscriptions	Moyenne de fré- quentation					
Prince of Wales, College, Charlotte- town.	82	—	82	—	1,143	—	—	—	1,225 Collège Prince of Wales, Charlotte- town.
N.S. College of Art, Halifax.....	—	27	27	—	150	5,966	—	—	177 N.-E., Collège des Arts, Halifax.
Halifax High Schools (Commercial)...	65	—	65	—	—	—	11	54	65 Lycée commercial, Halifax.
N.S. Technical College, Halifax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— N.-E., Collège technique, Halifax.
Total, Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total, Nouvelle-Ecosse.
Composite H. S., Campbellton.....	80	175	255	210	—	—	112	143	255 Lycée composite, Campbellton.
Vocational School, Woodstock.....	21	43	74	69	143	—	93	124	217 Ecole industrielle, Woodstock.
Composite H. S., Edmundston.....	64	62	126	102	—	—	92	34	126 Lycée composite, Edmundston.
Composite H. S., Fredericton.....	65	59	124	111	—	—	67	57	124 Lycée composite, Fredericton.
Composite H. S., Newcastle.....	34	—	34	29	—	—	16	18	34 Lycée composite, Newcastle.
Vocational School, St. John.....	234	534	768	561	—	—	435	333	768 Ecole industrielle, St-Jean.
Total, New Brunswick.....	498	883	1,381	1,082	143	—	815	709	Total, Nouveau-Brunswick.
Technical School, Montreal.....	—	872	872	771	—	—	872	—	872 Ecole technique, Montréal.
Technical School, Quebec.....	—	400	400	375	—	—	400	—	400 Ecole technique, Québec.
Technical School, Three Rivers.....	—	102	102	78	—	—	102	—	102 Ecole technique, Trois-Rivières.
Technical School, Shawinigan Falls....	—	128	128	104	—	—	128	—	128 Ecole technique, Shawinigan Falls.
Technical School, Hull.....	—	132	132	106	—	—	132	—	132 Ecole technique, Hull.
Technical School, Beauveille.....	—	180	180	172	—	—	180	—	180 Ecole technique, Beauveille.
Technical School, Lachine.....	—	285	285	258	—	—	285	—	285 Ecole technique, Lachine.
4 General Household Science Schools	—	923	923	—	—	—	—	923	923 4 Ecoles ménagères générales.
12 Regional Household Science Sch....	—	2,629	2,629	—	—	—	—	2,629	2,629 12 Ecoles ménagères régionales.
6 Special Household Science Sch....	—	1,213	1,213	—	—	—	—	1,213	1,213 6 Ecoles ménagères spéciales.
Forest Rangers' School, Berthierville..	—	14	14	10	—	—	14	—	14 Ecole de gardes, Berthierville.

	669	669	613	-	-	-	669	-	-	-
School of Fine Arts, Montreal.	320	320	246	-	-	-	320	-	-	-
School of Fine Arts, Québec.	56	56	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Agricultural School, Rimouski.	61	61	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
Agricultural School, Ste-Martine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-
Total, Quebec.	7,984	7,984	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-
Beausville.	-	50	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belleville.	-	370	281	21	9,470	-	-	-	-	-
Brantford.	-	493	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham.	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort William.	-	813	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galt.	-	264	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guelph.	-	298	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haileybury.	-	85	79	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton (4 schools).	-	2,670	2,726	232	75,614	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton (2 indust. auxiliary schools).	-	369	345	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston (2 schools).	-	337	-	23	11,360	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchener.	-	521	585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson.	-	1,653	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nipissing.	-	72	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niagara Falls.	-	290	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niagara Falls North Bay.	-	380	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oshawa.	-	1,859	1,741	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa (2 schools).	-	1,668	1,741	10	10,940	-	-	-	-	-
Owen Sound.	-	109	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough.	-	414	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Arthur.	-	756	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrew.	-	159	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ridgetown.	-	66	-	45	4,937	-	-	-	-	-
St. Catharines.	-	531	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Thomas.	-	409	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarnia.	-	410	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sault Ste. Marie.	-	453	510	74	26,998	-	-	-	-	-
Scarborough.	-	149	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stratford.	-	178	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury.	-	366	297	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timmins.	-	262	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toronto, (4 technical, 3 commercial schools).	-	11,282	9,586	1,132	161,881	-	-	-	-	-
Toronto, (3 industrial auxiliary schools).	-	1,267	928	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welland.	-	327	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weston.	-	583	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor-Walkerville.	-	1,972	1,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodstock.	-	356	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thirteen Other Centres.	-	1,820	1,625	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemptville—Agricultural School.	54	34	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ontario†.	-	33,181	-	1,838	-	-	17,744	17,275	35,019	Total, Ontario. †

[†]Enrolment in Ontario schools is not for the full year but for the month of May only. Commercial students can not be shown separately.

Inscription dans les écoles d'Ontario n'est pas pour l'année entière mais pour le mois de mai seulement. Les inscriptions du cours commercial ne peuvent pas être données séparément.

Revelstoke.....	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	Revelstoke.
Richmond.....	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	Richmond.
Saanich.....	127	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	127	Saanich.
Salmon Arm.....	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	Salmon Arm.
Summerland.....	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	Summerland.
Two High Schools of Commerce, Vancouver.	1,304	—	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	1,304	Deux hautes écoles de commerce, Vancouver.
Technical High School, Vancouver...	—	947	947	—	—	—	—	—	947	Lycée technique, Vancouver.
School of Art, Vancouver.....	—	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	École des arts, Vancouver.
Students taking technical subjects in other high schools, Vancouver.	2,089	4,519	6,608	—	—	—	—	—	6,608	Elèves suivant des matières techni- ques dans d'autres écoles secon- daires.
Vernon.....	—	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	86	Vernon.
Victoria.....	295	288	583	—	—	—	—	—	583	Victoria.
West Vancouver.....	44	342	386	—	—	—	—	—	386	West Vancouver.
Total, British Columbia.....	4,617	7,170	11,787	—	—	—	—	—	11,787	Total, Colombie Britanni- que.

*Detailed figures for Manitoba have not been received. *Les chiffres détaillés du Manitoba manquent.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS; SECONDARY EDUCATION

39.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada; Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1854-1934

Year	P.E.I.—I.P.—E ¹			N.S.—N.—E.			N.B. ²			Ontario		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.
1854.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,287
1864.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,589
1867.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,696
1872.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,968
1874.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,871
1877.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,229
1882.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,348
1883.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,056	5,787	11,843
1884.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,386	6,351	12,737
1885.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,259	6,991	14,250
1886.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,907	7,437	15,344
1887.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,793	8,666	17,459
1888.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1889.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,422	9,220	18,642
1890.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,686	9,709	19,395
1891.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	10,892	11,338	22,230
1892.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	11,058	11,779	22,837
1893.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782	10,908	12,147	23,055
1894.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	738	11,318	12,205	23,523
1895.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,528	-	-	1,155	12,032	12,630	24,662
1896.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,116	-	-	1,099	11,881	12,686	24,567
1897.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,556	-	-	1,238	11,942	12,448	24,390
1898.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,123	-	-	1,523	11,520	11,781	23,301
1899.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,574	-	-	1,510	11,071	11,389	22,460
1900.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,296	-	-	1,543	10,565	11,158	21,723
1901.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,249	-	-	1,834	10,869	11,654	22,523
1902.....	-	-	-	2,694	4,446	7,140	-	-	1,827	11,629	12,843	24,472
1903.....	-	-	-	2,616	4,465	7,081	-	-	1,801	11,988	13,734	25,722
1904.....	-	-	-	2,496	4,499	6,995	-	-	1,813	12,718	14,991	27,709
1905.....	-	-	-	2,732	4,554	7,286	-	-	1,915	13,035	15,626	28,661
1906.....	-	-	-	2,775	4,804	7,639	-	-	1,913	13,336	16,056	29,392
1907.....	-	-	-	2,792	4,854	7,646	-	-	1,924	13,799	16,532	30,331
1908.....	-	-	-	2,985	4,928	7,913	-	-	2,100	14,731	17,181	31,912
1909.....	-	-	-	3,076	5,048	8,124	-	-	1,879	15,776	17,325	33,101
1910.....	-	-	-	3,181	5,476	8,657	-	-	2,040	15,196	17,416	32,612
1911.....	-	-	-	3,211	5,463	8,674	-	-	2,008	17,073	20,907	37,980
1912.....	-	-	-	3,132	5,536	8,668	-	-	2,035	17,525	21,461	38,986
1913.....	-	-	-	3,175	5,461	8,636	-	-	2,007	17,227	23,349	40,606
1914.....	-	-	-	3,216	5,687	8,903	-	-	2,095	18,808	25,689	44,497
1915.....	-	-	-	3,436	6,041	9,477	-	-	2,365	-	-	-
1916.....	-	-	-	3,466	6,260	9,726	-	-	2,248	20,135	27,448	47,583
1917.....	-	-	-	3,051	6,037	9,088	-	-	2,168	16,241	21,061	37,302
1918.....	-	-	-	3,082	6,115	9,197	-	-	2,161	16,407	21,468	37,875
1919.....	-	-	-	3,024	6,114	9,138	-	-	2,449	18,107	22,370	40,477
1920.....	-	-	-	3,313	6,178	9,491	-	-	2,440	19,618	23,334	42,952
1921.....	-	-	-	3,425	6,280	9,705	-	-	2,863	19,452	23,099	42,551
1922.....	-	-	-	4,202	6,937	11,139	-	-	3,570	24,475	27,779	52,254
1923.....	679	1,058	1,737	4,715	7,373	12,088	-	-	3,566	27,307	33,274	60,581
1924.....	719	1,113	1,832	4,415	7,217	11,632	1,492	2,174	3,666	29,238	36,187	65,425
1925.....	669	1,087	1,756	4,696	7,157	11,853	1,669	2,284	3,953	38,054	44,648	82,702
1926.....	704	1,070	1,774	4,605	7,343	11,948	1,849	2,511	4,360	39,972	47,073	87,045
1927.....	669	1,132	1,801	4,498	7,472	11,970	2,185	3,076	5,261	40,091	46,857	86,948
1928.....	620	1,216	1,836	4,633	7,483	12,116	2,200	3,028	5,228	43,547	49,492	93,039
1929.....	716	1,217	1,933	4,809	7,722	12,531	2,132	3,046	5,178	45,652	52,181	97,833
1930.....	696	1,152	1,848	4,931	7,984	12,915	2,678	3,714	6,392	47,287	52,277	99,564
1931.....	836	1,432	2,268	5,279	8,573	13,852	2,753	3,657	6,410	50,011	53,309	103,320
1932.....	982	1,627	2,609	6,086	9,140	15,226	3,239	4,103	7,342	57,966	59,865	117,831
1933.....	1,167	1,691	2,858	6,969	9,732	16,701	3,388	4,257	7,645	61,576	62,815	124,391
1934.....	1,250	1,752	3,002	7,267	10,051	17,318	3,440	4,489	7,929	59,477	62,292	121,769

¹ Includes Prince of Wales College. ² Approximately.

39.—Écoles du Canada relevant de l'administration; Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1851-1934

Manitoba ²			Saskatchewan			Alberta			B.C.—C.B.			Année
B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1854
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1867
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1872
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1877
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	84	157	1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	98	166	1887
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	115	193	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	100	187	1889
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	133	244	1890
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	143	256	1891
-	-	838	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	187	312	1892
-	-	978	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	194	333	1893
-	-	1,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	236	434	1894
-	-	1,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	277	515	1895
-	-	1,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	248	460	1896
-	-	1,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	250	461	1897
-	-	1,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	281	459	1898
-	-	1,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	305	490	1899
-	-	1,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	341	553	1900
-	-	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	369	584	1901
-	-	2,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	471	784	1902
-	-	2,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	540	856	1903
-	-	2,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	600	981	1904
-	-	3,070	-	-	-	-	-	585	433	657	1,090	1905
-	-	3,238	-	-	620	-	-	761	412	763	1,175	1906
-	-	3,579	-	-	809	-	-	1,747	432	823	1,255	1907
-	-	4,069	-	-	828	-	-	884	613	857	1,470	1908
-	-	4,575	335	399	734	-	-	1,172	812	997	1,809	1909
-	-	5,100	504	643	1,147	-	-	2,088	919	1,122	2,041	1910
-	-	5,653	623	804	1,427	-	-	2,434	940	1,048	1,988	1911
-	-	-	766	927	1,693	-	-	2,743	973	1,178	2,151	1912
-	-	-	885	1,129	2,014	-	-	3,163	1,232	1,448	2,680	1913
-	-	-	1,028	1,326	2,354	-	-	3,974	1,414	1,593	3,007	1914
-	-	5,518	1,034	1,622	2,656	-	-	5,233	1,844	2,068	3,912	1915
-	-	6,387	1,545	2,038	3,583	-	-	5,755	2,260	2,510	4,770	1916
-	-	6,696	1,566	2,283	3,849	-	-	6,150	2,074	2,767	4,841	1917
-	-	6,294	1,445	2,441	3,886	-	-	6,948	2,151	2,999	5,150	1918
-	-	6,579	1,523	2,561	4,084	-	-	7,932	2,392	3,414	5,806	1919
-	-	6,803	1,910	2,841	4,751	-	-	9,148	3,826	3,810	7,636	1920
-	-	7,996	2,492	3,425	5,917	3,088	4,421	7,509	3,093	4,166	7,259	1921
3,524	5,091	8,615	2,494	3,423	5,917	4,707	6,055	10,762	3,788	4,846	8,634	1922
4,389	6,340	10,729	2,423	3,204	5,627	4,851	6,703	11,554	4,046	5,174	9,220	1923
5,367	7,242	12,609	5,519	8,028	13,547	5,322	7,184	12,506	4,380	5,509	9,889	1924
5,449	7,354	12,803	6,604	9,410	16,014	5,917	7,851	13,768	4,711	5,886	10,597	1925
5,480	7,396	12,876	7,255	10,171	17,426	6,144	7,378	13,522	5,306	6,473	11,779	1926
5,560	7,991	13,551	8,140	11,361	19,501	6,049	8,829	14,878	6,102	7,324	13,426	1927
5,499	7,921	13,420	8,315	11,721	20,036	6,740	9,716	16,456	6,449	7,814	14,263	1928
5,665	8,498	14,163	8,497	12,405	20,902	7,128	10,910	17,318	7,360	8,683	16,043	1929
6,458	8,626	15,084	9,197	13,397	22,594	8,223	11,034	19,257	7,455	8,715	16,170	1930
6,576	8,586	15,162	10,226	14,223	24,449	9,975	12,691	22,666	8,603	9,562	18,165	1931
7,372	9,253	16,625	12,212	16,371	28,583	12,076	14,641	26,717	9,753	10,578	20,331	1932
8,656	10,039	18,695	15,196	18,774	33,970	13,191	14,998	28,189	10,310	10,605	20,915	1933
9,510	10,119	19,629	15,877	19,227	35,104	13,469	15,184	28,653	10,358	10,908	21,266	1934
9,127	10,161	19,288	15,902	19,319	35,221							

¹ Comprend le Collège Prince of Wales. ² Approximativement.

42.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by grades and subjects of Study, 1921-24
42.—Ontario Instituts Collégiaux et Lycées: Nombre dans chaque degré et matières, 1921-24

Subject	1931					1933					1934								
	Lower School	Middle School	Upper School	Total	Lower School	Middle School	Upper School	Total	Lower School	Middle School	Upper School	Total	Matières						
	Cours inférieur	Cours moyen	Cours supérieur		Cours inférieur	Cours moyen	Cours supérieur		Cours inférieur	Cours moyen	Cours supérieur								
English Composition.....	33,260	43,090	48,896	49,807	52,538	32,776	13,681	6,690	53,147	35,685	15,824	8,576	60,085	35,593	15,832	8,515	59,940	Composition anglaise.	
English Literature.....	33,405	43,337	49,460	50,058	53,093	32,885	14,120	5,991	52,699	35,880	16,659	9,339	61,878	35,640	17,232	9,539	62,411	Littérature anglaise.	
Algebra.....	31,662	29,090	31,002	30,886	33,333	19,926	12,166	4,743	36,856	20,576	13,811	5,754	40,141	40,141	20,458	5,371	40,971	Algèbre.	
Physical Culture.....	33,227	42,326	49,959	51,695	25,772	13,967	9,414	4,640	28,021	15,099	11,341	5,899	32,339	15,651	10,245	5,625	31,621	Culture physique.	
Geometry.....	18,461	19,551	23,205	23,061	16,428	15,391	9,194	2,324	11,518	16,722	12,673	3,264	13,016	12,723	10,274	3,031	13,305	Géométrie.	
Physics.....	25,301	8,736	10,684	10,002	9,428	15,391	11,064	—	15,391	20,111	—	—	13,616	16,426	12,698	—	16,426	Physique.	
Arithmetic.....	26,294	17,341	17,751	18,112	9,968	—	—	—	11,064	—	—	—	12,673	16,426	12,698	—	—	16,426	Arithmétique.
Canadian History.....	22,878	6,441	10,182	9,927	20,192	18,925	—	—	18,925	20,111	—	—	15,167	19,343	12,698	—	—	19,343	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	22,888	11,520	11,172	10,975	12,343	13,002	—	—	13,002	15,167	17,151	3,794	15,167	30,989	18,352	—	—	19,343	Histoire d'Angleterre.
English Grammar.....	25,583	33,240	38,777	41,551	41,015	28,173	15,607	3,086	48,866	31,524	19,800	—	52,460	30,989	18,352	3,608	55,589	Grammaire anglaise.	
Latin.....	23,451	15,649	16,546	17,365	18,743	17,938	—	—	17,938	19,800	—	—	19,800	18,200	18,630	6,113	18,200	Latin.	
Geography.....	27,956	35,057	41,980	45,742	47,784	30,131	16,076	4,577	50,784	33,120	18,584	6,289	57,993	32,582	18,630	6,113	57,325	Géographie.	
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Français (cours spécial).
Special French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Français (cours spécial).
Canadian History and Civics.....	—	—	—	—	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	604	763	151	29	763	Histoire du Canada et civisme.
Chemistry.....	14,178	7,573	9,617	9,380	9,041	—	8,387	1,820	10,207	—	9,856	3,305	13,161	13,161	9,399	3,287	12,686	Chimie.	
Art.....	15,439	11,732	11,762	11,273	13,013	13,605	197	—	13,802	13,952	—	—	13,952	14,586	—	—	14,586	Arts.	
Botany.....	15,530	11,141	11,940	10,921	11,234	9,449	—	822	10,271	10,675	—	—	10,675	10,208	2,244	2,208	9,431	Botanique.	
Zoology.....	15,159	7,470	8,730	8,082	8,578	7,007	—	891	7,898	7,469	—	—	1,999	7,223	—	—	9,431	Zoologie.	
Book-keeping and Penmanship.....	6,212	4,257	4,134	4,111	2,520	459	248	—	7,707	265	355	—	—	620	543	107	650	Tenue des livres et calligraphie.	
Ancient History.....	7,747	6,046	7,846	7,405	7,008	—	8,499	—	8,499	—	10,089	—	—	10,089	10,096	—	10,096	Histoire ancienne.	
German.....	1,795	1,835	1,685	1,914	2,107	1,387	—	374	3,858	1,731	2,314	608	4,653	1,753	2,529	582	4,864	Allemand.	
Stenography.....	4,306	2,488	2,689	2,748	3,456	1,829	301	—	2,130	1,763	2,222	—	—	1,985	1,442	110	1,552	Sténographie.	
Typewriting.....	3,450	2,400	2,402	2,749	3,456	1,829	301	—	2,130	1,763	2,222	—	—	1,985	1,442	110	1,901	Dactylographie.	
Household Science.....	3,578	3,429	3,449	3,636	2,317	1,879	16	—	1,895	2,281	15	—	—	2,296	2,192	33	2,225	Science ménagère.	
Trigonometry.....	1,103	1,898	2,679	3,122	3,276	2,346	—	—	3,901	2,346	—	—	—	5,780	2,293	5,887	5,887	Trigonométrie.	
Manual Training.....	2,767	3,297	3,244	2,740	2,284	2,346	—	—	3,901	2,346	—	—	—	4,983	2,293	4,844	2,293	Travaux manuels.	
Modern History.....	1,213	1,571	2,259	2,696	2,662	2,412	128	—	3,138	2,477	165	—	—	4,983	4,983	—	4,844	Histoire moderne.	
Greek.....	276	240	352	335	—	—	—	—	3,138	2,477	165	—	—	4,983	4,983	—	4,844	Grec.	
Art (Middle School).....	419	103	—	—	148	—	—	—	107	419	22	168	86	276	52	117	85	254	Arts (cours moyen).
Agriculture.....	1,506	1,866	3,056	4,398	6,964	7,220	2,010	—	9,220	8,046	2,493	39	—	10,539	8,370	5,677	14,047	Agriculture.	
Spanish.....	148	330	226	254	259	124	171	—	9,220	8,046	2,493	39	—	10,539	8,370	5,677	14,047	Espagnol.	
Physiology.....	—	11,083	12,458	12,009	14,338	14,317	—	—	14,317	15,494	—	—	—	15,494	16,186	—	16,186	Physiographie.	
Commercial Law.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Droit commercial.
Commercial.....	4,227	2,000	2,731	3,397	3,449	—	—	—	1,689	937	15	—	—	1,369	1,002	—	1,002	Commercial.	
Music.....	—	—	—	—	1,950	2,019	215	—	1,689	937	15	—	—	1,369	1,002	—	1,002	Musique.	
Business Arithmetic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,019	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	Arithmétique commerciale.
Penmanship and Spelling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calligraphie et orthographe.
Total classified.....	34,128	44,631	52,116	53,400	57,110	33,760	19,074	5,934	58,768	36,827	22,939	8,837	68,603	36,393	22,661	8,959	68,013	Total classifié.	

43.—Ontario—Continuation Schools; Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1912-1934
43.—Ontario—Écoles de continuation; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1912-1934

Subject	1912	1914	1916-17	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1933			1934			Matières		
											Lower school	Middle school	Upper school	Lower school	Middle school	Upper school			
											Cours infé- rieur	Cours moyen	Cours supé- rieur	Total	Cours infé- rieur	Cours moyen	Cours supé- rieur	Total	
Eng. Composition.....	5,993	5,955	5,039	5,057	5,110	7,358	9,214	9,776	9,807	9,196	3,673	6,664	594	10,931	6,404	3,589	479	10,472	Comp. anglaise.
English Literature.....	5,988	5,968	5,030	5,079	5,104	7,427	9,215	9,805	9,801	9,220	3,725	6,656	484	10,865	6,397	3,541	477	10,415	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra.....	5,924	5,992	5,016	5,066	5,095	6,415	8,882	9,864	6,040	5,475	2,289	3,059	177	5,525	3,902	2,397	162	6,461	Algèbre.
Physical Culture.....	1,927	4,327	4,992	5,023	5,023	7,315	8,882	9,864	4,464	4,421	2,266	2,957	117	5,340	2,873	2,001	192	5,066	Culture physique.
Geometry.....	5,732	3,935	3,158	3,021	2,973	3,925	4,551	4,604	4,464	1,608	2,057	3,223	27	2,085	3,025	1,975	82	2,067	Géométrie.
Physics.....	5,790	5,777	4,866	4,778	4,619	5,152	1,800	2,027	1,755	1,608	2,058	3,223	27	2,085	3,025	1,975	82	2,067	Physique.
Arithmetic.....	4,428	4,438	4,001	3,877	3,986	3,830	2,936	3,154	2,944	2,831	2,323	3,223	27	2,085	3,025	1,975	82	2,067	Arithmétique.
Canadian History.....	5,844	5,711	4,039	4,726	4,833	3,888	3,828	3,576	2,944	2,831	2,335	3,223	27	2,085	3,025	1,975	82	2,067	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	5,766	4,847	3,562	3,421	3,485	1,727	2,052	2,193	2,033	3,661	3,846	—	—	3,846	3,766	—	—	3,025	Histoire du Canada.
English Grammar.....	4,567	4,435	3,979	3,877	3,989	3,034	2,106	1,541	1,930	2,561	3,176	—	—	3,176	2,907	—	—	3,766	Hist. d'Angleterre.
Latin.....	4,696	4,733	3,958	4,277	4,358	5,852	6,099	6,850	7,037	6,900	2,073	5,718	87	7,878	5,557	2,175	210	7,942	Grammaire anglaise.
Geography.....	4,390	4,537	3,956	3,906	4,001	3,218	3,605	3,520	3,901	3,557	3,532	6,006	163	8,407	5,974	2,386	266	8,626	Géographie.
French.....	3,519	3,846	3,627	4,025	4,263	6,066	6,398	7,056	7,688	7,463	1,902	45	1,902	45	1,947	3,503	45	1,877	Français.
Chemistry.....	4,102	3,923	3,017	2,935	2,716	1,475	1,861	1,986	1,777	1,628	3,495	—	—	3,495	3,503	—	—	3,503	Chimie.
Art.....	4,352	4,385	3,995	3,878	3,884	4,792	3,578	3,430	3,931	3,582	3,495	—	—	3,495	3,503	—	—	3,503	Arts.
Botany.....	4,262	4,392	3,892	3,796	3,912	4,927	3,269	3,415	3,700	2,909	2,818	23	23	2,841	2,983	—	74	3,057	Botanique.
Zoology.....	4,118	4,374	3,753	3,721	3,912	2,449	2,856	2,672	2,446	2,577	2,742	2,742	25	2,707	2,379	—	77	2,456	Zoologie.
Book-keeping and Pen- manship.....	4,103	935	273	156	62	72	49	47	22	12	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Tenue des livres et calli- graphie.
Ancient History.....	2,016	1,707	1,107	1,220	1,111	1,515	1,954	2,102	1,744	1,594	1,983	—	1,983	—	1,983	—	—	1,983	Histoire ancienne.
German.....	184	177	81	73	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Allemand.
Stenography.....	96	49	16	27	13	32	39	6	99	32	91	2	93	60	—	—	—	60	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	94	42	16	54	13	8	61	51	99	32	91	2	93	72	—	—	—	72	Dactylographie.
Commercial.....	86	26	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Commerce.
Household Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	91	42	13	14	10	13	—	—	13	11	—	—	—	Science ménagère.
Trigonometry.....	—	—	—	—	—	42	37	31	42	37	—	—	177	177	12	13	—	222	Trigonométrie.
Manual Training.....	—	—	—	—	—	43	20	—	—	92	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	13	Travaux manuels.
Mediaeval History.....	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	52	—	—	177	177	—	—	268	Hist. du moyen âge.
Modern History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Histoire moderne.
Mineralogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Minéralogie.
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grec.
Art (Middle School).....	53	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arts (cours moyen).
Agriculture.....	270	167	166	135	169	186	244	23	859	911	1,014	465	—	1,479	988	449	—	1,437	Agriculture.
Physiology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,672	2,951	2,766	2,697	3,020	—	—	3,020	2,706	—	—	2,796	Physiologie.
Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	322	44	17	—	61	207	83	—	290	Musique.
Business practice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	69	—	—	—	69	39	—	39	Affaires commerciales.
Commercial English.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anglais commercial.
Pennmanship and Spelling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calligraphie et ortho- graphie.
Total classified.....	6,094	6,069	5,082	5,104	5,126	7,505	9,337	9,944	10,079	9,367	6,791	4,263	310	11,364	6,512	4,137	421	11,070	Total classifié.

44.—Saskatchewan Secondary Schools; Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1923-34
44.—Saskatchewan, Écoles Secondaires; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1923-34

Subject	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934				Total	Matières
												Grade IX	Grade X	Grade XI	Grade XII		
English.....	4,660	6,532	6,383	6,592	6,352	6,579	6,231	6,880	7,498	7,416	8,250	2,838	2,168	2,162	1,304	8,472	Anglais.
Algebra.....	4,638	6,077	6,077	6,415	5,701	5,929	3,727	6,240	6,679	7,986	7,400	2,393	2,119	1,819	1,282	7,613	Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	4,716	6,320	6,890	6,415	5,303	5,237	4,316	4,863	4,916	5,224	5,073	2,740	—	—	—	2,740	Arithmétique.
Physics.....	1,713	2,320	2,334	1,899	2,028	2,637	1,969	3,191	3,008	1,814	2,073	—	—	1,172	708	1,880	Physique.
History.....	1,703	2,109	1,869	2,349	3,229	3,228	3,613	3,771	3,625	1,816	2,041	—	2,031	—	—	2,031	Géographie.
History.....	4,448	6,394	6,045	—	—	1,685	1,889	3,634	2,530	7,470	7,993	2,835	2,207	2,058	1,293	8,393	Histoire.
Ancient.....	—	—	—	2,026	1,766	1,685	1,889	3,634	2,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ancienne.
British.....	—	—	—	4,998	3,992	3,770	3,413	2,922	2,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	De la Grande-Bretagne.
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canada.
Med. and Modern.....	—	—	—	3,531	2,701	3,007	2,675	3,969	4,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	De Méd.-Age et moderne.
Drawing.....	1,172	1,632	1,057	1,419	1,224	1,017	996	1,694	1,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dessin.
Biology.....	795	1,520	1,769	1,565	1,307	1,190	1,374	1,308	1,484	1,186	1,208	962	255	—	705	1,917	Biologie.
French.....	3,715	4,506	4,889	5,272	5,023	4,755	4,916	5,536	5,712	5,874	6,342	2,309	1,537	1,606	1,011	6,403	Français.
Geometry.....	4,559	6,106	5,896	5,467	5,521	5,362	5,404	5,896	6,450	6,025	7,079	2,266	1,922	1,664	1,200	7,142	Géométrie.
Latin.....	3,318	3,481	3,562	4,009	3,701	3,653	3,833	4,247	3,976	3,569	3,830	1,576	906	745	520	3,747	Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,520	2,334	2,407	2,125	2,526	2,819	2,140	2,039	2,783	2,207	2,351	—	—	1,653	977	2,630	Chimie.
German.....	28	111	101	69	376	86	125	131	166	219	400	105	86	79	20	290	Allemand.
Cadets.....	1,011	1,389	1,284	1,288	1,630	1,601	1,332	1,496	1,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	1,740	1,421	1,818	1,311	1,045	1,363	1,419	1,622	1,396	1,231	1,225	405	248	—	653	533	Musique.
Dom. Science.....	789	1,030	908	1,271	1,244	1,301	1,073	1,302	1,379	1,052	1,103	629	389	197	—	1,215	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping.....	379	462	534	566	585	699	883	1,058	1,063	649	927	813	282	—	—	595	Tenue des livres.
Manual Training.....	—	—	—	1,174	1,184	1,229	894	1,124	1,069	506	941	516	395	—	—	911	Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry.....	439	686	759	1,802	786	722	949	1,027	1,132	1,111	1,247	—	—	—	1,071	1,071	Trigonométrie.
Greek.....	—	10	10	10	177	4	15	50	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Grec.
Agriculture.....	552	1,662	1,249	1,510	1,522	1,635	853	498	567	436	497	—	—	463	—	463	Agriculture.
Zoology.....	124	217	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zoologie.
Physiology and Hygiene.....	3,655	4,856	3,951	3,934	3,837	3,664	3,960	4,294	4,610	4,543	4,430	2,609	1,837	—	—	4,536	Physiologie et hygiène.
Physical Training.....	3,162	4,922	4,694	4,423	4,309	5,296	4,300	5,733	6,614	6,602	6,962	2,570	1,942	1,686	887	7,085	Culture physique.
Stenography.....	213	485	531	568	617	734	953	1,120	1,175	1,616	781	333	287	—	—	620	Sténographie.
Typewriting.....	295	445	541	570	644	738	939	1,130	1,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dactylographie.
Industrial Work.....	553	674	949	3,104	3,007	—	2,948	3,675	3,060	4,196	3,687	2,521	1,858	—	—	—	Étude pratique des mét.
General Science.....	3,147	3,499	2,888	3,104	3,007	2,613	2,948	3,675	3,060	4,196	3,687	2,521	1,858	—	—	—	Sciences générales. ¹
Business Law.....	—	—	—	327	598	659	794	1,119	1,103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Droit commercial.
Mechanical Drawing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dessin industriel.
Total classified.....	5,736	6,744	6,756	7,157	6,927	7,081	7,361	7,956	8,888	10,039	10,103	3,120	2,343	3,000	1,874	10,337	Total classifié.

¹ Includes agriculture since 1932.—Comprend l'agriculture depuis 1932.

45.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1934
45.—Examen départementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1934

NOTE.—Nova Scotia and Quebec Protestant Schools do not appear in the table below due to the absence of a similar record for them. Though there are still Departmental examinations for some students of the first two high school grades in most provinces, their use has decreased greatly and they are not included in this table.
NOTA.—Les écoles protestantes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du Québec ne paraissent pas ici faute de données comparables. Bien que la plupart des provinces aient encore des examens départementaux pour les élèves des deux degrés de lycée, il vont en diminuant et ces examens ne paraissent pas dans le tableau.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Prince Edward Island—											Ile du Prince-Edouard—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	1,506	1,452	1,500	1,580	1,508	* 1,600	1,633	1,719	* 1,700	1,734	Inscriptions degré VIII.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	601	344	620	785	—	600	837	801	—	—	Se présentant aux examens du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	778	3	Promus par leur école.
Enrolment, Grade X.....	726	728	740	691	709	* 900	957	1,029	* 1,150	1,344	Inscriptions, degré X.
Candidates, Entrance to P.W.C. Exam.....	547	445	432	510	434	544	567	654	730	697	Se présentant aux examens du P.W.C.
Passed, Entrance to P.W.C. Exam.....	179	150	197	244	223	197	247	379	406	394	Ayant passé les examens du P.W.C.
New Brunswick—											Nouveau-Brunswick—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	3,474	3,692	3,357	3,753	5,668	6,104	6,358	6,849	7,317	7,700	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
Candidates at H.S. Entrance Exam.....	2,329	2,528	2,507	2,550	2,844	3,047	3,441	3,587	3,860	4,265	Se présentant aux examens de lycée.
Passed H.S. Entrance Exam.....	2,001	2,186	2,318	2,314	2,217	2,410	2,904	2,860	3,124	3,404	Ayant passé les examens de lycée.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	* 750	739	809	778	840	965	869	1,097	1,273	1,452	Inscriptions degré XI.
Candidates, H.S. Leaving Exam.....	85	95	96	103	125	155	143	152	218	214	Se présentant aux examens finals de lycée.
Candidates, 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance.....	247	266	226	234	186	180	220	275	263	261	Se présentant aux examens de 1ère classe.
Candidates, Matriculation Exam.....	369	356	419	425	476	497	484	585	660	762	Se présentant aux examens d'immatriculation.
Total Candidates.....	701	717	741	763	787	832	847	1,013	1,141	1,237	Total.
Passed H.S. Leaving Exam.....	62	55	62	75	76	67	68	98	138	137	Ayant passé l'examen final de lycée.
Passed 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance.....	101	42	100	128	71	95	82	115	140	84	Ayant passé l'examen de 1ère classe.
Passed Matriculation Exam.....	291	209	330	335	340	340	369	454	496	523	Ayant passé l'examen d'immatriculation.
Total passed.....	454	357	468	533	482	502	529	667	774	744	Total.
Conditioned, H.S. Leaving Exam.....	14	31	28	24	36	61	59	36	57	59	Avec matières conditionnelles, examen final de lycée.
1st cl. N.S. candidates rec'd. lower class.....	126	190	120	102	102	77	116	143	115	160	Reçus moins de 1ère classe de lycée.
Conditioned, Matriculation Exam.....	59	89	89	79	102	114	94	103	140	182	Avec matières conditionnelles, examens d'immatriculation.
Total conditioned.....	199	301	237	205	240	252	269	282	312	401	Total.
Quebec, Roman Catholic Schools—											Québec, Écoles Catholiques Romaines—
Enrolment, Sixth Year.....	16,317	17,217	18,342	19,447	20,388	21,197	22,913	24,439	25,909	—	Inscriptions, 6ième année.
Candidates for 6th yr. certificate.....	No exam. before 1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,685	7,198	9,028	Se présentant pour le certificat de 6ième année.
Obtained 6th year certificate.....	Pas d'examen avant 1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,322	5,648	6,016	Ayant obtenu le certificat de 6ième année.
Enrolment, Eighth Year.....	6,491	7,271	7,536	8,708	9,342	8,495	8,290	8,203	9,162	—	Inscriptions, 8ième année.
Candidates for 8th year certificate.....	No exam. before 1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	728	1,357	Se présentant pour le certificat de 8ième année.

Obtained 8th year certificate.....	No examination.	2,595	2,321	2,197	—	2,277	369	586	956	Ayant obtenu le certificat de 8ième année.
Candidates for Elem. Teaching Diploma.....	2,182	2,361	—	—	—	2,374	2,374	2,463	2,464	Se présentant pour le certificat d'enseign. élém.
Obtained Elem. Teaching Diploma.....	1,521	1,541	1,813	1,512	1,781	1,916	1,887	1,993	1,866	Ayant obtenu le certificat d'enseignement élém.
Enrolment, Ninth Year and Higher.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inscriptions, 9ième année et années supérieures.
Candidates for Superior Teaching Diploma.....	1,357	1,298	1,341	1,501	1,325	1,407	1,751	2,481	2,481	Se présentant pour le diplôme d'enseignem. sup.
Obtained Superior Teaching Diploma.....	1,057	1,083	1,186	1,242	1,160	1,169	1,561	1,808	1,667	Ayant obtenu le diplôme d'enseignement sup.
Ontario—										
Enrolment, Sr. Fourth Grade.....	52,438	58,095	56,529	57,847	61,866	61,993	151,750	154,747	159,220	Inscriptions, degré IV.
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	29,462	30,398	31,631	32,919	33,483	33,542	35,189	31,166	28,209	Se présentant aux examens.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	20,762	22,778	24,381	24,739	24,846	24,568	27,113	21,604	21,982	Ayant passé l'examen du Département ² .
No. promoted by their school.....	10,917	12,246	13,070	13,828	13,314	13,896	14,355	19,114	21,652	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions.....	31,619	35,024	37,451	38,567	38,160	38,494	41,468	40,718	44,097	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
High School Grades.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Degrés de lycée.
Manitoba—										
Grade VIII Examinations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Examens, degré VIII.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	3,242	3,157	2,923	2,988	3,173	3,375	4,216	5,136	5,289	Inscriptions, degré XI.
Candidates at Dept. Exam.....	3	2,718	1,997	2,618	3,168	3,564	4,100	3	3	Se présentant aux examens.
Passed in all subjects.....	3	801	604	846	928	1,135	1,342	3	3	Passant sur toutes les matières.
Conditioned in one subject.....	3	489	392	407	506	584	691	3	3	Passant avec une matière conditionnelle.
Saskatchewan—										
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	15,651	16,747	17,388	18,092	18,532	19,520	19,703	18,450	17,386	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	10,980	11,317	12,255	12,645	13,134	14,424	14,641	—	—	Se présentant aux examens.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	6,579	6,853	6,815	8,450	8,621	9,421	10,939	—	—	Ayant passé l'examen du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	1,354	1,372	1,580	1,624	1,405	1,302	1,344	12,849	12,056	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions.....	7,933	8,225	8,395	10,074	10,026	10,723	12,283	12,849	12,056	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	4,270	4,630	4,484	4,568	4,877	5,295	6,065	7,124	8,032	Inscriptions, degré XI.
Obtained Grade XI Diploma.....	2,332	2,164	2,387	2,215	2,841	3,100	3,106	3,914	4,094	Ayant obtenu le diplôme degré XI.
Obtained 3rd year commercial.....	4	6	6	8	4	9	13	107	133	Ayant obtenu leur diplôme commerce, de 3e année.
Enrolment, Grade XII.....	1,299	1,507	1,548	1,807	2,105	2,265	3,103	3,968	4,408	Inscriptions, Degré XII.
Obtained Grade XII Diploma.....	598	685	684	824	1,088	1,382	1,638	2,157	2,450	Ayant obtenu le diplôme degré XII.

² Approximate.—³ Approximativement. ¹ Enrolment of last school day of May.—¹ Inscriptions du dernier jour scolaire de mai.

² Papers read by local boards.—² Examens corrigés localement. ³ Not recorded.—³ Pas connu.

⁴ Promotions by subjects. See table 46.—⁴ Promotions par matières. Voir tableau 46.

⁵ All schools allowed to make promotions since 1931, the larger schools before.—⁵ Depuis 1931 toutes les écoles peuvent faire des promotions sur recommandation; antérieurement seules les grandes écoles le pouvaient.

45.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1934—Concluded
45.—Examens départementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1934—fin

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Alberta—											
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	10,352	10,979	11,430	11,774	12,902	13,444	13,706	13,078	13,227	13,709	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	5,957	6,710	7,425	7,512	8,294	9,110	9,110	—	—	—	Se présentant aux examens du Département.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	3,426	4,640	5,486	4,706	5,256	5,989	—	—	—	—	Ayant passé l'examen du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	1,664	1,553	1,748	1,900	2,188	2,247	10,478	9,753	9,813	10,270	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance Diplomas.....	5,090	6,183	6,926	6,281	7,074	7,846	10,478	9,753	9,813	10,270	Diplômes sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	2,959	2,467	3,165	3,455	3,666	4,200	4,894	5,944	6,542	6,567	Inscriptions, degré XI.
Obtained Gr. XI Diploma.....	1,133	1,004	1,277	1,458	1,418	1,783	1,901	2,211	2,582	2,692	Ayant obtenu le diplôme, degré XI.
Enrolment, Grade XII.....	865	983	1,093	1,244	1,388	1,596	2,106	3,096	3,629	4,318	Inscriptions, degré XII.
Obtained Grade XII Diploma.....	402	395	359	378	424	559	736	958	1,256	1,309	Ayant obtenu le diplôme, degré XII.
British Columbia—											
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	9,624	10,159	10,134	10,523	10,119	10,691	10,467	10,491	10,724	11,323	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	3,368	1,743	1,307	2,294	1,689	1,266	1,278	1,037	1,775	1,338	Se présentant aux examens du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	2,130	4,468	4,428	4,578	4,229	4,365	4,194	4,267	4,121	5,198	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions.....	5,698	6,211	5,795	6,872	5,909	5,631	5,472	5,304	5,896	6,556	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XII (XI before 1932).....	1	1	2,426	2,754	3,008	2,921	3,650	1,810	2,747	3,132	Inscriptions, degré XII (XI avant 1932).
No. passed in all subjects.....	1,326	1,122	1,167	1,516	1,568	1,390	1,822	914	1,636	1,738	Passant sur toutes les matières.
No. passed with conditions.....	1	1	703	633	575	779	673	43	—	—	Passant avec conditions.
Enrolment, Sr. Matric (Gr. XII before 1932).....	1	1	104	189	428	570	562	841	504	620	Inscriptions, immatric. senior (XII avant 1932).
No. passed in all subjects.....	1	1	52	74	152	154	232	364	257	246	Passant sur toutes les matières.
No. passed with conditions.....	1	1	59	40	77	136	112	165	—	—	Passant avec conditions.

1 Not recorded.—1 Pas connu.

46.—Ontario High School Examination Results, June 1934
46.—Résultats des examens de lycée d'Ontario, juin 1934

Subject	Lower School—Cours élémentaire				Middle School—Cours intermédiaire				Upper School—Cours supérieur			
	Wrote Dept. Exam.	Passed Dept. Exam.	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absent pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school — Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam.	Passed Dept. Exam.	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absent pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school — Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam.	Passed Dept. Exam.	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absent pour maladie et appels maintenus	Matières
English Grammar.....	2,244	1,466	10	16,045	—	6,471	—	4,010	—	8,955	—	Grammaire anglaise.
English Composition.....	—	—	—	—	9,133	5,180	51	4,010	11,285	6,763	62	Composition anglaise.
English Literature.....	—	—	—	—	8,133	4,465	48	4,010	11,603	—	134	Littérature anglaise.
Canadian History.....	—	—	—	—	9,279	4,740	72	6,031	—	—	—	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	2,670	1,464	27	20,339	—	—	—	5,429	—	—	—	Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.
Ancient History.....	—	—	—	—	7,429	4,405	53	—	—	—	75	Histoire ancienne.
Modern History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,618	4,321	—	Histoire moderne.
Geography.....	2,421	1,402	16	20,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Géographie.
Physiology.....	2,114	643	12	16,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Physiologie.
Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	2,765	1,499	11	15,272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arithmétique.
Algebra.....	—	—	—	—	8,780	5,343	39	5,949	5,926	4,565	41	Algèbre.
Geometry.....	—	—	—	—	6,391	3,283	41	5,005	6,429	4,942	57	Géométrie.
Trigonometry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,622	4,942	49	Trigonométrie.
French Authors.....	—	—	—	—	5,694	3,277	42	4,230	7,278	5,736	61	Auteurs français.
French Composition.....	109	87	—	416	6,801	4,125	46	2,972	7,147	5,110	59	Composition française.
Spanish Authors.....	—	—	—	—	56	32	—	43	80	75	1	Auteurs espagnols.
Spanish Composition.....	—	—	—	—	63	42	—	43	79	—	7	Composition espagnole.
German Authors.....	—	—	—	—	320	241	—	4	634	644	7	Auteurs allemands.
German Composition.....	—	—	—	—	434	238	—	4	499	570	7	Composition allemande.
Latin Authors.....	—	—	—	—	5,462	3,628	57	3,467	3,942	2,673	55	Auteurs latins.
Latin Composition.....	—	—	—	—	5,524	3,950	54	3,438	3,976	2,726	46	Composition latine.
Greek Authors.....	—	—	—	—	30	22	—	—	80	—	1	Auteurs grecs.
Greek Composition.....	—	—	—	—	36	27	—	36	84	73	1	Composition grecque.
Italian Authors.....	—	—	—	—	61	31	—	—	—	—	—	Auteurs italiens.
Italian Composition.....	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	Composition italienne.
Agriculture and Horticulture I.....	673	420	4	4,749	760	495	4	797	—	—	—	Agriculture et horticulture I.
Agriculture and Horticulture II.....	281	198	2	3,519	630	387	3	581	—	—	—	Agriculture et horticulture II.
Zoology.....	1,116	598	6	9,773	—	—	—	—	2,416	2,002	36	Zoologie.
Botany.....	1,819	782	11	12,863	—	—	—	—	2,453	1,784	42	Botanique.
Chemistry.....	—	—	—	—	6,200	4,497	57	4,373	3,439	2,661	24	Chimie.
Physics.....	—	—	—	—	6,925	3,815	58	4,912	3,221	2,466	28	Physique.
Art.....	2,002	1,042	11	18,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Art.
Music.....	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	Musique.
Special French Literature.....	—	—	—	—	270	214	3	64	106	74	1	Littérature française spéciale.
Special French Composition.....	—	—	—	—	258	203	1	60	135	96	—	Composition française spéciale.
Special Latin Authors.....	—	—	—	—	44	34	—	—	—	—	—	Auteurs latins spéciaux.
Special Latin Composition.....	—	—	—	—	48	34	—	—	—	—	—	Composition latine spéciale.
Arithmetic (Business).....	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	34	—	—	—	Arithmétique commerciale.
Geography (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	49	—	—	—	Géographie commerciale.
Chemistry (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	35	—	—	—	Chimie commerciale.
Physics (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	50	—	—	—	Physique commerciale.
Household Science I.....	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	25	—	—	—	Science ménagère I.
Household Science II.....	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	17	—	—	—	Science ménagère II.
History of Commerce.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7	—	Histoire du Commerce.
Total.....	18,214	9,632	110	138,491	89,059	54,718	639	57,357	83,254	61,510	788	Total.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS; SECONDARY EDUCATION

47.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1923-1934
 47.—Ecoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires 1923-1934

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Pupils admitted to Public and Separate Schools for the first time.....	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	73,413	72,980	75,726	74,066	77,320	68,206	67,336	—	Elèves admis pour la première fois aux écoles publiques et aux écoles séparées.
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII).....	113,984	116,222	122,580	128,456	132,310	135,269	134,801	91,291	98,288	102,426	104,976	—	Nombre d'élèves dans la classe du 4e livre (Degrés VII et VIII).....
Public Schools.....	14,347	15,152	16,387	17,643	18,439	19,322	19,315	14,780	15,323	17,880	18,964	—	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	128,331	131,374	138,947	146,098	151,749	154,391	154,206	103,777	113,811	120,306	123,940	—	Ecoles séparées.
Total.....	38,045	38,807	40,409	42,642	44,121	46,047	46,797	47,438	49,544	50,280	51,593	53,050	Candidates aux examens d'admission au lycée.
No. granted certificates.....	29,889	32,340	31,619	33,024	37,451	38,567	38,160	38,494	41,468	40,718	43,634	44,097	Certificats obtenus.
No. left 4th Class to attend Secondary Schools.....	19,618	24,979	25,029	27,649	30,406	31,402	31,024	21,124	22,340	21,736	23,230	—	Laisant la 4e classe pour l'école secondaire.....
Public Schools.....	2,037	2,753	1,362	2,598	3,165	3,299	3,370	3,220	3,312	3,525	4,621	—	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	21,655	27,732	26,391	30,247	33,571	34,671	34,493	24,344	25,652	25,251	27,951	—	Ecoles séparées.
Total.....	6,711	6,682	6,327	5,740	5,942	5,404	6,779	2,739	3,591	5,655	6,607	—	Total.
No. in the 5th Class (Grades IX and X).....	3,027	3,423	3,582	3,529	3,885	4,059	5,086	2,504	2,954	4,191	4,588	—	Dans la 5e classe (Degrés IX et X).....
Public Schools.....	9,738	10,105	9,909	9,269	9,827	9,463	11,865	5,243	6,545	9,846	11,155	—	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	727	626	1,041	791	927	803	989	1,011	986	983	4th class	—	Ecoles séparées.
Total.....	278	357	295	252	286	359	427	462	550	712	—	—	Laisant la 5e classe pour l'école secondaire.....
No. admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools.....	1,005	983	1,336	1,043	1,213	1,162	1,416	1,473	1,536	1,665	Avec 4e classe	—	Ecoles publiques.
Continuation Schools.....	3,539	3,579	3,964	3,309	3,477	4,087	3,672	3,678	3,798	4,049	3,752	3,197	Admis pour la première fois à l'école secondaire.....
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	15,390	16,103	16,978	16,841	17,312	18,736	18,380	19,518	19,248	19,198	15,717	15,717	daire—
Full time Day Vocational Schools.....	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	9,734	10,429	11,321	14,565	16,093	15,125	15,392	Ecoles de continuation.
Total.....	23,238	24,541	26,423	27,962	29,332	32,507	32,481	34,517	37,611	39,292	38,075	34,306	Lycées et instituts collégiaux.
No. in Secondary Schools.....	20,609	21,261	28,850	29,933	32,255	34,833	36,700	37,148	34,235	36,138	36,124	34,913	Ecoles professionnelles régulières, cours du jour.
Lower School 1.....	14,856	15,459	19,022	21,618	20,347	22,276	23,497	24,539	25,091	26,980	27,682	27,041	Total.
Lower School 2.....	17,357	17,557	22,132	22,132	21,742	22,120	23,006	22,737	26,321	31,007	33,167	32,302	Ecoles secondaires ¹ —
Middle School.....	3,202	3,523	4,006	5,959	5,949	5,915	6,080	6,024	7,281	9,950	11,849	11,979	Élémentaires 1.
Upper School.....	30,344	32,088	34,155	33,653	35,110	37,107	37,219	39,471	42,162	45,071	47,226	49,595	Élémentaires 2.
Candidates—	21,430	20,776	23,706	25,439	25,752	28,375	24,512	26,434	32,038	33,139	31,382	34,424	Intermédiaires.
Lower School Examinations.....	6,864	7,296	8,816	11,120	11,632	10,671	12,098	12,341	16,474	17,509	19,668	21,214	Supérieures.
Middle School Examinations.....													Candidates aux examens—
Upper School Examinations.....													Élémentaires.
													Intermédiaires.
													Supérieures.

¹ Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925.—Ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925.

In using figures of enrolment for the years since 1930 in the above table it should be remembered that they represent the enrolment of May, not the full enrolment of the year as formerly.
 —En considérant les inscriptions de chaque année depuis 1930 dans le tableau ci-dessus il faut se rappeler qu'elles représentent les inscriptions de mai et non pas l'inscription totale de l'année, comme antérieurement.

48.—Ontario Schools; Occupation of Head of Family of Pupils in Secondary Schools, 1900-1933

48.—Écoles d'Ontario; Occupation du père des élèves des écoles secondaires, 1900-1933

Year—Année	Commerce	Agriculture	Professions Carrières libérales	The Trades Métiers	Labouring occupations Ouvriers sans métier	Other callings Autres occupations	Without occupation Sans occupation	Total
1900.....	5,448	6,221	1,953	5,054	—	—	1,788	20,464
1901.....	5,984	6,747	2,144	5,862	—	—	1,786	21,749
1902.....	6,477	7,482	2,311	6,052	—	—	2,150	23,525
1903.....	6,941	8,004	2,504	6,491	—	—	1,782	23,997
1904.....	7,645	8,516	2,604	7,099	—	1,845	—	27,709
1905.....	7,491	8,386	2,680	6,303	2,151	1,650	—	29,261
1906.....	7,853	8,602	2,831	5,813	2,492	1,801	—	29,392
1907.....	7,974	8,767	2,842	6,187	2,630	1,931	—	30,331
1908.....	8,242	8,907	2,989	6,613	2,798	2,363	—	31,932
1909.....	8,623	9,206	3,036	6,902	3,147	2,187	—	33,101
1910.....	8,454	9,166	3,161	6,961	2,850	2,020	—	32,612
1911.....	8,406	11,714	2,901	6,981	2,696	3,796	1,486	37,980
1912.....	8,209	12,034	2,848	6,745	2,964	3,971	1,596	38,363
1913.....	7,923	12,384	2,913	7,000	2,973	4,328	1,709	39,290
1914.....	8,564	13,281	3,009	8,067	3,176	4,446	1,962	42,535
1915.....	9,268	14,490	3,085	8,105	3,551	4,705	2,022	44,226
1916-17.....	6,899	11,167	2,218	6,219	3,648	3,442	1,322	34,115
1917-18.....	7,158	11,142	2,297	6,336	2,258	3,738	1,272	36,250
1918-19.....	8,314	11,140	2,509	7,605	2,597	4,295	1,577	37,937
1919-20.....	8,710	11,424	2,410	8,170	3,123	5,228	1,692	41,471
1920-21.....	9,397	12,131	2,614	8,852	3,559	4,832	1,608	42,744
1921-22.....	11,412	14,163	2,787	11,059	4,629	6,085	2,019	52,255
1922-23.....	13,084	16,051	2,429	13,946	5,429	7,000	2,456	60,395
1923-24.....	14,068	17,477	3,156	14,981	6,305	7,918	2,879	66,784
1924-25.....	15,200	18,605	3,681	16,713	7,539	9,211	3,307	74,256
1925-26.....	16,473	17,667	3,448	18,810	8,956	9,806	3,497	78,657
1926-27.....	16,105	17,621	3,605	20,105	9,783	9,330	3,834	80,383
1927-28.....	17,475	17,450	3,757	20,844	10,814	11,247	3,921	85,508
1928-29.....	18,223	17,338	3,992	22,286	11,800	12,258	4,059	90,016
1929-30.....	19,243	17,087	3,838	22,316	11,155	12,622	4,127	90,391
1930-31.....	20,830	17,491	4,120	25,484	11,704	13,224	5,361	98,274
1931-32.....	22,718	18,725	4,420	26,753	14,317	15,456	7,043	109,432
1932-33.....	23,570	18,850	4,658	27,456	14,889	15,360	8,880	113,663

49.—Ontario Schools; Destination of pupils leaving Ontario Academic Secondary Schools

49.—Écoles d'Ontario; Destination des élèves sortant des écoles secondaires d'Ontario.

From Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Des instituts collégiaux et lycées

—	Com- merce	Agri- culture	The Trades Métiers	Colleges and Uni- versities — Collèges et univer- sités	Normal Schools — Ecoles mormales	Other Schools — Autres écoles	Other callings — Autres occu- pations	Without occupation — Sans occu- pation	Total
1925.....	3,223	1,768	1,247	1,372	1,456	3,692	2,620	1,979	17,357
1927.....	3,795	1,678	1,359	1,589	1,145	3,431	2,822	1,935	17,754
1929.....	4,184	1,422	1,458	1,784	885	4,151	2,156	1,666	17,906
1930.....	3,023	1,358	1,230	1,832	967	3,635	1,771	2,321	16,135
1931.....	1,698	1,391	833	1,818	1,111	3,544	1,992	2,370	14,757
1932.....	1,702	1,685	847	1,813	1,446	3,793	2,214	3,760	17,260
1933.....	2,084	2,063	975	1,778	1,335	4,655	2,960	4,437	20,287

From Continuation Schools—Des écoles de continuation

1925.....	273	741	133	95	325	993	566	444	3,570
1927.....	286	761	167	120	184	861	549	437	3,365
1929.....	300	607	211	85	125	908	412	411	3,059
1930.....	165	565	116	103	156	820	404	455	2,784
1931.....	116	503	96	47	137	1,013	416	574	2,902
1932.....	106	752	89	58	205	1,087	524	857	3,678
1933.....	129	880	152	49	113	1,027	613	848	3,811

50-52.—Age-Grade Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools 1934
50-52.—Elèves des écoles secondaires répartis selon l'âge et le degré 1934

NOTE.—For age-grade distribution of secondary pupils in provinces other than Ont. and Sask. see the tables 11-25. Figures for their secondary schools proper are not compiled separately from those for secondary pupils in small schools.

NOTE.—Pour la répartition par âges et degrés des écoles secondaires des provinces autres que l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan voir les tableaux 11-25. Les chiffres de leurs écoles secondaires proprement dites ne sont pas compilés séparément des élèves dans les degrés secondaires des petites écoles.

50.—Ontario Continuation Schools—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School—Cours moyen				Upper School—Cours supérieur		Total		
	Form I		Form II		Form III		Form IV		Form V				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Total
10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	21
12.....	78	106	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	111	193
13.....	355	504	78	102	4	5	—	3	—	—	437	614	1,051
14.....	520	673	292	395	62	84	2	7	—	—	876	1,159	2,035
15.....	410	434	414	561	218	340	57	87	1	3	1,100	1,425	2,525
16.....	168	162	291	380	284	445	173	291	14	21	930	1,299	2,229
17.....	53	42	136	167	209	255	249	394	36	70	683	928	1,611
18.....	10	11	42	47	74	87	215	236	52	70	393	451	844
19.....	8	6	12	9	24	20	100	83	35	46	179	164	343
20.....	—	1	2	3	11	2	41	28	20	21	74	55	129
21.....	2	2	4	2	9	2	22	14	18	14	55	34	89
Total....	1,611	1,955	1,275	1,671	895	1,240	859	1,143	176	245	4,816	6,254	11,070

51.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées d'Ontario

9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
11.....	83	66	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	70	155
12.....	596	681	76	69	2	4	—	—	—	—	674	754	1,428
13.....	2,189	2,652	539	663	52	57	6	6	—	—	2,786	3,378	6,164
14.....	2,983	3,347	1,709	2,117	405	561	53	54	7	—	5,154	6,086	11,240
15.....	2,216	2,010	2,489	2,677	1,377	1,720	402	429	69	51	6,553	6,887	13,440
16.....	1,156	880	1,866	1,834	1,950	2,048	1,108	1,259	328	400	6,408	6,421	12,829
17.....	418	247	933	772	1,418	1,370	1,531	1,510	1,049	1,090	5,349	4,989	10,338
18.....	93	49	322	293	681	604	1,090	979	1,379	1,399	3,565	3,324	6,889
19.....	26	21	95	89	264	173	567	398	1,012	821	1,964	1,502	3,466
20.....	7	4	36	31	75	29	198	105	506	292	822	461	1,283
21.....	8	8	14	16	5	22	88	61	342	210	457	317	774
Total....	9,776	9,968	8,081	8,565	6,229	6,588	5,043	4,801	4,689	4,270	33,821	34,192	68,013

52.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées de la Saskatchewan

Age	IX		X		XI		XII		Special — Degré spécial		Total		
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	T.
	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	
10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	17	31
13.....	111	153	15	19	5	2	—	—	—	—	131	174	305
14.....	362	411	92	100	18	24	—	2	—	—	472	537	1,009
15.....	477	485	271	357	102	117	6	10	—	—	856	969	1,825
16.....	313	292	387	360	283	357	65	90	1	3	1,049	1,102	2,151
17.....	190	104	239	215	361	439	201	303	4	7	995	1,068	2,063
18.....	67	25	109	63	307	301	239	297	9	5	731	691	1,422
19.....	43	6	51	19	196	177	184	162	17	5	491	369	860
20.....	13	2	14	8	86	66	81	76	10	4	204	156	360
21.....	24	11	20	4	73	86	85	73	13	6	215	180	395
Total.....	1,614	1,506	1,198	1,145	1,431	1,569	861	1,013	54*	30*	5,158	5,263	10,421

*Special Commercial Class in Battleford and 2nd year Arts at Moose Jaw.

*Classe spéciale de commerce dans Battleford et deuxième année en Arts à Moose Jaw.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (INCLUDING NIGHT SCHOOLS AND
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES)

ÉCOLES ET CLASSES SPÉCIALES, ET ÉCOLES DU SOIR

53.—Schools for the Blind and Deaf in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1934

53.—Écoles canadiennes pour les aveugles et les sourds; Nombre d'élèves par provinces, en 1934

Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	Place of Residence of Pupils—Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires										Total
	Nfld. — T.-N.	P.E.I. — I.P.E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.-B.	
School for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S.	3	8	68	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Halifax School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S.	2	2	117	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
Institution des jeunes aveugles de Nazareth, Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—	176	—	1	—	—	—	177
Montreal Association for the Blind, Montreal, Qué.	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	1	—	22
Institution catholique des sourds-muets, Mont- réal, Qué.	—	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	3	—	285
Institutions des sourdes-muettes, Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	3	—	229
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes, Montreal, Que.	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ont. (1933)	—	—	—	—	—	361	—	—	—	—	361
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	79	9	11	12	—	111
Manitoba School for the Deaf, Winnipeg, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	59	—	160
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Winnipeg, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, Sask.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	133
Provincial School for the Deaf and the Blind, Vancouver, B.C.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	55	58
(a) Deaf Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	19
(b) Blind Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deaf—Sourds	3	8	68	131	566	361	101	133	68	55	1,394
Total Blind—Aveugles	2	2	117	148	196	79	18	11	14	18	505
Grand total	5	10	185	179	762	440	119	144	82	73	1,899

¹ There are 11 more blind and 30 more deaf students supported by the New Brunswick Department, apparently included in the enrolment shown for Quebec.

¹ Il y a 11 autres élèves aveugles et 30 autres élèves sourds à la charge du département du Nouveau-Brunswick, apparemment inclus dans les inscriptions du Québec.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

54.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1933-34
 54.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1933-34

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing Oûie défectueuse		Other physical handicaps Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers
	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs	Inscrip- tion	Institu- teurs
Nova Scotia—								
Halifax.....	119	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec—								
Montreal, Protestant.....	188	11	11	1	—	—	—	—
" , Catholic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	16
Ontario Urban—								
Barrie.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belleville.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford.....	33	2	—	—	—	—	48	1
Chatham.....	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collingwood.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Windsor, P.S.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Windsor, S.S.....	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Frances.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William.....	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galt.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guelph.....	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton P.S.....	541	28	16	1	241	1	31	1
Hamilton S.S.....	97	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingersoll.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchener P.S.....	57	4	—	—	—	—	23	2
Kitchener, S.S.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
London, P.S.....	174	11	14	1	—	—	48	2
London S.S.....	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meaford.....	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Toronto.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niagara Falls.....	56	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bay.....	56	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orillia.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshawa.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa.....	258	16	15	1	76	1	18	1
Owen Sound.....	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur.....	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renfrew.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarnia.....	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sault Ste. Marie.....	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith's Falls.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford.....	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catharines.....	51	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas.....	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto P.S.....	2,397	107	81	5	654	10	549	25
Toronto, S.S.....	114	6	—	—	—	—	61	2
Walkerville.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor.....	101	5	—	—	—	—	42	2
York.....	327	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ontario Urban.....	3,849	189	126	8	971	12	820	36
Ontario Rural—								
Brant County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bruce County.....	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carleton County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dundas County.....	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elgin County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Frontenac County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glengarry County.....	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grey County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Halton County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Huron County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambton County.....	5	1	4	4	—	—	—	—
Lincoln County.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Norfolk County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford County.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2

54.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1933-34—Concluded
54.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1933-34—fin

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic — Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight — Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing — Ouille défectueuse		Other physical handicaps — Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers	Enrolment	Teachers
	Inscription	Instituteurs	Inscription	Instituteurs	Inscription	Instituteurs	Inscription	Instituteurs
Ontario Rural—Concluded								
Peterborough County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Renfrew County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Simcoe County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stormont County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Waterloo County.....	3	2	6	4	—	—	—	—
Wellington County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
York County.....	3	1	10	10	—	—	3	1
District Division XV.....	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ontario Rural.....	59	19	34	32	—	—	7	5
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg.....	443	20	11	1	—	—	—	—
Brandon*.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan—								
Regina*.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatoon*.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta—								
Edmonton.....	15	1	16	1	—	—	—	—
Calgary.....	126	7	17	1	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—								
Vancouver.....	299	16	—	—	—	—	—	—

*No record obtained.—Aucun renseignement reçu.

55.—Schools for Mentally Defective Children in Canada, 1934
55.—Écoles pour enfants mentalement arriérés au Canada, 1934

	Enrolment—Inscription			Normal Capacity Capacité normale
	Boys Garçon	Girls Filles	Total	
Nova Scotia Training School, Truro, N.S.....	60	71	131	135
Ecole La Jemmersais, Mastai, P.Q.....	268	170	438	425
The Ontario Hospital, Orillia, Ont.....	892	851	1,743	1,819
Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons, Portage La Prairie, Man.....	182	220	402	400
Provincial Training School, Red Deer, Alta.....	106	99	205	210

56.—Distribution of 36,668 Boy¹ Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1922 to 1934
56.—Répartition de 36,668 jeunes délinquants (garçons)¹ dans huit provinces du Canada, 1922 à 1934

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Second- ary Grades Degré second- aires	Total	Median Grade — Degré médian	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			Boys delin- quents	Boys in ordinary schools
											Jeunes délin- quants	Garçons dans les écoles ordinaires
7.....	284	165	35	8	—	—	—	—	—	492	1.87	1.65
8.....	285	529	294	68	16	2	1	—	—	1,195	2.59	2.37
9.....	192	586	790	407	133	31	5	1	1	2,146	3.37	3.29
10.....	119	425	1,022	967	597	184	44	12	1	3,371	4.12	4.34
11.....	55	218	863	1,174	1,193	598	185	41	7	4,334	4.88	5.31
12.....	57	178	584	1,196	1,607	1,349	612	210	35	5,828	5.56	6.17
13.....	32	94	322	849	1,224	1,615	1,274	637	182	6,229	6.37	7.10
14.....	26	62	185	510	998	1,419	1,551	1,347	687	6,785	7.11	7.98
15.....	26	55	122	278	628	1,115	1,238	1,570	1,256	6,288	7.74	8.82
Total.	1,076	2,312	4,217	5,457	6,396	6,313	4,910	3,818	2,169	36,668	5.82	4.43

¹ Major cases only—Délits graves seulement.

57.—Evening Classes in the Provincial School Systems, 1930-34
57.—Classes du soir dans les écoles provinciales, 1930-34

—	No. of Centres — Nombre de centres					Enrolment — Inscription				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Prince Edward Island	4	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia, Total	34	31	28	27	25	2,703	2,573	2,517	2,237	2,373
Coal Mining classes.....	18	17	16	17	15	749	674	658	642	509
General Technical classes.....	15	13	11	9	9	1,922	1,865	1,816	1,555	1,799
College of Art.....	1	1	1	1	1	32	34	43	40	65
New Brunswick, Technical	9	9	7	3	4	2,512	2,556	2,024	812	818
Quebec, Total	39	37	45	46	52	14,298	16,344	16,839	15,108	15,489
Ecoles du soir ¹	12	12	14	21	26	6,643	7,960	9,066	8,621	8,280
Ecoles techniques.....	5	5	5	5	5	3,381	3,503	2,502	2,352	2,740
Ecoles des arts et métiers.....	19	17	23	17	18	2,836	3,563	3,884	3,057	3,298
Ecoles des beaux-arts.....	2	2	2	2	2	437	430	378	368	388
Le Monument National.....	1	1	1	1	1	1,001	888	1,012	710	783
Ontario, Total	110	120	111	94	45	51,363	54,756	51,770	38,314	25,953
Elementary Schools.....	20	24	20	16	9	3,369	4,043	2,882	1,565	891
Academic high schools.....	23	25	21	19	8	3,563	3,273	3,550	2,889	2,711
Vocational Schools.....	67	71	70	59	28	44,431	47,440	45,338	33,860	22,351
Manitoba, Technical	3	3	2	4	2	3,333	2,732	2,415	2,002	1,131
In Ordinary Schools.....	2	2	45	37	29	2	2	2	2	3
Saskatchewan, Technical	2	3	3	3	3	1,701	1,908	3,357	1,659	1,248
Alberta, Technical	8	12	8	14	10	2,032	1,811	1,290	1,770	1,970
British Columbia, Total	45	41	38	40	65	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	8,250
Technical.....	45	41	38	40	40	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	5,754
Mining classes.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	2,136
Classes for unemployed.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	360
Total, Canada.....	254	256	242	225	206	84,430	89,847	86,481	66,501	57,232

¹ Non-technical (90 p.c. learning English only).

¹ Pas technique (90 p.c. apprenant l'anglais seulement).

² No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.

58.—Correspondence courses conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education, 1930-34
58.—Cours par correspondance des départements provinciaux d'éducation, 1930-34

Province	Type of Instruction—Type d'instruction	Year started Début en	Enrolment—Inscription				
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
B.C.—C.B.....	Elementary for children not attending a school— Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1919	593	681	813	830	876
	Secondary and Technical for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire technique pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1930	597	847	617	695	702
	Coal mining for adults—Ecole de mines de charbon pour adultes.....	1919	20	18	18	—	—
	Other technical courses for adults—Autres cours techniques pour adultes.....	1933	—	—	—	—	146
	Instruction to men in unemployed camps by staff of Vancouver Technical School—Enseignement aux hommes dans les camps de chômeurs par le personnel de l'Ecole Technique de Vancouver..	1933	—	—	—	—	872
Alta.....	Elementary for children not attending a school— Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1924	500	500	800	800	1,200
	Secondary for children not attending a school— Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1933	—	—	—	368	—
	Mining and Engineering courses for adults—Cours de mines et de génie minier pour adultes ¹	1917	235	185	180	118	155
Sask.....	Elementary for children not attending a school— Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1925	484	617	655	916	939
	Secondary for children not attending a school— Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1931	—	803	1,162	849	668
	Secondary for children in rural schools—Instruction secondaire pour enfants des écoles rurales.....	1931	—	4,947	9,206	8,213	6,327
Man.....	Elementary for children not attending a school— Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1927	—	148	175	199	205
	Grade IX for children not attending a school— Degré IX pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1932	—	—	500	625	738
	A Technical Subject for students in high school ² — Sujets techniques pour élèves de lycée ²	1929	223	400	450	—	683
	Technical courses for adults ² —Cours techniques pour adultes ²	1925	305	450	520	—	731
Ont.....	Elementary for children not attending a school— Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1926	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,800	1,800
N.S.—N.-E....	Elementary for children not attending a school ³ — Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école ³	1930	35	100	107	93	82
	Technical courses for adults ³ —Cours techniques pour adultes ³	1916	1,890	2,107	1,367	902	750

¹ Conducted from the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary.—Par l'Institut de Technologie et Art, Calgary.

² Conducted in co-operation with proprietary correspondence schools.—En collaboration avec des écoles par correspondance privées.

³ Conducted from the Nova Scotia Technical College.—Par le Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS—ORGANISATIONS EN DEHORS DES
COURS REGULIERS

59.—Junior Red Cross in Canada, Statistics, 1934—Croix-Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1934

Province	No. of branches — Nombre de sections (1934)	Member- ship — Membres (1934)	Handi- capped children treated — Enfants anormaux ou arriérés sous trai- tement	Ortho- paedic cases — Cas ortho- pédiques	Glasses fitted — Lunettes ajustées	Tonsils and Adenoid operation — Amygda- tomie et adé- nectomie	Conva- lescent care — Soins aux conva- lescents	Medical and surgical cases — Cas médicaux et chi- rurgicaux	Dental cases — Cas dentaires
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	572	14,537	247	96	100	28	8	12	3
N.S.—N.-E.....	728	23,966	24	15	9	—	—	—	—
N.B.—N.-B.....	421	11,275	21	1	7	4	—	9	—
Quebec—Québec.....	1,621	51,980	321	8	107	11	37	16	142
Ontario.....	3,465	105,925	77	19	16	7	8	27	—
Manitoba.....	690	20,246	204	28	24	14	—	31	107
Saskatchewan.....	807	39,097	156	97	11	17	—	31	—
Alberta.....	610	16,435	118	84	7	12	—	4	11
B.C.—C.-B.....	301	7,223	37	10	4	—	—	—	23
Total.....	9,215	290,684	1,205	358	285	93	53	130	286

63.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1934—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1934

Province	Active Companies and Packs				Active Guides, Guiders and Commissioners														Total.
	Brownie Packs	Guide Cos.	Ranger Cos.	Sea Ranger Cos.	Cadets Ranger Cos.	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'y's	Sea Rangers	Cadets	Lone Cos.	Extension Post Cos.	Lone Guides	Post Guides		
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	2	7	—	—	—	232	42	—	17	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	
N.S.—N.-E.....	37	65	6	1	2	1,556	643	77	185	11	16	12	40	1	—	7	17	2,564	
N.B.—N.-B.....	10	47	4	—	—	1,018	165	51	151	8	9	—	—	1	—	9	—	1,411	
Quebec—Québec.....	82	131	12	1	5	3,306	1,615	114	385	26	46	8	80	—	4	—	46	5,626	
Ontario.....	204	347	37	3	5	9,711	4,966	593	1,051	86	72	79	87	4	3	100	65	16,810	
Manitoba.....	63	87	116	—	—	2,353	1,430	116	284	22	13	—	—	2	—	2	16	4,276	
Saskatchewan.....	65	135	8	—	1	2,868	1,337	134	418	13	112	—	17	3	—	63	—	4,662	
Alberta.....	64	86	14	—	—	1,855	1,302	196	258	13	14	—	—	3	2	38	34	3,710	
B.C.—C.-B.....	95	127	15	2	1	2,622	1,638	172	366	31	72	39	11	4	4	43	18	5,012	
Y.T.—T.-Y.....	1	1	—	—	—	11	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.....	1	1	—	—	—	12	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Total.....	624	1087	105	7	14	25,544	13,164	1,453	3,119	213	358	138	235	18	15	302	196	44,722	

NOTE.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners are compiled from Provincial reports, for year ending Nov. 30, 1934.

NOTA.—Les chiffres sur les Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders et Commissaires sont compilés des rapports provinciaux, année terminée le 30 nov., 1934.

61.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces—Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-34 — Nombre de Louveteaux, 1917-34					Number of Boy Scouts, proper 1917-34 — Nombre de Scouts proprement dits, 1917-34					Number of Rover Scouts, 1922-34 — Nombre de Routiers, 1922-34			
	1917	1922	1927	1932	1934	1917	1922	1927	1932	1934	1922	1927	1932	1934
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	—	—	35	48	83	120	125	127	170	130	—	—	—	19
N.S.—N.-E.....	—	330	547	970	1,063	1,101	2,353	2,198	2,425	2,400	—	—	175	140
N.B.—N.-B.....	—	581	555	650	908	664	950	952	1,369	1,415	—	—	68	89
Quebec—Québec.....	—	716	1,414	2,182	2,527	1,658	2,540	2,897	4,044	4,171	—	—	332	367
Ontario.....	515	3,640	6,636	8,800	10,577	7,101	10,202	10,673	12,110	12,614	—	—	663	917
Manitoba.....	535	1,650	2,419	2,540	2,507	2,036	2,153	2,336	2,494	2,445	—	—	176	284
Saskatchewan.....	84	2,250	1,681	2,295	1,617	1,764	10,576	3,192	4,903	3,971	—	—	126	228
Alberta.....	—	878	1,600	2,177	2,177	1,739	2,616	4,600	3,682	3,631	—	—	189	308
B.C.—C.-B.....	123	1,435	1,433	2,424	2,731	839	2,205	1,815	3,266	3,267	—	—	137	269
Total.....	1,257	11,480	16,320	23,149	24,244	17,025	33,726	28,790	34,463	34,044	90	745	1,866	2,621

62.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1934—Ordre Victoria des infirmières du Canada, 1934

Provinces	Centres in Operation — Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty — Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursing is done — Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Child Welfare Clinics Cliniques du bien-être de l'enfance		School Inspection Visits — Visites d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits — Visites scolaires à domicile	Other Instructive Visits — Autres visites de démonstration
				Doctor and Nurse attending — Avec médecin et infirmière	Nurse only attending — Avec infirmière seulement			
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse....	14	30	7	5	7	1,716	2,108	1,894
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	13	3	1	4	620	285	494
Quebec—Québec.....	8	74	4	2	3	443	419	5,905
Ontario.....	42	148	12	3	21	2,645	1,805	4,454
Manitoba.....	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	1,057
Saskatchewan.....	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	239
Alberta.....	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	234
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique....	6	24	2	3	1	383	335	5,845
Total.....	80	307	28	14	37	5,807	4,952	20,122

63.—Boys and Girls Farm Clubs in Canada, 1934—Cercles agricoles de garçons et filles, Canada, 1934

Project	Clubs — Cercles	Members — Membres	Enumération
Live stock—			Bestiaux—
Dairy Cattle.....	309	5,783	Bêtes à cornes.
Beef Cattle.....	88	1,674	Bœuf de boucherie.
Swine.....	148	2,832	Porcs.
Sheep.....	38	514	Moutons.
Horses (Foals).....	27	447	Chevaux.
Poultry.....	87	1,038	Volailles.
Field Crops—			Culture de céréales—
General.....	18	540	Général.
Wheat.....	136	2,074	Blé.
Oats.....	56	788	Avoine.
Barley.....	29	368	Orge.
Various Grains.....	10	163	Céréales diverses.
Field Peas.....	3	70	Pois.
Corn.....	19	306	Mais.
Flax.....	1	11	Lin.
Alfalfa.....	5	59	Lucerne.
Clover.....	2	20	Trèfle.
Potatoes.....	113	2,512	Pommes de terre.
Roots.....	5	75	Racines.
Turnip Seed.....	2	27	Navets.
Lime (use of).....	2	44	Chaux (emploi de).
Horticulture—			Horticulture—
General.....	5	150	Général.
Home Gardens.....	128	2,241	Jardins potagers.
Strawberry.....	1	28	Fraise.
Orchard.....	18	288	Vergers.
Bee Keeping.....	5	25	Apiculture.
Home Economics (Girls)—			Economie domestique, filles—
Gardening and Canning.....	51	973	Culture potagère et mise en boîte.
Nutrition (Foods).....	87	991	Nutrition (aliments).
Garment Making.....	125	1,786	Couture.
Miscellaneous Projects.....	26	873	Diverses activités.
Total, 1934.....	1,544	26,700	Total, 1934.
Total, 1933.....	1,374	23,432	Total, 1933.
Total, 1932.....	1,293	21,430	Total, 1932.
Total, 1931.....	1,215	21,142	Total, 1931.
Total, 1930 (estimated).....	—	18,000	Total, 1930 (estimation).

III.—TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

The institutions for teacher training are not included in the tables of the preceding section, "Provincially Controlled Schools". This is not because they lack provincial control, for the normal schools except in Quebec are the property of provincial governments, most of the university training schools are in provincial institutions, and the Departments of Education aid in conducting most of the summer schools for teachers. Rather, it is because they require separate statistical treatment.

The three tables in this section are confined almost entirely to enrolment. Financial statistics are almost impossible to obtain, for while the expenditure of provincial governments on normal schools is indicated in Table 3, the finances of university training schools can not be separated from the total sums pertaining to the universities as a whole in Table 76. The enrolment of university training schools is also included in the university tables, but it is shown in this section along with the normal schools in order to round out a statement of teachers in training.

Tables 64 and 66 are plain statements of current enrolment, but Table 65 is analytical in aim, and attempts to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons qualifying for admission to the teaching profession each year. This number is considerably smaller than the total enrolment in teacher-training institutions, as explained in a prefatory note to the table. It is a conception worth having, however, in order to gauge the adequacy of the rate at which teachers are being trained. In provinces where a record of the experience of teachers is compiled annually (Tables 26-28), the number actually securing a teaching position for the first time can be compared with the number trained for such positions.

III.—ÉCOLES DE FORMATION POUR INSTITUTEURS

Les écoles de formation pour instituteurs ne sont pas comprises dans les tableaux de la section précédente intitulée "Écoles relevant de l'administration provinciale". Ce n'est point parce qu'elles ne tombent pas sous la juridiction des provinces,—les écoles normales étant la propriété des provinces sauf en Québec; la plupart des écoles de formation universitaire se trouvent dans des institutions provinciales, et les départements d'Education participent dans la direction de la plupart des écoles d'été pour instituteurs. C'est plutôt pour la raison qu'il est nécessaire de les séparer pour fins statistiques.

Les trois tableaux dans cette section se confinent presque entièrement aux inscriptions. Il est presque impossible d'obtenir des données d'ordre financier; alors que les dépenses provinciales pour les écoles normales figurent dans le tableau 3, la statistique financière des écoles de formation universitaire ne peut être séparée des totaux relatifs aux universités qui paraissent au tableau 76. Les inscriptions des écoles de formation universitaire sont également comprises dans les tableaux concernant les universités, mais elles figurent dans cette section au même endroit que les écoles normales afin de compléter les chiffres portant sur le nombre d'instituteurs que l'on est à former.

Les tableaux 64 et 66 donnent simplement les inscriptions, alors que le tableau 65 est d'ordre analytique; on s'y efforce de montrer le nombre approximatif de personnes qui atteignent tous les ans les qualifications voulues pour faire partie du corps enseignant. Ce nombre est beaucoup plus petit que le total des inscriptions dans les institutions de formation pour instituteurs, tel qu'expliqué dans la préface du tableau. Il est bon, toutefois, qu'on puisse s'en faire une idée afin d'être en mesure de juger si la formation des instituteurs s'effectue à une allure suffisante. Dans les provinces où les statistiques relatives à l'expérience des instituteurs sont recueillies tous les ans (tableaux 26-28), le nombre de personnes qui obtiennent des places d'instituteurs pour la première fois peut être comparé au nombre de ceux qui ont été formés.

64.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1933-34
64.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1933-34

	Regular Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			Students by sex Étudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for ¹ Elèves par classe de certificats ¹					
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Univer- sity Gra- duate's Universi- taires	1st Class Première classe	2nd Class Deuxième classe	3rd Class Troisième classe	Special — Spécial	
Prince of Wales College— Charlottetown, P.E.I.	13	4	17	68	76	144	—	63	81	(C. & D.)	—	—
Normal College, Truro.	9	3	12	70	254	324	—	121	191	—	12	Normal College, Truro.
Acadia University.	8	2	10	31	20	51	51	—	—	—	—	Université Acadia.
Dalhousie University.	1	—	1	1	8	9	9	—	—	—	—	Université Dalhousie.
St. Francis Xavier.	3	—	3	20	7	27	27	—	—	—	—	Saint-François-Xavier.
Total—Nova Scotia.	21	5	26	122	289	411	87	121	191	—	12	Total—Nouvelle-Écosse.
Normal School, Fredericton.	8	3	11	81	218	299	—	136	150	13	—	Ecole normale, Fredericton.
Mount Allison University.	2	—	2	—	6	13	13	—	—	—	—	Université Mount Allison.
University of New Brunswick.	No record	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Université du Nouveau-Brunswick.
Total—New Brunswick.	10	3	13	88	224	312	13	136	150	13	—	Total—Nouveau-Brunswick.
1. Catholic Normal Schools for lay Teachers:								(Suppl.)	(Sup.)	(Elem.)		1. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs laïques:
Laval (2 schools).	11	6	17	81	88	169	—	4	49	116	—	Laval (2 écoles).
Jacques Cartier (2 schools).	10	19	29	118	146	264	—	17	93	154	—	Jacques-Cartier (2 écoles).
Rimouski.	2	16	18	—	70	72	—	—	15	51	—	Rimouski.
Chicoutimi.	2	16	18	—	47	47	—	—	9	38	—	Chicoutimi.
Nicolet.	2	9	11	—	91	91	—	6	20	65	—	Nicolet.
Valleyfield.	2	11	13	—	101	101	—	6	33	62	—	Valleyfield.
Hull.	2	7	9	—	81	81	—	—	17	64	—	Hull.
Three Rivers.	2	6	8	—	73	73	—	—	24	46	—	Trois-Rivières.
Joliette.	2	10	12	—	66	66	—	—	26	34	2	Joliette.
St. Hyacinthe.	2	20	22	—	134	134	—	12	28	94	—	St-Hyacinthe.
St. Pascal.	2	20	22	—	113	113	—	10	21	49	35	St-Pascal.
Sherbrooke.	2	15	17	—	53	53	—	7	18	38	—	Sherbrooke.
Beauceville.	2	11	13	—	112	112	—	—	8	44	—	Beauceville.
St. Jerome.	2	11	13	—	112	112	—	16	36	60	—	St-Jérôme.
Gaspé.	2	12	14	—	31	31	—	—	8	23	—	Gaspé.
Roberval.	2	6	8	—	30	30	—	—	4	26	—	Roberval.
Mont Laurier.	2	11	13	—	97	97	—	13	29	55	—	Mont-Laurier.
Ville-Marie.	2	6	8	—	33	33	—	—	6	27	—	Ville-Marie.

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

64.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1933-34—Concluded
64.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1933-34—fin

Regular Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant	Students by sex Etudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for ¹ Elèves par classe de certificats ¹				
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Univer- sity Gra- duate's Universi- taires	1st Class Première classe	2nd Class Deuxième classe	3rd Class Troisième classe	Special Spécial
2. Catholic Normal Schools for Teaching Brothers:								
Arthabaska.....	7	—	7	41	—	—	10	31
Granby.....	13	—	13	112	—	—	25	87
Iberville.....	10	—	10	110	—	—	20	90
Laprairie.....	11	—	11	97	—	—	26	71
Laval-des-Rapides.....	19	—	19	114	—	—	29	85
Montreal (2 schools).....	19	—	19	170	—	5	26	139
Pointe-du-Lac.....	8	—	8	71	—	—	14	57
Rigaud.....	8	—	8	55	—	6	13	36
Ste-Foy.....	5	—	5	51	—	—	11	40
Sorel.....	5	—	5	37	—	—	6	31
3. Catholic Universities:								
Institute of Pedagogy, ² Mont- real.....	36	30	66	—	139	—	—	—
St. George's Institute of Peda- gogy.....	8	—	8	31	—	—	—	—
Superior Normal School, Laval.....	14	—	14	28	—	(Interm.)	—	—
4. "Protestant" training schools:								
MacDonald College and Mc- Gill.....	8	5	13	31	213	1	127	79
Bishop's University.....	1	—	1	13	—	—	—	—
Total—Quebec.....	224	247	471	1,160	1,782	114	751	1,792
College of Education, University of Toronto.....	17	5	22	256	331	—	—	—
Technical Teachers' College, Ham- ilton.....	3	1	4	174	66	—	—	240
Normal Schools—								
Hamilton.....	9	4	13	70	262	255	77	—
London.....	10	5	15	73	256	248	81	—
North Bay.....	7	4	11	64	189	135	118	—
Ottawa.....	9	7	16	94	320	414	245	169
Peterborough.....	8	4	12	90	202	175	117	—
Stratford.....	8	4	12	96	204	300	215	85
Toronto.....	13	11	24	197	469	422	244	—
University of Ottawa (bi- lingual).....	5	—	5	39	153	24	168	—
Total—Quebec.....								
College of Education, Université de Toronto.....					587	—	—	—
Technical Teachers' College, Ham- ilton.....					—	—	—	240
Normal Schools—								
Hamilton.....					—	—	77	—
London.....					255	248	81	—
North Bay.....					135	135	118	—
Ottawa.....					414	245	169	—
Peterborough.....					175	117	—	—
Stratford.....					300	215	85	—
Toronto.....					422	244	—	—
University of Ottawa (bilingue).....					24	168	—	—
Total—Quebec.....					246	114	751	1,792
College of Education, Université de Toronto.....					587	—	—	—
Technical Teachers' College, Ham- ilton.....					—	—	—	240
Normal Schools—								
Hamilton.....					—	—	77	—
London.....					255	248	81	—
North Bay.....					135	135	118	—
Ottawa.....					414	245	169	—
Peterborough.....					175	117	—	—
Stratford.....					300	215	85	—
Toronto.....					422	244	—	—
University of Ottawa (bilingue).....					24	168	—	—
Total—Quebec.....					246	114	751	1,792

2. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs religieux:

Arthabaska.
Granby.
Iberville.
Laprairie.
Laval-des-Rapides.
Montreal (2 écoles).
Pointe-du-Lac.
Rigaud.
Ste-Foy.
Sorel.

3. Universités Catholiques:

Institut de pédagogie,² Mont-
réal.
Institut de pédagogie de St-
Georges.
Ecole Normale Supérieure, La-
val.

4. Ecoles protestantes de formation d'instituteurs:

Collège MacDonald et McGill.
Université Bishop's.

Total—Quebec.

Collège d'Education, Université de
Toronto.
Collège d'instituteurs techniques
Hamilton.
Ecoles normales—
Hamilton.
London.
North Bay.
Ottawa.
Peterborough.
Stratford.
Toronto.

Université d'Ottawa (bilingue).

ÉCOLES DE FORMATION D'INSTITUTEURS

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English-French Model Schools— Embrun..... Sturgeon Falls.....	3 2	1 2	4 4	18 12	35 46	53 58	— —	— —	53 58	Ecoles modèles Angl.-franc.— Embrun. Sturgeon Falls.
Total—Ontario.	94	48	142	1,133	2,533	3,716	587	1,719	1,059	Total—Ontario.
Normal Schools— Winnipeg..... Brandon..... Dauphin..... School of Education, University of Manitoba.....	4 4 2 3	6 1 — —	10 5 3 3	66 22 12 24	154 32 24 30	220 55 36 54	— — — 54	181 — — —	39 55 36 —	Ecoles normales— Winnipeg. Brandon. Dauphin. Ecole d'enseignement, Université du Manitoba.
Total—Manitoba.	13	7	20	124	241	365	54	181	139	Total—Manitoba.
Normal Schools— Regina..... Saskatoon..... Moose Jaw..... College of Education, University of Saskatchewan.....	7 7 5 14	4 5 3 1	11 12 8 15	58 90 60 30	120 165 137 44	178 255 197 74	— — — 74	139 187 133 —	39 68 64 —	Ecoles normales— Regina. Saskatoon. Moose Jaw. Collège d'éducation, Université de la Saskatchewan.
Total—Saskatchewan.	33	13	46	238	466	704	74	459	171	Total—Saskatchewan.
Normal Schools— Calgary..... Camrose..... School of Education, University of Alberta.....	8 6 12	4 2 6	12 8 18	97 67 16	220 112 13	317 179 29	— — 29	236 78 —	81 101 —	Ecoles normales— Calgary. Camrose. Ecole d'Enseignement, Université de l'Alberta.
Total—Alberta.	26	12	38	180	345	525	29	314	182	Total—Alberta.
Normal Schools— Victoria..... Vancouver..... Education Department, Universi- ty of British Columbia.....	7 7 2	2 4 1	9 11 3	40 58 22	75 140 39	115 198 61	— — 61	97 141 —	18 57 —	Ecoles normales— Victoria. Vancouver. Département de l'Enseignement, Université de la C.-B.
Total—British Columbia.	16	7	23	120	254	374	61	238	75	Total—Colombie Britannique.

¹ In the column "University Graduate's" the students are either graduates who are taking a year's pedagogic training at the end of a Bachelors' course (as in Ont. and the four western provinces) or students who are taking courses to qualify for a teaching certificate concurrently with their Bachelor course, as in N. S. and N. B. Under the headings First, Second and Third Class respectively are included those training for certificates so termed within the individual provinces, except in Nova Scotia and Quebec where the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provincial terms are entered in brackets. The last column, "Special", includes those training for Kindergarten and Technical certificates where a separate class of certificate is issued for this type of work.

² Dans la colonne "Universitaire" les étudiants sont ou des diplômés qui suivent un cours de pédagogie d'une année à la fin du baccalauréat (comme en Ontario et dans les quatre provinces de l'Ouest) ou des étudiants qui suivent le cours pour l'obtention du diplôme d'enseignement, concurrentement avec le baccalauréat, comme en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick. Les rubriques première, deuxième et troisième classes, respectivement comprennent les étudiants pour certificats d'enseignement, ainsi nommés dans les provinces, excepté la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Québec, où la désignation de tels certificats n'est pas la même que dans les autres provinces. Ici, les termes provinciaux sont inscrits entre parenthèses. La dernière colonne "special" comprend les étudiants pour certificat d'enseignement Kindergarten et les écoles techniques, où l'on accorde un certificat spécial pour ce genre d'enseignement.

³ Includes only those in the regular course of study and training. In addition there were 570 attending Saturday lectures in pedagogy, 21 taking instruction by correspondence, 230 in the normal course in drawing and painting, 145 in music and gregorian chant, 90 in household science.² Ne comprend que les cours réguliers, d'étude et de formation, 570 ont assisté aux conférences pédagogiques du samedi; 21 ont suivi les cours par correspondance; 230 les cours de dessin et peinture, 145 de musique et de chant grégorien, 90 de science ménagère.

65.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending, 1921-34
65.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-34

NOTE.—The table hereunder aims to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons trained to enter the teaching profession each year. For this reason where attendance at an institution for more than one year continuously has been required for a first teaching certificate, as in the Quebec Catholic Normal Schools and some of the eastern universities, the number receiving certificates, rather than the enrolment, is shown; and where a second session of attendance has been demanded, after some time teaching, before granting a permanent certificate, as in Ontario and the Western Provinces, the enrolment in the completing session is shown separately. Prince Edward Island is a special case, for those receiving first class certificates in any year have in the main received second class certificates in the year immediately preceding.

NORA.—Le tableau ci-dessous vise à donner le nombre approximatif de personnes s'étant qualifiées chaque année pour entrer dans l'enseignement. Pour cette raison partout où les cours d'une institutions exigent plus d'une année continue pour un premier certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement, comme dans les écoles normales catholiques du Québec et quelques universités de l'est, c'est le nombre de certificat ou diplômes qui est donné et non pas le nombre des inscriptions. Là partout où une deuxième année est exigée, après un certain temps d'enseignement, pour l'octroi d'un certificat permanent, comme dans l'Ontario et les provinces de l'ouest, les inscriptions complétant sont montrées séparément. L'île du Prince-Edouard est un cas spécial, ceux qui y reçoivent un certificat de première classe une année quelconque ayant déjà reçu des certificats de seconde classe l'année immédiatement avant.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Prince Edward Island, (P. of W. College)															
(a) 1st year (2nd and 3rd cl.) certificates.....	79	86	114	140	95	74	80	74	76	77	92	129	151	81	1re année (Certificats 2ième et 3ième classe)
(b) 2nd year (1st cl.) certificates.....	36	40	37	52	22	33	29	21	34	24	40	46	47	42	(b) 2ième année (Certificats de 1ère classe)
Nova Scotia															
Normal College.....	241	352	372	683	760	690	680	600	536	580	682	525	398	324	Nouvelle-Ecosse
Universities, including Mt. Allison in New Brunswick (Certificat)	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	82	60	56	57	86	98	100	Normal College
New Brunswick															Universités, y compris Mt. Allison au Nouveau-Brunswick (Diplômes)
Normal School.....	216	358	451	442	430	376	344	321	345	300	310	363	347	299	Nouveau-Brunswick
Quebec, Catholic															Ecole normale
Normal schools for lay teachers (Diplomas).....	711	712	782	431	572	634	666	638	702	716	720	762	783	680	Québec, Catholiques
Normal schools for teaching brothers ¹ (Diplomas).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	332	Ecoles normales pour instituteurs laïques (Diplômes)
University Institutes.....	15	14	7	25	23	22	54	50	67	74	77	167	218	198	Ecoles normales pour les frères enseignants ¹ (Diplômes)
Quebec, Protestant															Instituts universitaires
Macdonald College (Certificat).....	139	166	241	236	242	188	177	188	138	122	144	217	218	216	Québec, Protestants
McGill University (Certificat).....	28	44	32	29	30	34	39	32	53	51	37	38	29	35	Collège Macdonald (Diplômes)
Bishop's University (Certificat).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	15	15	15	13	Université McGill (Diplômes)
															Université Bishop (Diplômes)

¹ The orders of teaching brothers gave teacher-training in their scholasticates before 1932 though they were not officially classed as Normal schools. There is still no record of the teacher-training being received in religious orders for females. In the Catholic primary schools of Quebec approximately half of all teachers are in religious orders.

¹ Les communautés enseignantes de frères donnaient des certificats d'enseignement dans leurs scholasticats antérieurement à 1932 bien que ceux-ci ne fussent pas classifiés comme écoles normales. Il n'existe pas encore de registres des cours de pédagogie donnés dans les communautés enseignantes féminines. Environ la moitié de tout le personnel enseignant des écoles primaires catholiques du Québec appartient à des communautés religieuses.

65.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending 1921-24—Concluded
65.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-24—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Ontario															Sept écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	1,248 ²	1,627	1,815	2,420	2,452	2,279	2,084	1,537	1,186	1,257	1,460	1,767	2,087	1,808	(a) Premiers cours
(b) Improving certificates.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	109	778	(b) Certificats d'amélioration
University of Ottawa Normal School.....	—	—	—	—	26	24	34	34	35	48	80	100	197	192	École normale de l'université d'Ottawa
English-French Model Schools.....	273	501	456	306	347	228	217	122	94	69	45	70	84	108	Écoles modèles françaises-anglaises
College of Education, Toronto ³	345 ²	151	223	276	316	279	248	273	317	309	385	478	556	488	College d'éducation, Toronto ³
Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton ⁴
(a) Regular sessions.....	—	—	—	—	57	44	48	60	61	75	121	102	45	—	(a) Sessions régulières
(b) Extension courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	74	69	65	—	35	—	—	—	—	(b) Cours d'extension
Manitoba															Écoles normales:
Normal Schools:															(a) Premiers cours
(a) First courses.....	485	632	532	552	546	481	482	489	536	549	570	540	481	311	(b) Certificats d'amélioration
(b) Improving certificates.....	157	97	148	185	154	150	146	139	—	—	—	—	—	54	Université du Manitoba
University of Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saskatchewan															Écoles normales:
Normal Schools:															(a) Premiers cours
(a) First courses.....	692	1,111	1,153	1,254	1,298	1,282	1,023	909	903	1,168	1,247	792	715	630	(b) Certificats d'amélioration
(b) Improving certificates.....	197	288	367	473	532	560	422	539	596	420	—	—	69	74	Université de la Saskatchewan
University of Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	48	21	51	—	73	—	
Alberta															Écoles normales:
Normal Schools:															(a) Premiers cours
(a) First courses.....	401	492	929	616	678	739	709	682	770	809	967	652	694	484	(b) Certificats d'amélioration
(b) Improving certificates.....	10	65	17	23	53	32	26	—	—	8	22	24	31	26	Université d'Alberta
University of Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British Columbia															Écoles normales:
Normal Schools:															(a) Premiers cours
(a) First courses.....	992	485	633	625	579	434	314	363	322	347	442	340	366	300	(b) Certificats d'amélioration
(b) Improving certificates.....	322	59	36	13	23	17	19	12	16	27	21	24	17	13	Université de la Colombie Britannique
University of British Columbia.....	—	—	—	55	53	57	67	62	62	67	70	109	64	61	

² In 1921 the enrolment shown for the College of Education is that of the Faculties of Education at Queen's University and the University of Toronto. It includes the persons training for first class certificates who, since 1921, are trained in the normal schools unless they are university graduates.

³ The enrolment shown includes only those in full attendance training for teaching certificates (not those in degree courses in pedagogy or the library school). It also excludes the enrolment of the summer session, which is included in the table on summer schools.

⁴ The enrolment of the summer session is not included for they are persons completing the main training received in the regular sessions. (The summer school enrolment is included in the table on summer schools). The extension courses were for teachers or teaching vocational classes, and were held at various cities mainly during the three months of the winter when the autumn and spring sessions were not in progress. The enrolments shown are for the calendar year and include two distinct groups of students yearly (spring and autumn) until 1933, when the regular session was lengthened to 29 continuous weeks.

⁵ En 1921 les inscriptions au College of Education sont celles des facultés de l'université Queen et de l'université de Toronto. Elles comprennent des personnes se préparant à des certificats de première classe qui, jusqu'à 1921, sont formés dans les écoles normales, à moins qu'elles soient des diplômées d'université.

⁶ Les inscriptions ci-dessus comprennent seulement les personnes faisant un cours régulier pour certificats d'enseignement (mais non pas dans des cours pour degrés en pédagogie ou en bibliothécaire). Elles ne comprennent pas non plus l'été des inscriptions aux cours d'été qui sont incluses dans le tableau des écoles d'été.

⁷ Les inscriptions à la session d'été ne sont pas comprises parce que ce sont des personnes terminant la formation qu'elles ont reçue aux sessions régulières. (Les inscriptions aux écoles d'été sont comprises dans le tableau des écoles d'été). Les cours d'extension sont pour les instituteurs des écoles professionnelles du soir et ils ont été donnés en différentes villes principalement au cours des trois mois d'hiver là où il n'y avait pas de session d'automne et de printemps. Des inscriptions sont reçues toute l'année civile, et comprennent deux groupes distincts d'étudiants chaque année, (printemps et automne) jusqu'à 1933 alors que la session régulière a été portée à 25 semaines consécutives.

TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

66.—Departmental and University Summer Schools in Canada, 1930-34

66.—Ecoles d'été des départements et Universités, Canada, 1930-34

Where Held—Endroit	Auspices	Year started — Année de la fondation	Enrolment—Inscription				
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Dalhousie University, Halifax....	Department of Education....	1927	413	598	526	453	479
Normal College, Truro.....	Department of Education....	1923	340	435	155	Discontinued	—
St. Mary's College, Halifax.....	St. Mary's College.....	—	16	18	55	75	—
St. F. X. University, Antigonish..	St. F. X. University.....	1929	56	71	71	88	—
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax..	Mt. St. Vincent College.....	1926	60	51	31	—	43
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	Acadia University.....	1933	—	—	—	58	58
Total, Nova Scotia ¹			545	738	683	674	580
Mt. Allison University, Sackville..	Mt. Allison University.....	1924	199	229	207	202	191
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	University of New Brunswick.	1928	35	34	46	47	85
Vocational School, St. John.....	Voc. Educ. Board.....	1919	—	62	—	—	—
Total, New Brunswick.....			234	325	253	249	276
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal.		1933	—	—	—	—	59
Institut pédagogique, Montréal...	Institut pédagogique.....	1927	590	510	485	490	469
Institut agricole, Oka.....	Department of Agriculture....	1932	—	—	75	—	—
Macdonald College.....	Department of Education....	1931	—	155	180	194	331
Bishop's University, Lennoxville..	Department of Education....	1931	—	15	15	19	20
McGill University (In French)....	McGill University.....	—	186	221	185	120	143
McGill University ²	McGill Library School.....	1904	28	10	27	37	—
Total, Quebec ³			804	911	967	860	963
12 different centres.....	Department of Education....	1910	3,920	4,637	2,212	2,918	2,872
University of Toronto.....	University of Toronto.....	1905	195	211	321	280	231
Queen's University, Kingston.....	Queen's University.....	1910	423	423	383	376	256
(and Dominion Archives, Ottawa)							
University of Western Ontario, London. (and Trois Pistoles, Que. since 1933).	University of Western Ontario.	1919	165	130	196	306	259
Université d'Ottawa.....	Université d'Ottawa.....	—	325	350	500	400	385
McMaster University, Hamilton...	McMaster University.....	1931	—	59	61	91	81
Total, Ontario.....			5,028	5,810	3,673	4,371	4,084
University of Manitoba.....	Department of Education and the University.	1910	886	954	900	768	841
University of Saskatchewan.....	Department of Education and the University.	1914	697	714	644	500	523
University of Alberta.....	Department of Education and the University.	1913	672	837	963	900	813
Banff, Alberta (Drama).....	University Extension Department.	1933	—	—	—	230	216
Total, Alberta.....			672	837	963	1,130	1,029
University of B.C., Vancouver....	University of Brit. Columbia.	1919	455	441	404	367	370
Vancouver and Victoria.....	Department of Education....	1914	446	162	280	245	361
Total, British Columbia.....			901	603	684	612	731
Canada.....			9,767	10,892	8,767	9,164	7,663

¹ Without adding the enrolment at the Normal College, which is included in the Normal School Table.² Includes a session at Vancouver in 1930 and one at Charlottetown in 1933.³ Not including summer schools conducted by the provincial houses of teaching congregations, of which there is no record.⁴ Sans compter l'inscription au Normal College qui est incluse dans le tableau des écoles normales.⁵ Comprend une session à Vancouver en 1930 et une à Charlottetown en 1933.⁶ Ne comprend pas les cours d'été des maisons provinciales de congrégations enseignantes, dont il n'y a pas de relevé.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—(Tables 67-76)

A few words of explanation concerning the arrangement of the tables on universities and colleges may be in order. In the first place it will be noted that in the first tables, where the name of each institution is given in full, it is written in the language, French or English, used in it as the chief language of instruction. In a few cases, notably the University of Ottawa, instruction is largely bilingual, but such cases are exceptional. A further significance in the manner in which the names are entered in the tables lies in the indentations; where a university has affiliated colleges they are listed immediately under it and slightly indented. An exception to this practice is necessary when the university has an affiliation in a province other than the one in which it is located, due to the fact that information for each province is kept separate in the tables. (Each table presents data for the most easterly provinces first, and proceeds westward in the geographical order, the customary arrangement in tables of all sections of this volume). The following are the cases where universities have affiliations in other provinces:

Laval University—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

—Collège des Jésuites (Sacré Cœur), Sudbury, Ont.

—Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.

University of Ottawa—Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.

—Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton, Alta.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

The first two tables, Nos. 67 and 68, classify in two different ways the entire enrolment reported by the institutions of higher education, the former being concerned to show the grade of work pursued by all students, and the latter to show the extent of attendance—full time, part time, short course, extra-mural, etc.

The next two tables, Nos. 69 and 70, are an elaboration of the second table, Table 69 breaking up the full-time enrolment to show the type of studies followed, and Table 70 doing similarly for part time, extra mural, and short course students, though with less detail.

Table 71, the final table on enrolment, undertakes to break up the enrolment of the largest full-time group of students—those in Arts and Pure Science—showing the enrolment in first, second, third and fourth years of the course, respectively. Some of the universities, however, do not use a distinct year system and are unable to classify their students in this way. Several of the colleges, especially in Saskatchewan, teach only two years of university work, being of junior college rank. Generally speaking, the enrolment is substantially higher in first and second years than in third and fourth, because prospective students of most professional faculties—law, medicine, engineering, etc.—are obliged to take one or two years in the Faculty of Arts and Science before being eligible to commence their professional studies. In the French-language universities the entire B.A. course of the classical colleges is prerequisite to the study of law, medicine, etc.

Following the tables on enrolment, Table 72 lists in detail the degrees and diplomas granted by the universities and colleges—72A showing those granted to men, 72B those granted to women. As there is not space under this classification to show the graduates of the numerous theological colleges, these are shown in detail in a third part of the table, 72C. Table 73 summarizes the degrees and diplomas granted.

Table 74 shows for each institution the province or country of residence of its full-time students of university grade. Table 74A summarizes these data to show how many of the students are enrolled outside their province (or country) of residence, and what provinces they are in.

Table 75 is devoted to teaching staffs, the part-time and full-time members of which are shown separately. An attempt is also made to show roughly the type of work they are teaching. Neither division can be made completely or exactly, but the approximate division seems to be of some value.

Finally, Table 76 undertakes to give summary financial statements for the institutions of higher education, but it should be used cautiously due to the fact that some institutions are unable to provide completely comparable statements, as the annotations indicate.

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES—(Tableaux 67-76)

Il peut être à propos de donner quelques mots d'explication sur la présentation des tableaux sur les universités et collèges. En premier lieu il est à noter que dans le premier tableau, où le nom de chaque institution est donné au long, il est dans la langue, française ou anglaise, employée comme principale langue d'enseignement. Dans quelques cas cependant, comme par exemple l'Université d'Ottawa, l'instruction est grandement bilingue, mais de tels cas sont plutôt exceptionnels. Il faut aussi tenir compte de la distinction typographique entre certains noms dans les tableaux qui sont en retrait; là où une université a des collèges affiliés ils paraissent immédiatement au-dessous de cette université mais légèrement en retrait. Il est cependant nécessaire de faire exception à cette règle quand une université a des affiliations dans une province autre que celle où elle est localisée parce que l'information de chaque province est tenue séparément dans ces tableaux. (Chaque tableau présente les données d'abord de la province la plus à l'est et continue vers l'ouest par ordre géographique, ordre qui est suivi dans tous les tableaux de toutes les sections de ce volume). Les collèges affiliés ne se trouvant pas dans la même province que l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés sont les suivants:

- Université Laval—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, I.P.E.
- Collège des Jésuites (Sacré-Cœur), Sudbury, Ont.
- Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.
- Université d'Ottawa—Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.
- Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton, Alta.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

Les deux premiers tableaux, numéros 67 et 68, classifient de deux manières différentes toutes les inscriptions d'écouliers pour les institutions d'enseignement supérieur, le tableau 67 ayant pour but de montrer le degré du travail poursuivi par tous les étudiants et le tableau 68 de montrer le caractère des inscriptions, temps entier, temps partiel, cours abrégé, cours extra-mural, etc.

Les deux tableaux suivants, numéros 69 et 70, sont une élaboration du deuxième tableau, le tableau 69 recoupant les inscriptions à temps entier pour montrer le type d'études suivies, et le tableau 70 faisant la même opération pour les étudiants à temps partiel, extra-muraux ou ceux des cours abrégés mais avec moins de détails.

Le tableau 71, le dernier des tableaux sur les inscriptions est une tentative de recouper les inscriptions des plus forts groupes d'étudiants, ceux à temps entier et ceux en arts et en science pure, montrant les inscriptions de première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième années du cours respectivement. Quelques universités toutefois ne font pas de distinction entre les années et ne sont pas en état de classer leurs élèves de cette manière. Plusieurs collèges, spécialement en Saskatchewan, ne donnent que deux années de travail universitaire, appartenant au rang des collèges juniors. Généralement parlant les inscriptions sont substantiellement plus élevées les première et deuxième années que les troisième et quatrième, parce que les étudiants potentiels de la plupart des facultés professionnelles—droit, médecine, génie, etc.—sont obligés de faire un ou deux ans dans la faculté des arts et sciences avant d'être éligibles aux cours professionnels. Dans les universités de langue française le cours classique complet des collèges conduisant au baccalauréat est exigé pour l'étude du droit, de la médecine, etc.

Après les tableaux sur les inscriptions le tableau 72 donne en détail les degrés et diplômes décernés par les universités et collèges,—le tableau 72A les degrés aux hommes et 72B ceux décernés aux femmes. Comme cette classification exigerait beaucoup d'espace pour y inclure les gradués des nombreux collèges théologiques, ceux-ci sont montrés en détail dans la troisième partie du tableau, 72C. Le tableau 73 donne un résumé de degrés et diplômes décernés.

Le tableau 74 montre pour chaque institution la province ou pays de domicile des étudiants à temps entier dans les cours universitaires. Le tableau 74A résume ces mêmes données pour montrer le nombre d'étudiants suivant des cours en dehors de leur province ou de leur pays et la province ou le pays d'où ils viennent.

Le tableau 75 est consacré au personnel enseignant, montrant séparément ceux dont l'enseignement est une occupation à temps entier et ceux enseignant à temps partiel. On a aussi tenté d'établir grosso modo les matières qu'ils enseignent. Ni l'une ni l'autre de ces divisions n'est complète ni exacte, mais une division approximative semble tout de même avoir une certaine importance.

Finalement le tableau 76 tente de donner un résumé des états financiers des institutions d'enseignement supérieur, mais ces chiffres doivent être employés avec beaucoup de discrétion parce que quelques institutions ne sont pas en état de donner des informations comparables, comme le font remarquer les renvois.

67.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1933-34
67.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1933-34

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A. Student of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Total
	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown....	40	26	202	297	—	—	242	323	565
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown..	60	—	61	—	4	—	125	—	125
Total, Prince Edward Island....	100	26	263	297	4	—	367	323	690
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	311	270	15	47	1	—	327	317	644
Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	705	221	—	—	—	—	705	221	926
University of King's College, Halifax....	60	14	6	1	2	—	68	15	83
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax..	10	2	—	—	15	3	25	5	30
St. Mary's College, Halifax (1933).....	310	—	112	—	—	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point.....	35	—	72	—	—	—	107	—	107
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax.....	—	244	—	—	—	6	—	250	250
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....	82	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	61	—	—	—	1	—	62	—	62
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro.....	22	1	—	—	39	1	61	2	63
N.S. Technical College, Halifax.....	91	—	—	—	14	—	105	—	105
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.	179	58	9	—	5,269	2,400	5,457	2,458	7,915
Total, Nova Scotia*	1,789	762	214	48	5,341	2,410	7,344	3,220	10,564
— Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst West....	67	—	128	—	—	—	195	—	195
— Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph.....	135	—	95	—	—	—	230	—	230
— Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	421	228	5	3	17	27	443	258	701
— University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	323	119	—	—	—	—	323	119	442
Total, New Brunswick.....	946	347	228	3	17	27	1,191	377	1,568
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	179	179
Sir George Williams College, Montreal....	131	42	215	72	294	95	640	209	849
Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	149	37	—	—	—	—	149	37	186
McGill University and Macdonald College	2,034	662	—	—	691	683	2,725	1,345	4,070
Presbyterian Theol. College.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Diocesan Theol. College.....	35	—	9	—	—	—	44	—	44
United Theol. College.....	101	—	12	—	—	—	113	—	113
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(3,866)	(219)	(3,514)	(2,076)	(1,178)	(3,299)	(8,858)	(5,594)	(14,452)
Montréal, facultés de l'université.....	1,190	65	—	—	92	160	1,282	225	1,507
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.....	254	—	—	—	—	—	254	—	254
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales.....	137	—	—	—	875	55	1,012	55	1,067
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	132	—	—	—	185	—	317	—	317
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72
Institut pédagogique.....	—	134	—	—	—	1,568	—	1,702	1,702
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Ecole d'optométrie.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Loyola College, Montreal.....	133	—	190	—	—	—	332	—	332
Collège de l'Assomption.....	145	—	219	—	—	—	364	—	364
“ Bourget, Rigaud.....	136	—	321	—	—	—	457	—	457
“ Brébeuf, Montréal.....	205	—	224	—	—	—	429	—	429
“ de Joliette.....	160	—	244	—	—	—	404	—	404
“ de Montréal.....	207	—	385	—	—	—	592	—	592
“ de Sherbrooke.....	130	—	319	—	—	—	449	—	449
“ de St-Hyacinthe.....	171	—	309	—	—	—	480	—	480
“ de St-Jean.....	75	—	147	—	—	—	222	—	222
“ St-Laurent.....	231	—	430	—	—	—	661	—	661
“ Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	—	—	127	—	—	—	127	—	127
“ Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	167	—	361	—	—	—	528	—	528
“ Ste-Thérèse.....	92	—	190	—	—	—	282	—	282
“ de Valleyfield.....	59	—	218	—	—	—	277	—	277
“ St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	90	—	170	—	—	—	260	—	260
“ Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	58	—	143	—	—	—	201	—	201
Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	—	209	2	924	—	—	2	1,133	1,135
Ecoles de musique.....	8	10	—	—	132	403	140	413	553
“ d'ens. ménager.....	—	—	—	—	—	452	—	452	452
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	—	—	2,076	—	—	—	2,076	2,076
(Université Laval) ¹	(2,330)	(21)	(4,126)	(6,807)	(178)	(1,926)	(6,634)	(8,754)	(15,388)

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux provinciaux sont à l'exclusion de doubles emplois entre les institutions.

¹ The figures in brackets represent the enrolment reported by the university. Immediately below these is shown the enrolment in each of the various colleges or schools of which the university is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent les inscriptions déclarées par l'université. Immédiatement après se lit l'inscription des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

67.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1933-34—Continued
 67.—Universités et collèges du Canada; inscription selon le degré, 1933-34—suite

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A. Student of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatri- culation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Total
Laval, facultés de l'université.....	470	9	—	—	178	1,611	648	1,620	2,268
Grands séminaires.....	170	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	170
Académie Commerciale.....	39	—	124	—	—	—	163	—	163
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	118	—	—	—	61	—	179	—	179
Collège de Québec.....	378	—	643	—	—	—	1,021	—	1,021
“ de Nicolet.....	124	—	180	—	—	—	304	—	304
“ de Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	140	—	437	—	—	—	577	—	577
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	170	—	250	—	—	—	420	—	420
“ de Rimouski.....	118	—	228	—	—	—	346	—	346
“ de Chicoutimi.....	94	—	257	—	—	—	351	—	351
“ de Lévis.....	121	—	676	—	—	—	797	—	797
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	47	—	105	—	—	—	152	—	152
“ St-Alexandre, Pointe-Gatineau.....	46	—	138	—	—	—	184	—	184
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	76	—	115	—	—	—	191	—	191
“ de Gaspé.....	37	—	36	—	—	—	73	—	73
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B.....	54	—	162	—	—	—	216	—	216
“ St-Charles Garnier, Québec.....	—	—	230	—	—	—	230	—	230
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	27	—	79	—	—	—	106	—	106
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery.....	12	70	—	94	—	—	12	164	176
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	315	—	315	315
Couvents affiliés.....	—	—	74	6,686	—	—	74	6,686	6,760
Scolasticats ou Séminaires non affiliés:									
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	115	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	115
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	113	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	113
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St- Viateur), Joliette.....	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste- Croix, Montréal.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste- Croix), St-Laurent.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
Monastères des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eu- distes, Charlesbourg.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pte- aux-Trembles.....	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
Scolasticat de la Cong. du Très-St- Sacrement, Montréal.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Juniorats non-affiliés ²	375	—	453	—	—	—	828	—	828
Total, Québec*	9,444	1,417	8,431	9,852	2,508	5,342	20,383	16,611	36,994
Université d'Ottawa, et maisons affiliées ³	526	136	686	100	180	424	1,392	660	2,052
University of Western Ontario, London.....	1,205	550	—	—	—	—	1,206	550	1,756
Assumption College, Sandwich.....	230	8	—	—	—	—	230	8	238
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	7	11	8	181	—	—	15	192	207
Huron College, London.....	33	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
Ursuline College, London.....	51	46	—	—	1	4	52	50	102
Waterloo College, Waterloo (1933).....	41	23	14	3	9	—	64	26	90
Queen's University, Kingston.....	1,919	857	—	—	807	—	2,726	857	3,583
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	561	379	—	—	—	—	561	379	940
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.....	291	14	—	—	—	—	291	14	305
Margaret Eaton School, Toronto.....	—	31	—	—	—	191	—	222	222
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....	223	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	223
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	35	—	125	—	—	—	160	—	160
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	39	—	146	—	22	—	207	—	207
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	130	15	400	—	—	—	530	15	545
United Church Train. School, Toronto.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Ch. of England Training House, Toronto.....	—	6	—	10	—	—	—	16	16

* The list in detail is as follows.—²La liste détaillée est comme suit: Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), Montréal; Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet; Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly-Bassin; Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières; Collège Missionnaire franciscain, Sorel; Juvénat des Cisterciens (Trappistes), Mistassini; Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville; Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec; Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport; Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery; Cong. de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac; Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir; Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R.

67.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1933-34—Concluded

67.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1933-34—fin

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A. Student of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatri- culation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Total
University of Toronto.....	4,848	2,376	—	—	171	414	5,019	2,790	7,809
University of Toronto Extension.....	461	334	32	117	2,181	1,564	2,674	2,015	4,689
Victoria University, Toronto.....	479	509	—	—	5	14	484	523	1,007
Emmanuel College, Toronto.....	78	—	—	—	118	12	196	12	208
Trinity College, Toronto.....	225	154	—	—	3	4	228	158	386
St. Michael's College, Toronto.....	254	111	570	—	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College, Toronto.....	43	—	—	—	40	—	83	—	83
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	50	—	5	—	—	—	55	—	55
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto	157	9	—	—	—	—	157	9	166
Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph.....	446	169	—	—	724	437	1,170	606	1,776
Ont. Veterinary College, Guelph.....	220	—	—	—	40	—	260	—	260
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Stud. des Rédemptoristes, Ottawa.....	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
St. Alphonsus Seminary (Redemptor- ists), Woodstock.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa.....	85	—	—	—	20	50	105	50	155
Scolasticat des Montfortains, Eastview	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
St. Peter's Seminary (Resurrection- ists), London.....	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
College of Christ the King (Jesuits), Toronto.....	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Seminary of the Order of St. Basil, Toronto.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders:									
St. Mary's College (Redemptorists), Brookville.....	13	—	51	—	—	—	64	—	64
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Nia- gara Falls.....	25	—	120	—	—	—	145	—	145
Collège Scraphique (Capucins), Ottawa	—	—	85	—	—	—	85	—	85
Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa.....	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	23
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits), Guelph.....	—	—	121	—	—	—	121	—	121
Total, Ontario*	11,736	4,840	2,329	411	4,324	3,114	18,389	8,365	26,754
Brandon College, Brandon (1932).....	117	143	—	—	—	—	117	143	260
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	1,835	927	10	7	646	266	2,491	1,200	3,691
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg.....	62	5	—	—	62	—	62	5	67
Manitoba College, Winnipeg.....	12	8	—	—	—	—	12	8	20
Wesley College, Winnipeg.....	289	319	44	19	—	—	333	338	671
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	95	49	119	—	—	—	214	49	263
Collège St-Boniface, St. Boniface.....	53	—	120	—	—	—	173	—	173
Total, Manitoba*	1,981	1,119	293	26	646	266	2,920	1,411	4,331
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon...	1,543	638	44	82	492	118	2,079	838	2,917
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.....	41	—	—	—	11	—	52	—	52
Lutheran Seminary, Saskatoon.....	6	—	6	—	30	23	42	23	65
St. Chad's College, Regina (1932).....	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Regina College.....	74	59	19	9	57	337	150	405	555
Campion College, Regina.....	95	—	195	—	—	—	290	—	290
Outlook College, Outlook.....	5	7	12	12	—	—	17	19	36
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	25	—	18	—	—	—	43	—	43
Luther College, Regina.....	65	22	36	18	—	—	101	40	141
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	28	—	72	—	—	—	100	—	100
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,770	634	402	121	590	478	2,762	1,233	3,995
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe.....	29	19	36	21	—	—	65	40	105
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	14	—	27	—	—	—	41	—	41
Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	22	—	118	—	—	—	140	—	140
Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton.....	15	—	80	—	—	—	95	—	95
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	1,183	566	—	—	26	—	1,209	566	1,775
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	26	—	—	—	2	4	28	4	32
Mt. Royal College, Calgary.....	82	74	20	28	107	134	209	236	445
Total, Alberta*	1,357	659	281	49	135	138	1,773	846	2,619
Western School of Pharmacy, Vancouver...	28	2	—	—	—	—	28	2	30
University of British Columbia.....	1,331	769	—	—	—	—	1,331	769	2,100
Victoria College, Victoria.....	162	96	—	—	—	—	162	96	258
Anglican Theol. College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union College of B.C. (1933).....	54	3	—	—	—	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia	1,575	870	—	—	—	—	1,575	870	2,445
Total, Canada	30,698	10,674	12,491	10,807	13,565	11,775	56,704	33,256	89,960

* In the provincial total 124 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

* Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 124 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

63.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1933-34
68.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1933-34

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		Total
	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	
Prince of Wales College.....	242	323	—	—	—	—	242	323	565
St. Dunstan's (Affiliated to Laval).....	125	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	125
Total, Prince Edward Island....	367	323	—	—	—	—	367	323	690
Acadia University.....	260	230	—	—	67	87	327	317	644
Dalhousie.....	698	184	7	37	—	—	705	221	926
King's (Associated with Dalhousie)....	68	15	—	—	—	—	68	15	83
Maritime Pharmacy.....	10	2	—	—	15	3	25	5	30
St. Mary's College (1933).....	307	—	—	—	115	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne.....	107	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
Mt. St. Vincent College.....	—	177	—	1	—	72	—	250	250
Holy Heart Seminary.....	82	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82
Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	62	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	62
N.S. Agricultural College.....	22	1	2	1	37	—	61	2	63
N.S. Technical College.....	91	—	—	—	14	—	105	—	105
St. Francis Xavier University.....	188	58	—	—	5,269	2,400	5,457	2,458	7,915
Total, Nova Scotia*	1,818	619	9	39	5,517	2,562	7,344	3,220	10,564
Collège du Sacré-Cœur.....	195	—	—	—	—	—	195	—	195
Université St-Joseph.....	230	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	230
Mount Allison University.....	269	126	17	27	157	105	443	258	701
University of New Brunswick.....	261	82	8	6	54	31	323	119	442
Total, New Brunswick.....	955	208	25	33	211	136	1,191	377	1,568
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	9	—	9	—	161	—	179	179
Sir George Williams College.....	168	45	—	—	472	164	640	209	849
Bishop's University.....	133	31	1	1	15	5	149	37	186
McGill University and Macdonald C.....	2,099	906	95	83	531	356	2,725	1,345	4,070
Presbyterian Theol. College.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Diocesan Theol. College.....	42	—	—	—	2	—	44	—	44
United Theol. College.....	72	—	1	—	40	—	113	—	113
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(7,759)	(4,963)	(256)	(407)	(843)	(224)	(8,858)	(5,594)	(14,452)
Montréal, faculté de l'université.....	1,190	65	92	160	—	—	1,282	225	1,507
Ecole Polytechnique.....	254	—	—	—	—	—	254	—	254
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales.....	170	—	—	—	842	55	1,012	55	1,067
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	219	—	98	—	—	—	317	—	317
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	36	—	36	—	—	—	72	—	72
Institut pédagogique.....	—	758	—	—	—	944	—	1,702	1,702
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Ecole d'optométrie.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Loyola College.....	332	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	332
Collège de l'Assomption.....	364	—	—	—	—	—	364	—	364
“ Bourget, Rigaud.....	457	—	—	—	—	—	457	—	457
“ Brébeuf.....	429	—	—	—	—	—	429	—	429
“ de Joliette.....	404	—	—	—	—	—	404	—	404
“ de Montréal.....	592	—	—	—	—	—	592	—	592
“ de Sherbrooke.....	449	—	—	—	—	—	449	—	449
“ de St-Hyacinthe.....	480	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	480
“ de St-Jean.....	222	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	222
“ St-Laurent.....	661	—	—	—	—	—	661	—	661
“ Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	127	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	127
“ Ste-Marie.....	528	—	—	—	—	—	528	—	528
“ Ste-Thérèse.....	282	—	—	—	—	—	282	—	282
“ de Valleyfield.....	277	—	—	—	—	—	277	—	277
“ St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	260	—	—	—	—	—	260	—	260
“ Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	201	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	201
“ Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	2	600	—	—	—	533	2	1,133	1,135
Ecoles de musique.....	57	166	83	247	—	—	140	413	553
“ d'enseignement ménager.....	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	452	452
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	2,076	—	—	—	—	—	2,076	2,076

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux des provinces sont à l'exclusion de doubles emplois entre les institutions.

68.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1933-34—Continued

68.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, livres, abrégés, etc., 1933-34—suite

	Full time students		Part time students of the regular session		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		Total
	Etudiants réguliers		Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		
	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	
(Université Laval).....	(6,452)	(7,135)	(182)	(1,619)	-	-	(6,634)	(8,754)	(15,388)
Laval, facultés de l'université.....	470	9	178	1,611	-	-	648	1,620	2,268
7 Grands Séminaires.....	170	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	170
Académie Commerciale.....	163	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	163
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	175	-	4	-	-	-	179	-	179
Collège de Québec.....	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	1,021	-	1,021
“ de Nicolet.....	304	-	-	-	-	-	304	-	304
“ de Ste-Anne de la P.....	577	-	-	-	-	-	577	-	577
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	420	-	-	-	-	-	420	-	420
“ de Rimouski.....	346	-	-	-	-	-	346	-	346
“ de Chicoutimi.....	351	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351
“ de Lévis.....	797	-	-	-	-	-	797	-	797
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	152	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	152
“ St-Alexandre.....	184	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	184
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	191	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	191
“ de Gaspé.....	73	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B.....	216	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	216
“ St-Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	230	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	230
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	106	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery.....	-	111	-	6	12	47	12	164	176
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	315	315
Couvents affiliés.....	74	6,686	-	-	-	-	74	6,686	6,760
Scolasticats ou Séminaires non-affiliés:									
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	115	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	115
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	113	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	113
Scolasticat St-Charles (Cleres de St-Viateur), Joliette.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pte-aux-Trembles.....	37	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
Scolasticat de la Cong. du T.-S.-Sacrement, Montréal.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Juniorats non-affiliés ²	828	-	-	-	-	-	1,219	-	1,219
Total, Quebec*	17,881	11,914	588	2,432	1,914	2,265	20,383	16,611	36,994
Université d'Ottawa et maisons affiliées ³	1,229	354	-	26	163	279	1,392	660	2,052
University of Western Ontario.....	916	364	97	52	344	210	1,206	550	1,756
Assumption College.....	200	-	30	8	-	-	230	8	238
Alma College.....	-	77	15	115	-	-	15	192	207
Huron College.....	25	-	11	-	-	-	36	-	36
Ursuline College.....	52	50	-	-	-	-	52	50	102
Waterloo College (1933).....	64	26	-	-	-	-	64	26	90
Queen's University.....	1,304	346	-	-	1,422	511	2,726	857	3,583
McMaster University.....	427	238	43	34	91	107	561	379	940
Royal Military College.....	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Osgoode Hall Law School.....	291	14	-	-	-	-	291	14	305
Margaret Eaton School.....	-	31	-	-	-	191	-	222	222

¹ The figures in brackets represent the total enrolment reported by the University. Immediately below these are shown the number in each of the various schools and colleges of which the University is comprised.

² Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent l'inscription totale déclarée par l'université. Immédiatement au-dessous figure le nombre des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

³ See foot-note to the preceding table for detailed list. — ⁴ Pour liste détaillée voir la note au bas du tableau précédent.

⁵ In the provincial total 124 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

⁶ Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 124 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

68.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time,
Short Courses, Etc., 1933-34—Concluded

68.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1933-34—fin

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	
St. Augustine's Seminary.....	223	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	223
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	160
St. Jerome's College.....	207	—	—	—	—	—	207	—	207
St. Patrick's College.....	520	—	—	—	10	15	530	15	545
United Church Training School.....	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	12	12
Church of England Training House.....	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	16	16
University of Toronto.....	4,149	2,092	870	708	—	—	5,019	2,790	7,809
University of Toronto Extension.....	—	—	—	—	2,674	2,015	2,674	2,015	4,689
Victoria University.....	479	509	5	14	—	—	484	523	1,007
Emmanuel College.....	76	—	41	12	79	—	196	12	208
Trinity College.....	225	154	3	4	—	—	228	158	386
St. Michael's College.....	823	105	1	6	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College.....	83	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	83
Wycliffe College.....	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	55
Ontario College of Pharmacy.....	157	9	—	—	—	—	157	9	166
Ont. Agricultural College.....	584	227	3	—	583	379	1,170	606	1,776
Ontario Veterinary College.....	145	—	—	—	115	—	260	—	260
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Studentat des Rédemptoristes.....	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
St. Alphonsus Seminary (Redemptor- ists).....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Collège des Dominicains.....	75	—	10	—	20	50	105	50	155
Scolasticat des Montfortains.....	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
St. Peter's Seminary (Resurrectionists).....	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
College of Christ the King (Jesuits).....	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Seminary of the Order of St. Basil.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders:									
St. Mary's College (Redemptorists).....	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	64
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites).....	145	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	145
Collège Séraphique (Capucins).....	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85
Juvénat St-Alexis (Servites de Marie).....	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits).....	121	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	121
Total, Ontario*	11,908	3,699	1,129	983	5,501	3,758	18,389	8,365	26,754
Brandon College (1932).....	104	131	13	12	—	—	117	143	260
University of Manitoba.....	1,663	766	52	30	776	404	2,491	1,200	3,691
Manitoba Law School.....	62	5	—	—	—	—	62	5	67
Manitoba College.....	12	8	—	—	—	—	12	8	20
Wesley College.....	333	338	—	—	—	—	333	338	671
St. John's College.....	214	49	—	—	—	—	214	49	263
Collège St. Boniface.....	173	—	—	—	—	—	173	—	173
Total, Manitoba*	2,079	965	65	42	776	404	2,920	1,411	4,331
Saskatchewan, University of.....	1,077	425	72	21	930	392	2,079	838	2,917
Emmanuel College.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
St. Andrews'.....	41	—	—	—	11	—	52	—	52
Lutheran Seminary.....	19	—	1	—	22	23	42	23	65
St. Chad's (1932).....	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Regina.....	95	73	55	332	—	—	150	405	555
Campion.....	290	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	290
Outlook.....	17	19	—	—	—	—	17	19	36
St. Peter's.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
Luther College.....	101	40	—	—	—	—	101	40	141
Collège Mathieu.....	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,671	465	128	353	963	415	2,762	1,233	3,995
Canadian Junior College.....	65	40	—	—	—	—	65	40	105
Concordia College.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Collège des Jésuites.....	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	140
Juniorat St-Jean.....	95	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	95
University of Alberta.....	1,018	466	52	47	162	57	1,209	566	1,775
St. Stephen's College.....	28	4	—	—	—	—	28	4	32
Mt. Royal College.....	76	80	107	134	26	22	209	236	445
Total, Alberta*	1,449	590	159	181	188	79	1,773	846	2,619
Western Pharmacy.....	28	2	—	—	—	—	28	2	30
University of British Columbia.....	1,036	613	—	—	295	156	1,331	769	2,100
Victoria.....	115	63	37	26	10	7	162	96	258
Anglican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union (1933).....	15	1	27	2	12	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia*	1,194	679	64	28	317	163	1,575	870	2,445
Total, Canada	39,332	19,462	2,167	4,091	15,387	9,782	56,704	33,256	89,960

69.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1933-34
69.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1933-34

	Undergraduates—Sous gradués																	Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres										
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and applied science	Génie et science appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Médecine—Médecine	Musie—Musique	Public Health and nursing	Santé et formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates)	Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoires d'immatriculation	Total		
Prince Edward Island—																														
Prince of Wales.....	57	1																					66					499	61	499
St. Dunstan's.....	60																					60						65		65
Nova Scotia—																														
Acadia.....	224	*					46		39		56	77	183	13						32		399		22	6	28		63		
Dalhousie.....	355	91			58	33	*	42	42	1							12			19		852		29	4	30		2		
King's.....	63	7																				70						112		
St. Mary's (1933).....	142	5			20			25														192		3		3		112		
St. Anne.....	35																					35						72		
Mt. St. Vincent.....	127										16			12								108				3		6		
Holy Heart.....																						82						1		
Pine Hill.....																						61						1		
N.S. Agricultural.....																						23						9		
N.S. Technical.....									91													91						9		
St. Francis Xavier.....	169	*					*	77		6						2						237		3				9		
New Brunswick—																														
Sacré-Cœur.....	65				2																	67						128		128
St. Joseph's.....	132																			1		133						95		
Mt. Allison.....	219	64			10		*	39	39		38			5								379		16				95		
New Brunswick.....	138	58						96	96	22		26										340		3						

* Included with arts. * Compris avec arts.

Ontario—	Ottawa.....	368	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</
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* Compris avec arts.

¹ Comprend les étudiants du College of Pharmacy.
² Includes the Arts students of Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's, and students of the College of Pharmacy.
³ Inclut les étudiants du Collège de Pharmacie.

² L'inscription complète au cours régulier d'agriculture, pour degrés

³ Includes students of Manitoba Law School, and 747 students in Arts also registered in affiliated Arts Colleges.

HIGHER EDUCATION

69.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1933-34—Concluded
69.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1933-34—fin

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* Included with arts.
⁴ To this figure should be added 50 students in the architecture section of the écoles des beaux arts in Montreal and Quebec.
⁵ Excluding 3,339 duplicates in undergraduate arts.

70.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1933-34

70.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Étudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1933-34

Name of University and courses Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates Sous-gradués		Graduates Gradués		Others Autres	
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Acadia—						
Summer School.....	23	12	12	11	20	46
Correspondence.....	12	18	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie—Part time arts.....	7	37	—	—	—	—
Maritime Pharmacy—Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	15	3
St. Francis Xavier—						
Extra-mural study clubs.....	—	—	—	—	5,225	2,400
School for leadership (short course).....	—	—	—	—	44	—
St. Mary's—Summer school (1933).....	75	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent—Summer School.....	—	43	—	—	—	—
Short course.....	—	29	—	—	—	—
N.S. Agricultural—Short Courses and Part time.....	—	—	—	—	17	1
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	22	—
N.S. Technical—Short Course.....	—	—	—	—	14	—
Mt. Allison—Part time, Arts and Household Science.....	—	—	—	—	17	27
Summer School.....	101	90	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	51	12	—	—	5	3
N.B. University—Summer School and Part time.....	62	34	—	3	—	—
Sir George Williams—Evening Classes.....	71	23	—	—	401	141
Montreal School of Social Work—Part time.....	—	9	—	—	—	—
Evening Classes.....	—	106	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	—	55	—	—	—	—
Bishop's—Summer School.....	15	5	—	—	—	—
McGill—Part time Arts.....	—	—	—	—	64	79
Part time Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	28	—
Other part time students.....	—	—	—	—	3	4
Summer School in French.....	—	—	—	—	21	122
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	510	234
Macdonald College—						
Clergymen's Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	75	35
Teachers' Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	—	164
United Theol.—Correspondence.....	—	—	40	—	—	—
Montréal—						
Élèves libres, Lettres.....	—	—	—	—	92	160
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales—Cours d'été.....	—	—	—	—	59	—
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	291	37
Cours de correspondance.....	—	—	—	—	492	18
Oka—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	134	—
Institut pédagogique—						
Cours de conférences pédagogiques.....	—	—	—	—	—	550
Cours de vacances.....	—	—	—	—	—	332
Cours de correspondance.....	—	—	—	—	—	25
Marguerite Bourgeoys—Cours par correspondance.....	—	8	—	—	—	10
Cours d'été.....	—	37	—	—	—	52
Autres cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	—	350
Élèves extérieurs.....	—	28	—	—	—	48
Ecoles de musique, livres.....	—	—	—	—	83	247
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie.—Cours d'été.....	12	50	—	—	—	—
Laval—						
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	315
Langues modernes et philosophie libres.....	—	—	—	—	100	21
Musique, livres.....	—	—	—	—	78	1,590
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	4	—
Université d'Ottawa—						
Formation des gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	26
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	15	42
Cours d'été.....	—	—	—	—	148	237
Collège des Dominicains d'Ottawa—						
Institut d'études médiévales.....	—	—	10	—	—	—
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	20	50
Univ. of Western Ont.—						
Part time Arts.....	66	28	31	12	—	—
Part time Public Health.....	—	11	—	1	—	—
Summer school.....	152	107	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	130	60	—	—	—	—
Evening classes.....	62	43	—	—	—	—
Assumption—Part time Arts.....	30	—	—	8	—	—
Alma—Part time.....	7	5	—	—	8	110
Huron—Part time Theology.....	11	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's—						
Summer School.....	143	113	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, summer.....	143	113	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, winter.....	463	390	—	—	—	—
Banking and Ch. Accounting, correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	807	—
McMaster—						
Part time Arts.....	43	34	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	—	—	22	7	—	—
Summer School.....	36	45	—	—	—	—
Evening classes, Arts.....	64	86	—	—	—	—
Margaret Eaton—						
Short courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	98
Evening classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	93
St. Patrick's College—Evening Classes.....	10	15	—	—	—	—

7 0.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1933-34—Concl
70.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1933-34—fin

Name of University and courses — Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates — Sous-gradués		Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres	
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Univ. of Toronto—						
Part time Arts, regular session.....	—	—	43	47	69	65
Part time Education, regular session.....	215	38	93	13	102	114
Part time Music, regular session.....	19	12	1	—	—	3
Part time Public Health Nursing.....	—	—	—	—	—	166
Part time Social Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	33
Part time Engineering, Medicine, etc.....	—	—	15	—	—	2
Summer Session and Teachers' Arts Course.....	313	215	—	—	—	—
Summer School in Education.....	128	103	20	5	—	—
Other short courses.....	—	6	—	—	—	122
Evening Tutorial Classes.....	229	135	—	—	847	955
Correspondence.....	84	85	—	—	239	133
W. E. A. Classes.....	—	—	—	—	1,127	471
St. Michael's—Part time Arts.....	1	6	—	—	—	—
Trinity—Part time Theology and Arts.....	—	—	—	—	3	4
Emmanuel—Extra-mural.....	—	—	—	—	79	—
Emmanuel and Victoria—Part time.....	—	—	2	—	44	26
Ont. Agr. College—Part time Agric.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Short courses.....	—	—	—	—	436	222
Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	147	157
Ont. Veterinary College—Summer school and Short Course.....	—	—	75	—	40	—
Brandon—Part time Arts and Music (1932).....	13	12	—	—	—	—
Manitoba University—						
Part time, Arts and Science.....	14	17	19	3	19	10
Summer School.....	49	95	22	5	159	228
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	381	23
Evening classes.....	—	—	—	—	75	8
Extra-mural.....	74	33	16	12	—	—
Saskatchewan University—Part time Arts.....	53	18	—	—	—	—
Others, Part time.....	17	3	2	—	—	—
Summer school.....	227	106	—	—	51	139
Evening classes.....	26	10	—	—	50	35
Extra-mural.....	139	70	11	6	13	25
Short Courses in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	413	1
St. Andrews—Extra-mural.....	—	—	—	—	11	—
Lutheran Seminary—Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	10	12
Short Courses.....	—	—	—	—	12	11
Regina College—Part time Music.....	—	—	—	—	55	332
University of Alberta—						
Part time, Arts, etc.....	23	40	6	3	—	—
Summer School.....	136	57	—	—	—	—
Agric. short courses.....	—	—	—	—	26	—
Mt. Royal College—Part time, Music and Drama.....	—	—	—	—	107	134
Evening classes.....	26	22	—	—	—	—
University of B.C.—						
Summer School.....	237	133	—	—	—	—
Agric. short courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening botany.....	12	8	—	—	—	—
Afternoon and Saturday Morning Classes.....	46	15	—	—	—	—
Victoria College—Part time Arts.....	37	26	—	—	—	—
Evening Class.....	10	7	—	—	—	—
Union College—Part time (1933).....	27	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence (1933).....	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Canada*	4,129	2,750	440	128	13,327	11,101

* Excluding duplicates where possible.—Doubles exclus quand possible.

71.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full-Time Students in Arts and Pure Science by Academic Years 1933-34

71.—Universités et collèges au Canada; Étudiants réguliers dans les collèges (ou facultés) d'Art, par année académique, 1933-34

	Preparatory — Prépara- toire	Undergraduate—Sous-gradués							Graduate — Gradués
		First year — Première année	Second year — Deuxième année	Third year — Troisième année	Fourth year — Qua- trième année	Fifth year — Cin- quième année	Un- specified by years — Année non indiquée	Total under- graduates — Total, sous- gradués	
Prince of Wales.....	499	38	19	—	—	—	—	57	—
St. Dunstan's.....	61	—	20	19	21	—	—	60	—
Acadia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	22
Dalhousie—King's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	446	446	29
St. Francis Xavier.....	9	81	45	40	46	—	—	212	3
St. Mary's ¹ (1933).....	112	80	78	76	73	—	—	307	3
Ste. Anne.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Mt. St. Vincent ¹	—	82	42	29	21	—	—	174	3
Sacré-Cœur.....	128	31	18	8	8	—	—	65	—
St. Joseph's.....	95	47	30	26	31	—	—	134	—
Mount Allison.....	—	93	119	85	82	—	—	379	16
New Brunswick.....	—	50	58	42	46	—	—	196	3
Sir George Williams.....	—	69	10	—	—	—	—	79	—
Bishop's.....	—	51	46	32	—	—	—	129	3
McGill.....	—	355	260	218	173	—	—	986	157
Montreal University— Collèges classiques affiliés ²	3,806	631	577	501	436	—	—	2,145	—
Couvents affiliés.....	2,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculté des sciences, de philosophie, et des sciences sociales.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348 ⁴
Laval University— Collèges classiques affiliés ³	3,536	409	445	296	282	—	—	1,432	—
Philosophie-Sciences, Ecole Sup. de Philo- sophie, Ecole Sup. de Chimie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 ⁴
Collège Jésus-Marie.....	91	4	4	4	3	—	—	15	—
Couvents affiliés.....	6,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juniorats non-affiliés.....	387	—	—	—	—	—	375	375	—
Ottawa.....	786	—	—	—	—	—	368	368	—
Sacré-Cœur.....	125	10	15	4	6	—	—	35	—
Western ⁵	—	355	239	240	198	—	—	1,032	14
Queen's.....	—	255	—	—	—	—	609	864	24
McMaster.....	—	143	171	163	143	—	—	620	—
St. Jerome's.....	146	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	—
St. Patrick's.....	400	50	30	30	10	—	—	120	—
St. Mary's.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—
Toronto University ⁵	—	1,046	841	573	476	—	—	2,936	417
Brandon (1932).....	—	61	68	33	41	—	—	203	12
Manitoba University ⁵	—	379	473	316	244	15	—	1,412	37
Wesley.....	63	248	164	110	86	—	—	608	—
St. John's.....	119	55	34	28	21	—	—	138	—
St. Boniface.....	120	15	9	7	6	—	16	53	—
Saskatchewan Univ.....	—	16	529	168	160	—	—	873	35
Regina.....	28	34	99	—	—	—	—	133	—
Campion.....	195	49	46	—	—	—	—	95	—
Outlook.....	24	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
St. Peter's.....	18	12	13	—	—	—	—	25	—
Luther.....	54	41	46	—	—	—	—	87	—
Collège Mathieu.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—
Canadian Junior.....	57	29	19	—	—	—	—	48	—
Concordia.....	27	8	6	—	—	—	—	14	—
Jésuites.....	118	7	8	6	1	—	—	22	—
St-Jean.....	80	7	8	—	—	—	—	15	—
Alberta University.....	—	31	164	120	121	19	94	549	62
Mt. Royal.....	48	28	80	—	—	—	—	108	—
British Columbia Univ.....	—	271	232	276	274	—	—	1,053	94
Victoria College.....	—	73	43	—	—	—	62	178	—
Total in colleges giving undergraduates by years.....	9,192	4,515	4,697	3,305	2,896	34	156	15,588	1,259
Total, all colleges, (ex- cluding duplicates).....	19,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,980	1,334

¹ Includes students in addition to those in Arts and Pure Science, full time.² Including 86 girls in B.A. course at Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.³ Not including the colleges in provinces other than Quebec.⁴ These students are graduates in Arts, as also are all students in such professional courses as law, medicine, etc., in Montreal and Laval Universities.⁵ Including the several Arts Colleges.⁶ Comprend des étudiants autres que ceux en arts et science pure.⁷ Comprenant 86 filles dans le cours B.A. du Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.⁸ Ne comprend pas les collèges des provinces autres que ceux du Québec.⁹ Ces étudiants sont gradués en arts comme tous les étudiants des cours professionnels tels que droit, médecine, etc. des Universités Laval et de Montréal¹⁰ Ecoles des arts comprises.

72A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1933-34
72A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1933-34

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's	Sainte-Anne	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes	
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy..... Licentiate in Accountancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	13	2	Comptabilité— Bachelier en comptabilité. Licencié en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture (Record in- complete). Bachelor of Science in Agriculture... Licentiate in Agricultural Science... Master of Science in Agriculture....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	28	18	96	1	1	1	1	9	14	12	3	15	24	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture. Bachelier en science agricole. Licencié en science agricole. Maître de science agricole.	
Architecture— Diploma (Schools of Fine Arts, Que- bec and Montreal). Bachelor of Architecture..... Master of Architecture..... Doctor of Architecture.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	16	15	Architecture— Diplôme (Ecoles des Beaux-Arts, Québec et Montréal). Bachelier en architecture. Maître en architecture. Docteur en architecture.	
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma..... Bachelor of Letters..... Bachelor of Social Science..... Bachelor of Science..... Bachelor of Arts..... Licentiate in Letters..... Licentiate in Science..... Licentiate in Social Science..... Post graduate diplomas in Science ¹ . Master of Science..... Doctor of Arts..... Doctor of Philosophy..... Doctor of Science..... Doctor of Letters.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	21	65	65	Arts, lettres et science pure— Diplôme junior, collège. Bachelier en lettres. Bachelier en sciences sociales. Bachelier en sciences. Bachelier en arts. Licencié en lettres. Licencié en sciences. Licencié en sciences sociales. Diplôme post-gradué en sciences ¹ . Maître en sciences. Docteur en arts. Docteur en philosophie. Docteur en sciences. Docteur en lettres.	
Commerce— Diploma..... Bachelor of Commerce..... Licentiate in Commerce..... Master of Commerce..... Diploma in Business Administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	27	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	33	26	110	215	Commerce— Diplôme. Bachelier en commerce. Licencié en commerce. Maître en commerce. Diplôme en administration com- merciale.

72A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1932-34.—Concluded
72A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1932-34.—fin

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Xavier	St. Mary's	Sainte-Anne	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes	
Law, Civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall, Ont.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	Droit civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall, Ont.)		
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B. and B.C.L.)	17	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	4	23	5	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	—	—	108	Bachelier en droit (LL.B. et B.C.L.)	
Licentiate of Laws.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	Licencié en droit.	
Master of Laws.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Maître en droit.	
Doctor of Laws, LL.D. and D.C.L. (honoris causa).	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	2	2	12	5	—	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	*44	Docteur en droit, LL.B., et D.C.L. (honoris causa).	
Library Science— Diploma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Bibliothécaire— Diplôme.	
Bachelor of Library Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Bachelier en bibliothécairie.	
Medicine and Public Health— Diploma for pre-clinical years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	Médecine et santé publique— Diplôme pour années de clinique.	
Bachelor of Medicine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	Bachelier en médecine.	
M.D. or M.D., C.M.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	47	51	104	23	—	—	—	70	20	—	—	—	423	M.D. ou M.D., C.M.	
Bachelor of Science in Medicine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	Bachelier en science médicale.	
Master of Surgery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	Maître en chirurgie.	
Diploma in Public Health.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Diplôme de santé publique.	
Music— Diplomas—not recorded.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Musique— Diplômes—not enregistrés.	
Licentiate in Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Licencié en musique.	
Bachelor of Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Bachelier en musique.	
Doctor of Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en musique.
Optometry— Bachelor of Optometry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	Optométrie— Bachelier en optométrie.	
Pedagogy—See Education.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pédagogie—Voir Education.
Pharmacy— Diploma.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	81	—	—	—	—	19	11	—	—	—	52	Pharmacie— Diplôme.	
Bachelor of Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	Bachelier en pharmacie.	
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Bachelier en science pharmaceutique.	
Philosophy—(Roman Catholic University Only)— Diploma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Philosophie—(universités catholiques romaines seulement)— Diplôme.
Bachelor of Philosophy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Bachelier en philosophie.
Licentiate in Philosophy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	Licencié en philosophie.
Doctor of Philosophy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Docteur en philosophie.

72B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Women, 1933-34
72B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: degrés et diplômes décernés aux femmes, 1933-34

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mt. St. Vincent	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	Comptabilité— Bachelière en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture.
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	Bachelière en science agricole.
Master of Science in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Maître en science agricole.
Architecture— Bachelor of Architecture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Architecture— Bachelière en architecture.
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arts, lettres et science pure— Diplôme de collège junior.
Bachelor of Science.....	4	3	1	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	7	6	—	7	24	Bachelière en science.
Bachelor of Arts.....	32	27	10	9	24	25	72	9	1	31	361	79	95	14	71	94	51	43	111	—	46	Bachelière en science.
Master of Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,159	Bachelière en arts.
Master of Arts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	42	2	4	—	—	2	2	1	6	—	3	Maître en science.
Doctor of Philosophy.....	7	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	Maître en arts.
Commerce and Secretarial Science— Bachelor of Commerce.....	1	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	26	Science commerciale et secrétariale— Bachelière en commerce.
Bachelor of Secretarial Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Bachelière en science secrétariale.
Dentistry— Bachelor of Science in Dentistry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dentisterie— Bachelière en dentisterie.
Doctor of Dentistry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Docteur en dentisterie.
Education or Pedagogy— Teacher's Diploma ¹	7	19	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	13	41	241	377	Education ou pédagogie— Diplôme d'institutrice ¹ .
Bachelor of Education.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	Bachelière en éducation.
Bachelor of Pedagogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Bachelière en pédagogie.
Master of Education.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maître en éducation.
Doctor of Pedagogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en pédagogie.
Household Science— Diploma in Household Science (Record in- complete). Diploma in Institutional Administration (incomplete Record). Bachelor of Household Science or Econo- mics.	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	34	63	Science ménagère— Diplôme en science ménagère (Liste incom- plète). Diplôme en administration institutionnelle (liste incomplète). Bachelière en science ménagère ou en écono- mie domestique.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	37	16	26	—	—	165	

[illegible]

⁴ See Note 2 attached to Part A of this table.—⁴ Voir la note 2 à la partie A de ce tableau.

72C.—Universities and Colleges in Canada; Degrees and Diplomas Granted by Theological Colleges, 1933-34
72C.—Universités et collèges au Canada; degrés et diplômes décernés par les collèges de théologie, 1933-34

	Men—Hommes				Women—Femmes
	Diploma Diplômes	Licentiate Licenciés	Bachelor Bachelier	Doctorate ⁵ Docteur	Diploma Diplômes
Baptist Church—Eglise baptiste—					
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	—	—	9 ⁶	3	—
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.....	2	—	6	2	4
Church of England—Eglise anglicane—					
King's College, Halifax.....	—	—	—	—	—
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.....	—	5	—	—	—
Trinity College, Toronto.....	—	7	—	3	—
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	9	8	—	3	5
Huron College, London.....	—	5	1	5	—
St. John's College, Winnipeg.....	—	3	—	2	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	6	6	—	—	—
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	—	—	—	—	—
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.....	—	5	—	—	—
Lutheran Church—Eglise luthérienne—					
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon.....	2	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian Church—Eglise presbytérienne—					
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal.....	—	—	4	2	—
Knox College, Toronto.....	8	—	—	—	—
United Church of Canada—Eglise-Unie du Canada—					
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	18	—	2	4	—
United Theological College, Montreal.....	10	—	9	2	—
Queen's Theological College, Kingston.....	—	—	3	—	—
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto.....	26	—	9	4	5
United Colleges (Manitoba College), Winnipeg.....	6	—	5	1	6
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon.....	6	—	3	—	—
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	—	—	—	—	—
Union College of B.C., Vancouver.....	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Church (Secular Clergy)—Eglise catho- lique romaine (clergé séculier)—					
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....	{ Diplomas and degrees in theology not usually granted before ordination; over 150 ordained per year from these insti- tutions. Les diplômes et degrés en théologie ne sont pas accordés ordinairement avant l'ordination; plus de 150 ordinations an- nuelles sont attribuables à ces institutions.				
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec.....					
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal.....					
Université d'Ottawa (Grand Séminaire), Ottawa.....					
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....					
Roman Catholic Church (Clergy in Communities)—Eglise catholique romaine (clergé régulier)—					
Compagnie de Saint Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome.....	{ The list opposite includes only seminaries or scolasticates where the theology course is completed. The juniorats or pre- paratory institutions are usually at a different address. Twelve other communities, not included in the list, conduct juniorats in Canada, from which the students go to the United States or else- where for their theology course. Where separate or bilingual scolasticates are maintained this is indicated by showing both in the list. New graduates to membership in the communities number about 100 annually. La liste ci-contre comprend seulement les séminaires ou scolasticats où le cours de théologie est complet. Les Juniorats ou institutions préliminaires sont d'ordinaire localisés ailleurs. Douze autres communautés, non comprises dans la liste, ont des juniorats au Canada dont les étudiants vont aux Etats-Unis ou ailleurs pour compléter leurs cours théologiques. Là où des sco- lasticats bilingues ou séparés sont maintenus le fait est indiqué en deux inscriptions sur cette liste. Les nouveaux membres dans les communautés se chiffrent à environ 100 annuellement.				
Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Ottawa.....					
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Oblates), Ottawa.....					
Compagnie de Jésus (Jésuites), Montréal.....					
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto.....					
Clerics de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.....					
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal.....					
Order of Saint Basil (Basilians), Toronto.....					
Congregation of the Resurrection (Resurrectionists), London.....					
Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères-Prêcheurs (Domini- cains), Ottawa.....					
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Rédempto- ristes), Ottawa.....					
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redempto- rists), Woodstock, Ont.....					
Ordre des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Francis- caine), Montréal.....					
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Qué.....					
Compagnie de Marie (Montfortains), Eastview, Ontario.....					
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charles- bourg, Qué.....					
Ordre des Frères-Mineurs Capucins (Capucins), Mont- réal.....					
Congrégation du Très Saint Sacrement, Montréal.....					
Pères Blancs, Missionnaires d'Afrique, Everell, Qué.....					

⁵ Honorary degrees with few exceptions—Degrés honoraires—avec peu d'exceptions.

⁶ Also 5 Master of Arts in Theology—Aussi, 5 maître en arts en théologie.

73.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1933-34
73.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés en 1933-34

	Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et certificats		Bachelor Bachelier		Master and Licence ¹ Maîtres et Licenciés ⁴		Doctor ³ Docteur ³		Total	
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	M. & W. H. et F.
Dalhousie—King's ¹	14	8	147	40	9	8	—	—	170	226
Acadia.....	38	26	74	47	6	2	*8	—	126	201
St. Francis Xavier.....	17	8	32	13	—	—	*1	—	50	71
New Brunswick.....	—	—	67	25	6	1	*3	—	76	102
Mount Allison.....	16	13	43	32	—	—	—	—	59	104
Bishop's.....	10	—	28	9	3	—	*3	—	44	55
McGill.....	—	34	346	122	—	16	2	4	409	585
Laval.....	104	55	398	9	62	—	3	—	567	631
Montreal.....	106	34	573	36	110	—	7	—	796	866
Toronto.....	11	100	963	440	94	42	51	5	1,119	1,706
Victoria ²	26	—	9	—	—	—	*4	39	—	—
Trinity ²	—	—	7	—	—	—	*3	—	10	10
Western.....	4	9	167	81	7	—	—	—	188	281
Queen's.....	—	—	221	100	31	4	*10	—	252	356
Ottawa.....	—	—	85	14	—	—	5	—	90	104
McMaster.....	2	4	118	71	9	—	*4	—	133	175
Manitoba.....	28	5	299	145	31	—	*2	—	360	512
Saskatchewan.....	97	66	164	85	22	2	*1	—	284	437
Alberta.....	35	30	183	91	26	2	—	—	245	398
British Columbia.....	20	64	226	120	18	7	—	—	264	455
Other Institutions—Autres.....	181	309	267	24	1	—	23	—	472	805
Total.....	709	765	4,417	1,504	472	91	155	9	5,753	8,122

* Honorary degrees: In McGill 5 of the Doctor's degrees were honorary, in Laval 2, in Montreal 2, Ottawa 4, in Toronto 14, in "other institutions" 16.

¹ All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

³ Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

⁴ The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor as the Master's degree is in the English speaking.

* Degrés honoraires; McGill, 5 doctorats honoraires; Laval, 2; Montréal, 2; Ottawa, 4; Toronto, 14; "autres", 16.

¹ Tous les degrés excepté ceux en théologie.

² Tous les degrés excepté ceux en théologie, sous la rubrique Toronto.

³ Les docteurs en médecine, art dentaire et art vétérinaire sont compris sous la rubrique "bacheliers".

⁴ La licence que confèrent les universités de langue française équivalait au degré supérieur à celui de bachelier, comme le diplôme de "maître" décerné par les universités de langue anglaise.

74.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1933-34
74.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants régulier et immatriculés en 1933-34

	Students' province or country of residence—Domicile par province et pays												Unspe- cified by prov. — Non spé- cifiés par pro- vinces	Total		
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Yukon and N.W.T. Yukon T.N.O.	U.S.A. E.-U.A.	U.K. R.-U.			British West Indies Antilles An- glaises	New- found- land — Terre- Neuve
—	66 91	3	6	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	66 125
Total, Prince Edward Island...	157	3	6	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	191
Acadia.....	18	336	75	9	4	—	2	2	1	—	35	—	—	2	7	490
Dalhousie-King's.....	49	590	87	8	15	—	2	2	1	—	125	3	4	36	5	926
St. Francis Xavier.....	8	170	25	6	2	—	2	1	—	—	23	—	—	9	—	246
St. Mary's (1933).....	2	255	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	2	20	40	362
Ste-Anne.....	—	76	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	107
Mt. St. Vincent.....	—	123	10	1	—	—	4	2	2	—	30	7	—	2	1	177
Pine Hill.....	5	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	62
N.S. Agricultural.....	—	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	23
N.S. Technical.....	5	71	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	91
Holy Heart Seminary.....	5	28	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	78
Total, Nova Scotia.....	92	1,706	280	29	21	—	6	8	3	—	260	10	6	88	53	2,562
Sacré-Cœur.....	—	—	118	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	195
St. Joseph's.....	2	2	110	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	135
Mt. Allison.....	20	151	175	15	3	—	1	—	1	—	5	8	2	12	2	395
New Brunswick.....	2	2	327	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	357
Total, New Brunswick.....	24	155	730	101	10	—	1	—	2	—	30	12	2	12	3	1,082
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18
Sir George Williams.....	—	—	—	70	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	79
Bishop's.....	—	1	2	140	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	2	—	165
McGill, including Macdonald.....	27	69	70	1,950	244	28	51	35	80	—	305	71	15	27	22	2,994
Presbyterian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Diocean.....	—	—	1	22	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	1	44
United.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60
Montreal ¹	3	7	2	6,085	34	4	2	3	—	—	654	—	—	—	38	6,832
Laval.....	6	4	51	8,984	60	7	7	—	1	—	104	—	—	5	8	9,237
Scolasticats ou Séminaires, non affiliés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
Juniors, non-affiliés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
Total, Quebec.....	36	81	126	17,268	357	41	60	38	82	—	1,069	85	16	40	70	20,263

Ottawa University.....	-	-	602	1,181	8	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817
Sacré-Cœur.....	-	-	25	132	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Western (incl. affiliated colleges).....	3	6	8	1,571	1	3	9	25	-	154	11	1	1	3	4	8	1,756
Queen's.....	10	7	82	1,348	13	44	5	4	-	51	7	-	-	-	35	1	1,650
McMaster.....	-	-	-	685	3	5	4	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	733
Royal Military.....	-	10	6	50	88	6	5	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	305
Osgoode Hall.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Margaret Eaton.....	-	2	1	19	2	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	31
St. Augustine's.....	1	3	5	112	3	4	4	-	2	38	1	1	1	1	-	52	223
Mt. Carmel.....	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	145	145
Pédagogistes.....	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
St. Jerome's.....	-	-	25	39	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
St. Patrick's.....	2	2	25	350	3	5	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	395
St. Mary's.....	-	3	80	63	-	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Dominicans.....	-	-	1	84	-	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	155	155
St. Peter's (1933).....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
Two Seminaries.....	10	46	38	7,126	71	136	63	67	-	124	-	-	-	-	95	7	7,809
Toronto University ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Emmanuel.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Trinity (except Arts).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
St. Michael's (except Arts).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Knox.....	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30
Wycliffe.....	2	4	3	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	50
Ont. Agricultural.....	1	3	3	537	1	1	4	5	-	2	11	1	1	2	5	1	612
Ont. Veterinary.....	-	2	3	74	3	-	3	-	-	46	9	-	-	-	-	145	145
Total, Ontario.....	17	84	59	952	13,474	113	209	101	135	612	75	6	7	116	619	16,609	
Brandon College (1932).....	-	-	-	-	1	148	24	11	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	104	104
Manitoba University ³	-	-	-	33	2,165	171	11	11	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	2,493	2,493
Manitoba College.....	-	1	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	20	20
St. John's (theology only).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total, Manitoba.....	-	1	1	-	35	2,326	195	22	17	-	8	-	-	6	6	2,623	
Saskatchewan University ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	22	1,441	8	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	1,493	1,493
St. Chad's (1932).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Emmanuel.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
St. Andrew's.....	-	-	-	1	4	-	30	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	41	41
Lutheran Seminary.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	13	13
College Mathieu.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Total, Saskatchewan.....	-	1	-	2	8	24	1,562	12	7	-	3	8	-	8	-	1,626	
Canadian Junior.....	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	29	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Concordia College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
College des Jésuites.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	108	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	140	140
Juniorat St. Jean.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Univ. of Alberta (incl. St. Stephen's).....	-	-	1	7	13	89	89	1,562	89	-	2	9	-	3	-	1,775	1,775
Mount Royal College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	106	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
Total, Alberta.....	-	-	-	1	9	17	139	1,823	96	-	3	9	-	4	-	2,101	

For footnotes see next page.—Voir renvois à la page suivante.

74.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1933-34—Concluded
74.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants régulier et immatriculés en 1933-34—fin

	Students' province or country of residence—Domicile par province et pays												Unspecified by — Non spécifiés par provinces		
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Yukon N.W.T. — Yukon E.-U.A. et T.N.O.	U.K. — R.-U.	British West Indies — Antilles An- glaises		New- found- land — Terre- Neuve	Other Coun- tries — Autres pays
—															Total
Western Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
University of B.C.....	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	23	1,554	1	4	—	—	10	1,649
Victoria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	1	178
Anglican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union (1933).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	16
Total, British Columbia.....	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	24	1,776	1	4	—	—	11	1,873
Total, Canada.....	326	2,031	1,202	15,402	13,915	2,524	2,180	2,028	2,119	1	1,995	205	31	271	48,940

NOTE.—The different universities and colleges were asked to report the place of residence only of their intra-mural students of university grade at the full session. Some have given a record of other students as well. The extent to which this has been done may be seen by comparing this with the preceding tables.

¹ Including all affiliated schools.

² Including Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's College Arts students, and Pharmacy College students.

³ Including Law School students and the Arts students of affiliated Colleges.

⁴ Includes students of affiliated junior colleges.

NOTE.—Il a été demandé aux divers universités et collèges de faire connaître le lieu de résidence seulement de leurs étudiants intra-muraux, de degré universitaire à la session régulière. Quelques-uns ont donné un relevé de tous leurs étudiants sans distinction. On se rendra compte de cet écart en comparant ce tableau avec les précédents.

¹ Comprend toutes les institutions affiliées.

² Comprend les étudiants en Arts de Victoria, Trinity et St. Michael et ceux du Collège de Pharmacie.

³ Comprend les étudiants en Droit et les étudiants en Arts, des collèges affiliés.

⁴ Comprend les étudiants inscrits aux Collèges affiliés d'Arts.

74A.—Universities and Colleges: University grade students of the regular session attending outside their Province of Residence, 1933-34
 74A.—Universités et collèges: Étudiants suivant les cours réguliers, mais inscrits dans une province autre que celle où ils sont domiciliés, 1933-34

Number of students—Nombre d'étudiants																	Total non-residents in each province — Total non-domiciliés dans la province où se trouve l'université	Number specified by provinces — Spécifiés par provinces	Un-specified by provinces — Non spécifiés par provinces
	From P.E.I. N.S. I.P.-E.	From N.B. N.-B.	From Que. Qué.	From Ont.	From Man.	From Sask.	From Alta.	From B.C. C.B.	From Yukon N.W.T. Yukon et T.N.-O.	From U.S.A. E.-U.A.	From U.K. R.-U.	From British West Indies Antilles anglaises	From Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve	Other Countries — Autres pays					
In Prince Edward Island.....	—	6	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	34	191	—		
In Nova Scotia.....	92	280	29	21	—	6	8	3	—	260	10	6	88	53	856	2,562	—		
In New Brunswick.....	24	155	101	10	—	1	—	2	—	30	12	2	12	3	352	1,082	—		
In Quebec.....	36	81	126	357	41	60	38	82	—	1,069	85	16	40	70	2,101	17,268	894		
In Ontario.....	17	84	59	982	113	209	101	135	—	612	75	6	7	116	2,516	15,990	619		
In Manitoba.....	—	1	1	35	—	195	22	17	—	8	6	—	—	6	291	2,617	6		
In Saskatchewan.....	—	1	2	8	24	—	12	7	—	3	8	1	—	8	74	1,636	—		
In Alberta.....	—	—	1	9	17	139	—	96	—	3	9	—	—	4	278	2,101	—		
In British Columbia.....	—	—	2	1	3	8	24	—	1	4	—	—	—	11	54	1,830	43		
Students enrolled in Canada, outside their province (or Country) of residence—au Canada ailleurs que dans la province où ils sont domiciliés.....	169	325	472	1,134	441	198	618	205	343	1	1,995	205	31	148	271	6,556	45,277	1,562	

75.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Teaching Staffs, 1933-34
75.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Personnel enseignant, 1933-34

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences				Professional Faculties Facultés professionnelles				Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates) Nombre du personnel enseignant (doubles emplois non compris)			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.
Prince of Wales College.....	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	12	6	—	—	12	7	2	—
St. Dunstan's University.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Total, Prince Edward Island.....	12	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	21	6	—	—	27	7	2	—
Acadia University.....	35	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	3	1
Dalhousie University.....	33	3	19	—	16	2	86	1	—	—	—	—	49	5	105	1
University of King's College.....	9	1	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	3	—
Maritime College of Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Mary's College (1933).....	9	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	17	—	3	—
College Ste-Anne.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent College.....	—	6	4	3	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	10
Holy Heart Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
N.S. College of Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—
N.S. Technical College.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
St. Francis Xavier University.....	19	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	1	—	—	—	23	3	5	4
Total, Nova Scotia.....	113	12	26	3	54	10	110	14	19	—	—	—	186	22	139	18
Collège du Sacré-Cœur.....	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	20	—	4	—
St. Joseph's University.....	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	18	—	2	—
Mt. Allison University.....	23	1	8	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	8	4
Univ. of New Brunswick.....	13	—	—	—	13	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	14	—
Total, New Brunswick.....	51	1	14	4	14	3	14	—	23	—	—	—	81	4	28	4
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sir George Williams College.....	6	—	17	—	4	—	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	8	41	3
Bishop's University.....	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
McGill University.....	93	8	43	10	150	30	276	12	—	—	—	—	175	34	287	21
Presbyterian College.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Dioceean Theol. College.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Theol. College.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Université de Montréal.....	112	18	—	—	531	9	—	—	231	99	—	—	632	108	—	—
Université Laval.....	320	25	—	—	77	—	115	1	216	20	—	—	613	51	115	1

75.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Teaching Staffs, 1933-34—Continued
75.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Personnel enseignant, 1933-34—fin

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences				Professional Faculties Facultés professionnelles				Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates) Nombre du personnel enseignant (doubles emplois non compris)			
	Full time Personnel régulier		Part Time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part Time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part Time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part Time Personnel libre	
	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.
University of Saskatchewan.....	49	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	10	19	11
Emmanuel College.....	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
St. Andrew's College.....	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Lutheran Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
St. Chad's College (1932).....	6	2	—	—	8	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Regina College.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	10	1	3
Campion College.....	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	10	1	5	—
Outlook College.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
St. Peter's College.....	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	2	4	—
Luther College, Regina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
Collège Mathieu.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Total, Saskatchewan.....	77	10	11	—	65	12	21	4	31	3	9	1	158	23	35	15
Canadian Junior.....	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	2	2	4
Concordia College.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	5	—	—	—
Collège des Jésuites.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Juniorat St-Jean.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
University of Alberta.....	43	2	2	—	43	4	87	8	—	—	—	—	86	6	89	8
St. Stephen's College.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Mount Royal College.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	—	2	1	5	4	8	4
Total, Alberta.....	59	6	5	2	48	5	93	10	25	1	2	4	127	12	100	16
Western School of Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Univ. of British Columbia.....	45	11	17	6	28	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	73	13	26	6
Victoria College.....	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—
Anglican College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Theol. College (1933).....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Total, British Columbia.....	50	15	18	6	33	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	83	17	27	6
Total, Canada.....	1,766	337	220	77	1,817	188	960	65	714	159	58	8	3,955	562	1,146	113

76.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Financial Statistics, 1933-34
76.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Statistiques Financières, 1933-34

	Assets—Actif					Receipts—Recettes				Expenditure—Dépenses		
	Value of Endowments and Investments	Value of Buildings, Equipment and Land	Value of Other Property	Total Assets	From Investments	From Governmental and Municipalities	From Fees* Contributions des étudiants	From Other Sources†	Total Income	Current—Courantes	Capital	Total
Prince of Wales	—	385,000	—	385,000	—	42,410	8,749	—	51,159	49,906	1,253	51,159
St. Dunstan's	40,000	315,000	25,000	380,000	900	—	6,000	29,000	35,900	34,250	1,000	35,250
Prince Edward Island	40,000	700,000	25,000	765,000	900	42,410	14,749	29,000	87,059	84,156	2,253	86,409
Acadia	1,133,430	1,632,867	29,149	2,815,446	47,671	—	84,115	116,080	247,866	252,595	—	252,595
Dalhousie	2,513,825	2,122,618	21,000	4,657,503	116,266	7,350	189,397	49,832	362,845	368,100	2,202	370,302
King's	181,855	594,338	35,732	721,925	10,880	—	5,671	29,722	46,273	44,536	943	45,779
Maritime Pharmacy	6,729	—	—	10,803	462	—	2,548	1,325	4,335	4,980	—	4,980
St. Mary's (1932)	—	175,000	—	175,000	—	—	11,300	18,000	29,300	30,780	2,700	33,480
St. Ann's	—	225,000	3,000	228,000	—	—	9,000	20,000	29,000	29,000	—	29,000
Pine Hill	296,505	337,718	8,556	642,779	11,042	17,147	5,193	21,917	32,959	40,558	—	40,558
N.S. Agricultural	—	300,000	—	300,000	—	20,190	25,449	85,373	131,358	158,647	7,946	166,593
N.S. Technical	—	500,000	—	500,000	23,849	—	—	—	10,607	17,147	—	17,147
St. Francis Xavier	444,531	553,593	142,700	1,140,824	—	—	1,200	23,500	23,700	23,500	1,000	24,500
Holy Heart	—	300,000	—	300,000	—	—	—	—	93,480	1,090,754	26,739	1,117,493
Nova Scotia²	4,576,875	6,495,208	524,777	11,596,860	210,170	44,657	333,869	343,754	232,480	1,090,754	26,739	1,117,493
Sacré-Cœur	—	150,000	—	150,000	—	—	—	23,000	23,000	23,000	—	23,000
St. Joseph's ³ (1933)	—	688,200	41,800	700,000	—	—	19,262	69,865	86,127	70,377	7,712	78,089
Mt. Allison	744,335	999,327	—	1,743,662	25,568	—	53,826	66,094	146,488	170,098	81,000	251,098
New Brunswick	65,526	1,235,963	6,064	1,325,553	3,273	35,000	38,812	22,868	99,853	101,142	3,605	104,747
New Brunswick	809,861	3,061,490	47,864	3,919,215	28,841	35,000	111,900	178,827	354,568	364,617	92,317	456,934
Sir George Williams	—	289,939	—	289,939	9,042	—	37,867	1,054	47,491	47,491	—	47,491
Bishop's	811,462	273,094	68,113	1,152,669	37,183	6,000	23,895	25,445	92,495	103,554	—	103,554
McGill and Macdonald College	19,176,585	13,225,468	88,954	32,491,007	723,497	117,575	626,171	454,276	1,921,519	2,221,201	51,262	2,272,463
Presbyterian	64,217	10,000	—	74,217	—	—	—	47,725	47,725	47,725	—	47,725
Diocesan	396,150	109,229	—	505,379	17,384	1,858	—	13,123	32,365	32,335	—	32,335
United	517,517	335,851	—	853,368	23,602	—	257	27,129	50,988	59,101	—	59,101
Montréal (Univ. faculties except theology)—1932	220,412	9,090,162	609,685	9,920,259	40,712	37,200	139,630	16,526	324,068	378,333	—	378,333
Ecole Polytechnique	—	756,051	—	756,051	—	150,000	42,134	4,493	196,627	158,526	5,901	158,526
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales	—	859,900	52,530	912,430	—	85,000	32,643	6,736	204,379	194,335	—	194,335
Oka	—	484,670	—	484,670	—	186,326	19,333	—	106,489	93,855	—	93,855
Institut péd. et Marguerite Bourgeoys	—	600,000	65,000	665,000	—	33,000	—	65,452	98,452	76,683	21,400	98,083
16 collèges classiques	—	13,540,192	—	13,540,192	—	140,000	—	1,099,504	1,239,504	1,239,504	—	1,239,504
Ecoles annexes	No report	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For notes see page 129.—Voir renvois à la page 129.

76.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Financial Statistics, 1933-34—Concluded
76.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Statistiques Financières, 1933-34—fin

	Assets—Actif				Receipts—Revenues				Expenditure—Dépenses			
	Value of Endowments and Investments	Value of Lands, Buildings, and Equipment	Value of Other Property	Total Assets	From Investments	From Governments and Municipalities	From Fees* Contributions des étudiants*	From Other Sources† — Autres sources†	Total Income — Total des revenus	Current — Courantes	Capital	Total
Laval (Univ. faculties, except theology).....	2,290,256	2,225,028	—	4,515,284	106,907	90,000	76,371	12,709	285,987	277,567	48,674	326,241
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	—	535,000	—	535,000	—	62,541	18,545	214	81,300	88,496	—	88,496
12 collèges classiques.....	—	9,283,192	—	9,283,192	—	120,000	—	798,431	918,431	918,431	1,529	918,431
Collège de Jésus-Marie.....	—	1,100,000	—	1,100,000	—	—	—	68,631	68,631	67,102	—	68,631
Autres institutions affiliées.....	No report — Pas de rapport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions non affiliées.....	No report — Pas de rapport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	23,476,599	52,727,776	884,282	77,088,657	958,327	1,009,500	1,016,346	2,642,278	5,626,451	5,998,278	128,826	6,127,104
Ottawa, Faculty of theology excepted.....	168,950	1,480,900	—	1,629,850	1,486	—	120,580	45,440	167,506	180,640	27,176	207,816
Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	25,622	200,000	30,000	255,622	1,500	—	4,500	26,000	32,000	30,012	5,754	35,766
University of Western Ontario.....	555,710	2,334,041	—	2,909,751	25,751	411,369	151,303	43,477	631,900	499,105	145,663	644,768
Assumption.....	—	593,550	—	593,550	—	—	22,414	57,157	79,571	79,226	—	79,226
Alma.....	9,692	251,735	—	261,427	469	—	17,642	40,583	58,694	60,842	—	60,842
Huron.....	179,583	150,000	7,000	336,583	8,765	—	1,775	15,214	25,754	23,086	1,918	23,086
Ursuline.....	—	400,000	—	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo and Ev. Lutheran (1933).....	35,334	129,106	—	164,440	1,640	275,900	8,014	23,598	33,252	32,677	—	32,677
Queen's.....	2,650,992	5,000,000	—	7,650,992	130,792	275,900	79,714	69,679	700,319	677,688	1,836	677,688
McMaster.....	1,950,588	1,490,604	—	3,441,192	102,122	—	20,700	20,700	378,850	343,832	—	343,832
Royal Military.....	—	Not evaluated — Pas d'évaluation	—	—	—	358,150	—	—	20,233	15,793	5,000	20,783
St. Alphonsus.....	—	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	35,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	10,000	50,000
St. Jerome's.....	—	850,000	—	850,000	800	—	7,000	22,400	30,200	26,500	2,200	28,700
St. Mary's.....	—	300,000	—	300,000	—	—	—	21,500	21,500	21,500	—	21,500
United Church Training School.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,442	18,602	18,041	18,041	—	18,041
St. Peter's (1933).....	128,016	1,012,087	18,000	1,158,103	3,545	—	160	23,327	36,984	34,056	2,462	36,518
Four Seminaries.....	No report — Pas de rapport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto University (1933).....	With lands 19,265,896	152,781	—	19,265,896	688,489	1,517,000	698,489	262,012	2,630,282	2,668,251	346,477	3,014,728
Victoria University.....	3,006,126	2,433,914	142,493	5,582,533	154,739	—	85,745	32,199	272,683	290,013	—	290,013
Trinity.....	1,543,996	1,123,010	44,003	2,711,009	52,666	—	36,088	97,633	186,387	193,199	—	193,199
St. Michael's and Wycliffe.....	No report — Pas de rapport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox.....	355,701	921,021	—	1,276,722	14,053	—	—	15,610	29,663	26,750	—	26,750
Pharmacy.....	195,000	92,105	20,596	307,701	9,018	—	33,319	21,824	64,161	60,724	—	60,724
Ont. Agricultural.....	Not evaluated — Pas d'évaluation	—	—	—	—	529,557	36,202	182,030	747,789	747,789	—	747,789
Ont. Veterinary.....	—	275,000	10,000	285,000	—	35,881	12,650	1,469	50,000	50,000	—	50,000
Ontario.....	10,805,310	38,652,969	272,092	49,730,371	660,127	3,127,857	1,649,694	1,080,167	6,517,845	6,357,968	548,486	6,906,454

Brandon College (1932).....	110,321	255,708	—	366,029	1,844	—	15,949	27,969	45,762	60,650	—	60,650
Manitoba University.....	Assets.....	Uncertain	—	—	25,000	275,000	—	24,427	614,588	593,371	19,932	613,303
Man. Law School.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,748	4,000	11,748	12,215	—	12,215
Man. College.....	—	—	—	—	4,154	—	3,322	9,894	14,370	18,629	—	18,629
Wesley.....	291,333	745,569	73,465	1,110,367	17,741	—	52,981	33,798	104,520	104,801	—	104,801
St. John's.....	Assets.....	Unrecd.....	—	—	1,681	—	28,273	27,817	37,771	57,041	—	57,041
St. Boniface.....	—	525,000	—	525,000	—	—	7,000	25,000	32,000	36,000	—	36,000
Manitoba.....	401,654	1,526,277	73,465	2,001,396	59,420	275,000	402,434	152,965	880,759	882,707	19,932	902,639
Saskatchewan University.....	31,730	4,192,886	195,469	4,419,785	2,116	398,600	134,126	130,699	665,541	674,214	—	674,214
Emmanuel.....	25,000	189,840	700	195,040	1,000	—	—	50,000	51,000	51,000	—	51,000
St. Andrew's.....	4,800	67,457	—	67,457	881	—	39	27,970	28,170	25,960	4,000	29,960
St. Charles (1932).....	16,122	30,000	—	46,122	—	—	—	10,303	10,342	7,232	2,983	10,215
Regina.....	1,000	822,615	—	822,615	45	—	—	6,530	8,211	8,354	—	8,354
Concordia.....	—	150,000	25,000	175,000	—	—	24,778	36,668	61,491	87,821	—	87,821
Outlook.....	1,227	72,083	—	72,083	150	1,367	—	3,012	6,878	7,131	—	7,131
St. Peter's.....	—	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	9,927	10,420	10,420	—	10,420
Luther College.....	—	133,970	6,458	140,428	—	—	7,078	22,760	29,828	27,134	—	27,134
College Mathieu.....	—	275,000	—	275,000	—	—	—	27,161	27,161	26,482	—	26,482
Saskatchewan.....	79,879	6,132,231	227,627	6,439,737	4,392	399,967	174,663	340,020	919,042	945,748	6,983	952,731
Canadian Junior.....	—	191,319	—	191,319	4,574	—	34,605	14,032	53,211	56,004	—	61,118
Concordia College.....	—	195,000	—	195,000	—	—	18,192	6,234	24,426	23,447	—	24,447
Collège des Jésuites.....	—	250,000	5,000	255,000	—	—	—	20,434	20,434	23,776	—	23,776
Junior St. Jean.....	4,000	225,000	—	229,000	—	—	—	14,834	14,834	14,658	—	14,658
University of Alberta.....	500,000	4,589,205	19,975	5,109,180	25,000	396,730	201,697	38,701	662,188	635,369	6,730	662,188
St. Stephen's.....	77,400	209,199	23,563	310,162	3,789	—	31,357	31,640	35,756	35,490	—	35,490
Mt. Royal.....	—	111,408	—	111,408	—	—	29,802	21,056	50,838	50,291	499	50,790
Alberta.....	551,400	5,771,191	48,538	6,401,129	33,333	396,730	284,653	146,971	861,687	865,094	12,283	877,377
Western Pharmacy.....	—	20,000	3,000	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University of B.C.....	48,500	3,833,774	271,000	4,173,274	4,435	250,000	231,062	41,637	597,134	503,139	19,749	532,888
Victoria.....	—	50,000	—	50,000	—	11,256	20,282	224	31,762	31,762	—	31,762
Anglican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union (1933).....	17,000	130,000	—	147,000	387	—	—	23,334	23,721	26,621	—	26,621
British Columbia.....	65,500	4,053,774	274,000	4,393,274	4,822	261,256	251,344	65,195	582,617	561,522	19,749	581,271
Total, Canada.....	40,827,078	119,129,916	2,377,645	163,335,639	1,951,332	5,592,407	4,239,632	4,979,117	16,762,508	17,150,844	857,468	18,008,412

* Other than board and lodging. In a few cases this entry is not distinguishable from other sources, e.g. the classical colleges.

* Autre que pension et logement. Dans certains cas cette entrée n'est pas distincte d'autres sources, e.g. les collèges classiques.
 † Including board and lodging. For some of the colleges, e.g. Pine Hill, Huron, etc., there appears under this heading receipts for board and lodging of students who are not included in their enrolment but who are attending another institution.

† Y compris pension et logement. Quelques collèges, ceux de Pine Hill, Huron, etc., font figurer ces dépenses sous l'en-tête recettes pour pension et logement des étudiants non compris dans leur inscription mais qui sont dans une autre institution.

‡ Property in the United States.—¹ Propriété aux États-Unis.

‡ Exclusive of figures for Mt. St. Vincent College.—² Ne comprend pas les chiffres se rapportant à Mount St. Vincent College.

‡ Records not obtainable for 1933-34 due to fire.—³ Détails non procurables, vu l'incendie de 1933-34.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—(Tables 77-82)

Private elementary and secondary schools.—There are numerous schools in each province doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially-controlled schools but which are not publicly financed or administered, hence are not included in Section II of the Statistical Tables in this Survey. The provincial Departments of Education do not, as a rule, obtain statistical records from these schools, and in these cases the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics circularizes them to complete the record of school enrolment and teachers in the Dominion. Excepting Quebec, the private schools have from about two to four percent of elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about ten percent, but most of them are subsidized by the Province and provincial reports include a record of them similar to, and in some cases (as of age and grade) inseparable from, the records of publicly-controlled schools. Thus their statistics are of necessity included in Section II of this Survey (Tables 4-9, etc.), rather than in Tables 77-80. Table 80, however, shows their annual enrolment since 1921, the year in which the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the collection of reports from private schools in other provinces. A directory of the schools was published in the Annual Survey of Education for 1931.

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in many fields of education other than elementary and secondary, the most numerous group working in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment from this group also has been collected by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921, a summary of which is presented in Tables 81 and 82.

ÉCOLES PRIVÉES (Tableaux 77-82)

Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires.—Il y a dans chaque province de nombreuses écoles faisant un travail semblable à celui des écoles ordinaires sous le système provincial mais qui ne sont pas financées ni administrées par l'autorité publique et pour cette raison ne sont pas incluses dans la section II du tableau statistique du présent relevé. En général les départements provinciaux de l'Instruction Publique ne reçoivent pas de rapports statistiques de ces écoles et dans ces cas la branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau de la Statistique collige par des questionnaires postaux les informations sur les inscriptions et le personnel enseignant dans tout le Dominion. Excepté dans la province de Québec les écoles privées comptent de 2 à 4 p.c. des élèves dans les écoles élémentaires et secondaires des provinces. Dans le Québec la proportion est d'environ 10 p.c., mais la plupart de ces écoles sont subventionnées par la province et les rapports provinciaux en donnent des rapports semblables, et même dans d'autres cas inséparables pour ce qui est de l'âge et du degré, aux rapports des écoles contrôlées par la province. Pour cette raison ces statistiques sont incluses dans la section II du présent relevé (Tableaux 4-9, etc.) plutôt que dans les tableaux 77-80. Toutefois le tableau 80 montre leurs inscriptions annuelles depuis 1921, l'année où la branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique a commencé le relevé des rapports des écoles privées dans les autres provinces. Un répertoire des écoles a paru dans l'Aperçu Annuel sur l'Instruction de 1931.

Collège commerciaux.—Il y a des écoles privées dans presque tous les domaines de l'instruction autres qu'élémentaire et secondaire, le groupe le plus nombreux étant celui de l'enseignement commercial. La branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique fait un relevé des institutions de ce groupe depuis 1921 et les tableaux 81 et 82 en donnent un résumé.

77.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada:¹ General Summary by Provinces, 1934
 77.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada:¹ Résumé général par provinces, 1934

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number on teaching staff — Personnel enseignant	No. of Pupils in Residence			Number of Pupils enrolled				Total
			Internes			Nombre d'élèves inscrits				
			Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	In Elementary grades Degrés élémentaires	In Secondary grades Degrés secondaires	Special work only Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades Non classifiés	
P.E.I.—I.P.E.....	6	20	37	53	90	490	39	10	—	539
N.S.—N.E.....	17	146	311	536	847	1,959	677	46	9	2,691
N.B.—N.B.....	22	143	606	781	1,387	1,969	464	470	315	3,218
Ont.....	96	802	1,566	1,813	3,379	4,260	6,262	727	314	11,563
Man.....	36	202	534	553	1,087	4,202	758	110	—	5,070
Sask.....	40	96	—	—	—	1,293	526	—	—	1,819
Alta.....	41	196	920	580	1,500	1,516	1,016	584	—	3,116
B.C.—C.B.....	56	329	391	607	998	3,196	1,066	106	21	4,389
Total.....	314	1,934	4,365	4,923	9,288	18,885	10,808	2,053	659	32,405

¹ Except Quebec, for which province data for private schools (called independent primary schools) are given together with data for publicly controlled schools in section II of this report. The number of such schools in Quebec is 593, teachers 3,023, enrolment 52,548.

¹ Sauf la province de Québec, où les données se rapportent aux écoles privées (désignées écoles primaires indépendantes) sont comprises avec celles qui se rapportent aux écoles relevant de l'administration et qui figurent à la section II du présent rapport. Il y a 593 institutions de ce genre dans le Québec, le personnel enseignant s'y élève à 3,023 et le nombre d'inscription à 52,548.

78.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada; Classification of teachers,¹ in 1934
 78.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada; Classification du personnel enseignant,¹ en 1934

	Elementary Elémentaires		Secondary Secondaires		Technical Techniques		Unspecified Non spécifiés		Total		
	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	Total
Classification—											
Religious—Religieux.....	26	347	75	244	10	68	21	89	132	748	880
Lay—Laiques.....	66	158	150	184	30	113	23	38	269	493	762
Total.....	92	505	225	428	40	181	44	127	401	1,241	1,642
Qualifications—											
University graduates—Universitaires.....	32	29	172	224	11	20	10	3	225	276	501
First class or higher—Première classe, ou plus élevée.....	24	151	27	134	3	4	—	3	54	292	346
Second class—2ème classe.....	11	160	1	24	—	1	—	1	12	186	198
3rd class or lower—3ème classe ou plus basse.....	—	69	8	4	—	—	—	—	8	73	81
Special—Spéciale.....	2	13	9	11	23	139	1	1	35	164	199
Unspecified—Non spécifiée.....	23	83	8	31	3	17	33	119	67	250	317
Total.....	92	505	225	428	40	181	44	127	401	1,241	1,642
Experience—Carrière enseignante—											
Under 2 years—Au-dessous de 2 ans.....	6	27	18	19	3	14	—	—	27	60	87
2-5 years—ans.....	26	123	45	46	11	37	1	1	83	267	290
6-10 ".....	21	104	47	79	6	28	—	1	74	212	286
11-15 ".....	10	71	27	51	2	19	—	3	39	144	183
16-20 ".....	4	37	13	39	3	11	1	1	21	89	109
21 and over—et plus.....	12	88	51	110	10	28	—	3	73	229	302
Unspecified—Non spécifiée.....	13	55	24	84	5	44	42	118	84	301	385
Total.....	92	505	225	428	40	181	44	127	401	1,241	1,642

¹ Exclusive of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Data for Quebec are given in Section II.

¹ Sans le Québec, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta. Les données se rapportant à la province de Québec figurent à la section II.

9.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Age and sex distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included), 1934

79.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, selon l'âge, et le sexe dans 8 provinces (Québec excepté), 1934

Province	Sex — Sexe	Age																		20 or over — ou plus	Total
		5 or under — ou moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	19	19				
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.	B.—G.	13	9	8	9	5	5	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59		
	G.—F.	19	21	18	35	15	27	17	17	19	20	9	11	4	—	—	—	—	234		
N.S.—N.-E.	B.—G.	19	50	77	64	77	65	79	80	78	61	82	61	39	12	6	7	—	857		
	G.—F.	10	55	88	80	103	89	103	94	129	112	113	140	104	70	41	89	—	1,420		
N.B.—N.-B.	B.—G.	7	34	77	61	75	70	58	48	36	75	29	33	44	40	18	34	—	739		
	G.—F.	—	34	47	64	78	80	59	77	91	121	113	101	117	86	26	19	—	1,111		
Ont.	B.—G.	17	70	97	114	171	194	209	286	368	495	545	480	431	265	140	129	—	4,011		
	G.—F.	54	165	257	277	275	301	299	360	479	631	751	839	698	373	124	399	—	6,282		
Man.	B.—G.	57	188	208	197	238	238	228	213	205	159	110	78	50	42	31	11	—	2,253		
	G.—F.	50	196	192	218	256	268	221	227	224	179	169	110	57	48	25	24	—	2,464		
Sask.	B.—G.	18	63	73	70	73	82	58	52	51	28	24	9	6	1	—	—	—	623		
	G.—F.	24	60	69	85	97	86	63	74	109	117	113	126	76	46	21	15	—	1,181		
Alta.	B.—G.	21	47	76	68	82	86	75	86	92	106	148	160	147	116	70	120	—	1,500		
	G.—F.	17	47	82	67	77	81	78	89	94	128	170	187	174	126	91	108	—	1,616		
B.C.—C.-B.	B.—G.	53	99	103	135	135	135	151	182	160	107	106	73	53	44	19	17	—	1,566		
	G.—F.	74	167	184	191	171	216	220	231	239	234	222	194	140	65	37	11	—	2,596		
Total.....	B.—G.	205	560	719	718	856	875	860	951	992	1,033	1,038	894	770	525	285	327	—	11,608		
	G.—F.	248	745	937	1,017	1,072	1,148	1,060	1,163	1,334	1,542	1,660	1,708	1,370	876	365	665	—	16,906		
Total..		453	1,305	1,656	1,735	1,928	2,023	1,920	2,120	2,376	2,575	2,698	2,602	2,140	1,411	650	992	—	28,514		

Unclassified by age—Non Classifiés selon l'âge..... Boys—Garçons 1,152

Unclassified by age and sex—Non classifiés selon l'âge et le sexe..... Girls—Filles 2,624

Grand total..... 32,405

80.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Enrolment, 1921-1934

80.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada: Inscription, 1921-1934

Year — Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Canada
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1922.....	586	2,758	3,013	53,667	10,184	3,390	1,751	2,489	3,145	80,983
1923.....	752	2,675	3,074	51,875	10,022	3,708	1,826	2,242	3,217	79,391
1924.....	531	2,934	3,449	53,953	10,229	3,967	1,892	2,061	3,959	82,975
1925.....	525	2,846	3,494	54,959	10,149	4,086	1,939	2,104	4,017	84,146
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1927.....	635	2,529	3,593	55,333	10,536	4,872	2,522	3,088	4,740	87,848
1928.....	596	2,443	3,618	55,970	10,797	5,102	2,671	3,345	5,141	89,683
1929.....	645	2,833	3,890	56,846	11,632	5,562	2,734	3,615	5,340	92,666
1930.....	605	2,746	4,082	57,320	12,232	5,784	2,787	3,557	5,301	94,830
1931.....	570	2,833	3,890	56,846	11,632	5,562	2,734	3,615	5,340	92,666
1932.....	602	2,727	3,826	60,195	11,706	5,455	2,141	3,120	4,494	94,266
1933.....	511	2,655	3,544	56,587	11,242	5,490	1,541	2,453	3,906	87,929
1934.....	539	2,691	3,218	52,548	11,563	5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,853

81.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment 1921-1934

81.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada: Inscription 1921-1934

Year — Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Canada
1921.....	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1922.....	75	893	707	3,219	11,379	2,009	1,156	2,314	1,561	23,313
1923.....	71	716	709	3,370	10,946	2,159	1,176	2,082	1,702	22,931
1924.....	67	729	716	3,285	10,560	2,557	1,227	2,213	1,987	23,341
1925.....	62	688	577	2,860	9,673	2,914	1,314	2,209	2,040	22,537
1926.....	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1927.....	116	785	733	2,766	11,176	3,619	1,555	2,250	2,281	25,279
1928.....	118	785	776	2,816	11,877	3,884	1,691	2,470	2,253	26,675
1929.....	120	705	766	2,996	12,661	3,908	1,778	2,692	2,319	27,940
1930.....	149	827	810	3,069	12,297	3,451	1,767	2,304	2,494	27,168
1931.....	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1932.....	143	595	519	3,919	6,407	2,257	964	1,421	1,612	17,837
1933.....	123	425	496	2,846	4,946	2,239	810	—	1,517	—
1934.....	127	498	506	2,085	4,601	2,716	780	—	1,469	—

82.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Students Enrolled, Students Graduating, and Teachers, 1934
83.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada: Inscriptions, diplômés, personnel enseignant, 1934

Number of schools — Non- bre- d'in- stitu- tions	Students enrolled—Inscriptions												Teachers — Personnel enseignant				
	In all courses Tous cours		In full-time day courses Cours du jour à temps entier		In part-time day courses Cours du jour à temps partiel		In evening courses Cours du soir										
							Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total					
	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total		
Prince Edward Island.....	3	48	115	163	32	95	127	—	—	16	20	36	3	3	6		
Halifax.....	4	121	226	347	75	166	241	9	13	37	47	84	6	11	17		
Other—Autres, Nova Scotia.....	4	45	106	151	28	85	113	1	4	5	16	17	32	4	9		
Total, Nova Scotia.....	8	166	332	498	103	251	354	10	17	57	64	117	10	16	26		
Saint John.....	2	56	120	176	32	86	118	2	4	6	22	30	2	3	5		
Other—Autres, New Brunswick.....	5	121	209	330	66	153	219	10	5	15	45	51	96	2	9		
Total, New Brunswick.....	7	177	329	506	98	239	337	12	9	21	67	81	148	4	14		
Toronto.....	16	538	1,322	1,860	279	816	1,095	22	88	110	237	418	16	32	48		
Hamilton.....	3	120	166	286	74	110	184	8	17	25	38	53	7	12	19		
Ottawa.....	5	189	394	583	131	287	418	3	16	19	55	91	4	10	15		
London.....	4	124	203	327	77	105	182	19	49	68	128	147	7	12	19		
Other—Autres, Ontario.....	44	587	958	1,545	394	673	1,067	46	90	136	147	165	43	86	129		
Total, Ontario.....	72	1,558	3,043	4,601	955	1,991	2,946	98	260	358	505	792	77	152	229		
Winnipeg.....	5	1,019	1,574	2,593	483	787	1,270	133	332	465	403	455	18	34	52		
Other—Autres, Manitoba.....	3	33	90	123	21	70	91	—	5	5	12	15	2	5	7		
Total, Manitoba.....	8	1,052	1,664	2,716	504	857	1,361	133	337	470	415	470	20	39	59		
Regina.....	4	106	300	406	35	189	224	18	12	30	53	99	2	4	6		
Saskatoon.....	3	26	123	149	14	106	120	3	—	3	9	17	2	3	5		
Other—Autres, Saskatchewan.....	8	73	152	225	30	98	128	11	13	24	32	41	7	8	13		
Total, Saskatchewan.....	15	205	575	780	79	393	472	32	25	57	94	157	9	15	24		
Total, Alberta (1932).....	5	579	842	1,421	395	535	930	With full time—Avec temps entier							20	30	50
Vancouver.....	8	231	769	1,000	154	591	745	29	78	107	48	100	5	15	20		
Victoria.....	4	93	183	276	31	78	109	21	51	72	41	95	5	4	9		
Other—Autres, British Columbia.....	9	86	127	193	25	81	106	16	24	40	25	42	7	5	14		
Total, British Columbia.....	21	390	1,079	1,469	210	750	960	66	153	219	114	176	15	28	43		

¹ Except Quebec. "Educational Statistics", of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics 1933-34, records 48 independent schools with special courses many of whose pupils are in commercial courses. The total number of pupils is 5,017, of whom 1,174 are in full, and 911 in partial commercial courses.

¹ Excepté Québec. Les "Statistiques de l'Enseignement" du Bureau des Statistiques de Québec, 1933-34, donnent 48 écoles indépendantes avec cours spéciaux et dont la plupart des élèves suivent des cours commerciaux. Le nombre d'élèves est de 5,017, dont 1,174 à temps entier et 911 à temps partiel.

INDIAN EDUCATION—(Tables 83-85)

From the time of the formation of the Dominion, the Government of Canada has been charged with the education of the native Indian children, and has maintained a system of schools for them quite distinct from the provincially-controlled schools. They are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and the data that appear on them in the following pages are taken from the annual reports of that Department.

The enrolment of Indian children is now about equally divided between residential and non-residential schools. In the operation of the schools, especially the boarding schools, the different churches have much to do in co-operation with the Department, though the latter bears practically all of the actual cash outlay required. The programmes of studies followed are in a general way those of the Departments of Education of the provinces in which the schools are situated, but in the residential schools special attention is given to farming, gardening, care of stock, manual training and domestic instruction. Provincial school inspectors visit the Indian schools in seven provinces, and in the other two the Department employs an inspector.

Attendance has improved steadily in recent years, and a greatly increased proportion of the children is reaching the higher school grades. Since 1919 attendance of all physically-fit children between the ages of 7 and 15 has been compulsory, and in 1931 the upper age limit was raised to 16. There are about 200 Indian students, not shown in the tables, attending other schools or colleges, most of them being assisted financially by the Department of Indian Affairs.

ÉDUCATION DES INDIENS—(Tableaux 83-85)

Depuis la formation du Dominion le gouvernement du Canada est responsable de l'instruction des enfants des indigènes et il maintient un système d'écoles pour eux tout-à-fait distinct des écoles sous le contrôle provincial. Elles sont administrées par le département des Affaires Indiennes d'Ottawa, et les données apparaissant dans les pages qui suivent ont été puisées dans les rapports annuels de ce département.

Les inscriptions d'enfants indiens se divisent maintenant presque également entre externats et internats. Dans l'opération des écoles, spécialement les internats, les différentes églises collaborent avec le département, quoique celui-ci défraie pratiquement tous les déboursés. Les programmes d'études sont en général ceux du département de l'Instruction de la province où sont situées les écoles, mais dans les pensionnats on consacre une attention toute spéciale à l'agriculture, au jardinage, à l'élevage, aux travaux manuels et à l'instruction ménagère. Les inspecteurs des écoles provinciales visitent les écoles indiennes dans sept provinces et dans les deux autres c'est le département qui fournit les inspecteurs.

La fréquentation a augmenté continuellement en ces dernières années et la proportion d'enfants atteignant les degrés secondaires a grandement augmenté. Depuis 1919 la fréquentation de tous les enfants entre les âges de sept à quinze ans était obligatoire et en 1931 la limite d'âge a été élevée à seize ans. Il y a environ deux cents élèves indiens ne paraissant pas dans les tableaux parce qu'ils fréquentent d'autres écoles ou collèges, la plupart de ceux-ci recevant l'aide financière du département des Affaires Indiennes.

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83.—Indian Schools: Enrolment and attendance in all schools, 1911 to 1934

83.—Ecoles pour Indiens: Inscriptions et fréquentations dans toutes écoles, 1911-1934

Year — Année	Schools—Ecoles				Enrolment—Inscriptions				
	Total Number of Schools — Nombre total d'écoles	All-Indian Schools — Toutes écoles indiennes		Com- bined public and Indian — Publiques et indiennes combinées	Number Enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation quoti- dienne	Percent- age of Attend- ance — Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation
		Non-resi- dential — Externats	Resi- dential — Internats		Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total		
1911.....	324	251	73	—	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763	60.44
1912.....	325	251	74	—	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838	60.49
1913.....	326	249	77	—	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929	62.18
1914.....	333	256	77	—	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218	61.62
1915.....	335	257	78	—	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711	69.87
1916.....	345	269	76	—	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,080	63.13
1917.....	341	265	76	—	6,167	6,011	12,178	8,285	68.03
1918.....	339	264	75	—	6,211	6,202	12,413	7,878	63.46
1919.....	332	248	74	—	5,966	5,986	11,952	7,601	63.59
1920.....	321	247	74	—	6,020	6,176	12,196	7,649	62.71
1921.....	326	253	73	—	6,219	6,339	12,558	8,074	64.29
1922.....	331	250	71	—	6,605	6,416	13,021	8,668	66.56
1923.....	340	255	72	13	6,931	6,792	13,723	9,106	66.35
1924.....	324	242	73	9	6,896	6,976	13,872	9,188	66.23
1925.....	333	247	73	13	7,031	7,191	14,222	9,879	69.46
1926.....	344	254	74	16	7,318	7,464	14,782	10,593	71.69
1927.....	343	250	77	16	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71.66
1928.....	340	251	77	12	7,327	7,691	15,018	10,866	72.35
1929.....	341	254	78	9	7,472	7,875	15,347	11,258	73.35
1930.....	350	264	78	8	7,677	8,066	15,743	11,579	73.55
1931.....	352	264	80	8	7,996	8,419	16,415	12,231	74.51
1932.....	350	261	80	9	8,388	8,775	17,163	13,107	76.36
1933.....	349	260	80	9	8,515	8,910	17,425	13,487	77.40
1934.....	345	256	79	10	8,519	8,929	17,448	13,352	76.52

By Provinces, 1934—Par provinces, 1934

P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	1	1	—	—	10	17	27	16	59.25
N.S.—N.-E.....	11	10	1	—	217	221	438	335	76.48
N.B.....	11	11	—	—	168	160	328	260	79.26
Que.—Qué.....	30	29	1	—	791	816	1,607	1,192	74.17
Ont.....	97	79	13	5	2,241	2,283	4,524	3,330	73.61
Man.....	56	44	9	3	1,213	1,207	2,420	1,666	68.84
Sask.....	39	24	14	1	1,063	1,155	2,218	1,837	82.82
Alta.....	21	2	19	—	847	982	1,829	1,656	90.54
B.C.—C.B.....	65	48	16	1	1,804	1,864	3,668	2,754	75.08
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.....	6	2	4	—	88	135	223	198	88.78
Yukon.....	8	6	2	—	77	89	166	108	65.06
Total.....	345	256	79	10	8,519	8,929	17,448	13,352	76.52

INDIAN EDUCATION

84.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of Pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1934
 84.—Ecoles pour Indiens au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré 1911 à 1934

Year Année	Standard—Echelon						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	Equivalent Grade—Degré équivalent						
	I	II	III	IV-V	VI-VII	VIII-X	
1911.....	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	11,190
1912.....	6,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	11,303
1913.....	5,452	2,108	1,728	1,122	521	213	11,144
1914.....	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	11,714
1915.....	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230	600	234	12,468
1916.....	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	12,799
1917.....	5,846	2,351	1,828	1,198	709	246	12,178
1918.....	5,853	2,400	2,059	1,198	618	285	12,413
1919.....	4,416	2,329	2,048	1,281	639	239	11,952
1920.....	5,869	2,162	2,018	1,258	618	271	12,196
1921.....	5,974	2,258	2,068	1,329	645	284	12,558
1922.....	5,917	2,489	2,081	1,488	726	320	13,021
1923.....	6,252	2,574	2,126	1,584	803	384	13,723
1924.....	6,216	2,666	2,280	1,523	817	370	13,872
1925.....	6,251	2,707	2,750	1,692	836	486	14,222
1926.....	6,542	2,824	2,321	1,627	912	556	14,782
1927.....	6,329	2,642	2,378	1,697	996	668	14,710
1928.....	6,498	2,537	2,311	1,715	1,108	849	15,018
1929.....	6,571	2,619	2,072	1,857	1,137	1,091	15,347
1930.....	6,730	2,659	2,157	1,835	1,150	1,212	15,743
1931.....	6,940	2,694	2,209	1,767	1,298	1,507	16,415
1932.....	7,292	2,655	2,196	1,948	1,296	1,776	17,163
1933.....	6,840	2,805	2,408	2,023	1,406	1,943	17,425
1934.....	6,693	2,816	2,417	2,052	1,519	1,951	17,448

85.—Dominion Expenditure on Indian Education, 1911-34
 85.—Dépenses fédérales sur l'instruction des Indiens, 1911-34

	Non- residential Schools — Externats	Residential schools — Internats	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils — Enseigne- ment et secours aux anciens élèves	Stationery — Papeterie	Depart- mental Salaries, etc. — Salaires du départe- ment, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	146,536	372,862	11,798	*	7,949	539,145
1912.....	143,362	583,207	9,158	*	10,663	745,390
1913.....	130,855	558,594	8,784	*	14,655	712,888
1914.....	171,730	717,460	15,809	*	17,487	922,486
1915.....	133,399	811,721	15,717	*	23,194	984,031
1916.....	188,146	679,040	17,929	*	26,263	911,378
1917.....	164,288	530,932	12,628	*	25,920	733,768
1918.....	148,767	542,596	9,825	*	32,924	734,112
1919.....	144,634	553,206	8,947	*	28,718	735,505
1920.....	163,342	847,857	11,208	*	35,256	1,057,663
1921.....	168,994	871,238	12,964	*	59,214	1,112,410
1922.....	160,167	1,147,875	12,656	*	42,722	1,363,420
1923.....	183,065	1,193,220	12,042	*	49,315	1,437,642
1924.....	281,197	1,583,311	20,780	*	58,198	1,943,486
1925.....	232,073	1,554,830	19,196	*	48,510	1,854,609
1926.....	309,804	1,537,052	23,773	29,802	18,010	1,918,441
1927.....	294,752	1,582,735	26,985	29,964	16,891	1,951,327
1928.....	358,663	1,599,049	25,831	36,380	13,872	2,033,795
1929.....	409,706	1,713,265	41,166	35,840	15,435	2,215,412
1930.....	368,476	1,877,216	38,642	34,645	11,459	2,330,438
1931.....	425,261	2,231,204	34,701	48,102	15,127	2,754,395
1932.....	369,649	1,545,513	37,655	38,098	14,042	2,004,957
1933.....	306,655	1,320,399	35,021	39,315	10,833	1,712,223
1934—P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	811	—	284	38	—	1,133
N.S.—N.E.....	8,270	32,763	772	826	—	42,631
N.B.—N.B.....	13,942	—	183	839	762	15,726
Que.—Qué.....	48,568	3,413	5,496	2,658	—	60,135
Ont.....	90,122	222,936	19,549	9,986	894	343,487
Man.....	47,530	139,953	2,091	3,974	221	193,769
Sask.....	26,378	241,040	1,497	4,532	17	273,464
Alta.....	1,909	262,461	1,435	4,219	601	270,625
B.C.—C.B.....	50,657	308,352	1,309	8,448	2,527	371,293
N.W.T.—T.N.—O.....	1,130	30,979	—	899	—	33,008
Yukon.....	2,566	12,121	—	171	—	14,858
Total, 1934.....	291,883	1,254,019	32,616	36,590	5,022	1,620,130

*Included with "Departmental Salaries, etc."

*Compris avec salaires du département, etc.

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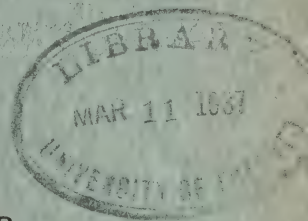
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL SURVEY *of* EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1935

(WITH DIRECTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1936)



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Minister of Trade and Commerce



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUD, I.S.O.
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PREFACE

The effect of a smaller child population is becoming increasingly apparent in the schools. Enrolment dropped last year in all but two provinces, and nothing but a longer attendance on the part of older pupils prevented this happening sooner. The number of university students has not changed appreciably for three or four years. Neither school nor university revenues showed any improvement in 1935, but the losses were small compared with the preceding two or three years. Changes in educational policy continue to be directed chiefly toward the adoption of larger units for school administration and support, and the 6-3-3 division of grades involving the junior high or intermediate school, although more interest is being shown in the possibilities of vocational guidance, the chief subject of discussion in Chapter I of this Survey.

Last year Part I included a basic review of the way in which the publicly-controlled schools are financed and administered. This year another review is included to show how they are equipped with libraries, and what the results of different school library policies have been. Some re-arrangement of material has also been made in the textual part of the present volume. The definitions of terms and school attendance regulations have been moved to the end of Part I, while the directory of associations, bibliography, and index of periodicals have been taken out of Part I and placed at the end of the book, following the statistical tables as Part III.

There are few changes in Part II this year but substantial alterations and additions are planned for the next edition, as a result of a Conference with representatives of the provincial Departments of Education held at Regina, October 1936, in connection with the biennial convention of the Canadian Education Association. At the Association's request, it is also hoped to publish more specialized studies as well as the Annual Survey.

Mr. M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., who has been associated with the Bureau's work in education statistics from its beginning in 1919, but whose time in recent years has been more and more occupied with other fields of the Bureau's activities, has terminated his connection with the Education Branch during the past year, to become chief analyst of the census and social statistics. As with the immediately preceding editions, the Survey this year has again been prepared under the direction of J. E. Robbins, Ph.D.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
November, 1936.

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CHAPTER I.—DOMINION-WIDE CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

In the last two Surveys this chapter has undertaken briefly to place the financing of schools in perspective as one of the economic activities of the country. The life of the educator is a busy one, and there is some danger that the fast-moving and intricate current of events which make up his daily and yearly routine may keep his attention off the slower but no less certain movements of the entire sphere in which he works. So the chief concern of the present Chapter will be to present another phase of school work in its broader context. This time it will be something of the social rather than economic side of the picture that is outlined,—something of the young people themselves in relation to the world into which they pass on leaving school.

For a study of this kind there is no source of information to be compared with the decennial census of the country, and it will of necessity, though the latest is now five years old, be drawn upon freely, with supplementary data used where possible to bring the story closer to date.

LENGTH OF DEPENDENCY INDICATED BY EARNINGS

The census of 1931 showed that there were 296,519 young people under the age of 20 working for a stated wage or salary, and that their aggregate earnings of the year preceding June 1 had been \$101,174,000. A further 162,821 were working, but not for a settled wage, as is often the case of young people helping with the parental farm or business. On the assumption that their earnings were equivalent to the earnings of those who were working for a fixed wage, the total earnings of the year for everyone under the age of 20 must have been \$152,727,000.

Since the number of young people at each single year of age—16, 17, 18 or 19—is about the same, the sum of \$152,727,000 may be considered approximately equal to the accumulated earnings of those who were 19 at any date a few years later than 1931, if the rate of earnings remained the same as in the year recorded by the census. In other words, under conditions of 1930-31 the accumulated earnings of 206,000 young people at age 19 would be \$152,727,000; the average boy or girl at this age has earned \$742.

When referring to age 19 we mean all those who are in their twentieth year, their average age being 19 years and 6 months. In order to know the total earnings when the age of 20 is reached, it is necessary to add an appropriate sum for the last six months. As the average annual earnings per person at ages 18 and 19 was \$240, and at ages 20-24 was \$399, the earnings of the six months in question would be about \$150, and the average total at the end of the 'teens would accordingly be \$892.

How many years of self-support will \$892 provide? It allows \$37 per month for two years. If young people are independent on \$37 monthly, then their dependency as a group ends with their eighteenth year. Any young person who has tried to get along in recent years on less than \$40 a month away from home will doubtless feel that it is a precarious independence, but the majority are still at home, and their \$37 monthly is probably sufficient to keep them from being a drain on the family purse.

Now contrast this with the record of 1921, when the 279,374 young people under 20 whose wages were recorded earned \$138,817,000. If all of the other 140,450 who were gainfully occupied were earning at the same rate the total earnings of the year for the young people must have been \$211,966,000. Taking another view of this sum, as we have done with the corresponding amount for 1931, it may be considered the accumulated earnings of about 156,000 young people at age 19, under conditions of 1921. The average young person at age 19 under these conditions had earned \$1,360. In another six months, i.e., by the time they had come to the end of their 'teens, they had probably averaged another \$200 apiece, or \$1,560 in all—a sum that is not far short of being double what young people of the same age a decade later had earned.

It is to be remembered, of course, that the cost of living was higher in 1921, that higher earnings were required to pay for a month's self-support. But it is also on record that the average yearly wage for workers at all ages was not very much higher in 1921 than in 1931. In the earlier year it was \$1,057 for men and \$573 for women; in the later year it was \$927 and \$559 respectively. Adult males working for wage or salary in 1921 averaged \$1,124 each, as compared with \$984 in 1931. Thus the earnings of the average young person, boy and girl, on reaching their twentieth birthday in 1921 were equal to the income of a man for 1.4 years, whereas in 1931 they were the equivalent of less than a year (.9) of adult male earnings.

This ratio of 1.4 to .9 is probably as good an index as can be obtained of the decreased independence of the older boys and girls in the decade. To carry it further back and show the relationship with pre-war years, it is unfortunately necessary to compare all the young people up to the age of 24 because the census of 1911 compiled the earnings of all these in one group. Such a comparison does not show the full extent of the reduced self-support of those under twenty, but their circumstances have altered sufficiently to affect the records of the larger group noticeably, and the trend between 1921 and 1931 is seen to be a continuation of the tendency in 1911-21. Calculating in the same way as for the smaller group, it appears that on the average, each person, male and female, at the age of 24 in 1931 had earned the equivalent of only 2.7 years of adult men's wages, and persons at the same age in 1921 had received 3.1 years of men's earnings, whereas in 1911 they had earned the equivalent of 3.6 years. With this relationship existing between the different years in respect of persons at the age of 24 we can be reasonably certain that on reaching age 20 under conditions of 1911 the average boy or girls had earned about two years of adult men's pay, while as we have seen, conditions of 1931 allowed them less than one. The young people of to-day have probably less than half the economic independence in their 'teens that the pre-war generation had. If we call it two years of self-support in 1931 they must have had at least four years in 1911.

THE EVIDENCE OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Census records of school attendance confirm the estimate of lengthened dependency made from a study of earnings. Each decennial census ascertains the number of children who have attended school during the preceding school year, and the number of months attended by each. From this information it is possible to calculate the amount of schooling being received per child. If ten months of attendance are considered a full year of schooling, the child of 1911 may be said to have attended school 6.58 years, the child of 1921 about 7.58 years, and the child of 1931 about 8.55 years.

The average time spent in school has increased at the rate of one month per year since 1911, i.e., twenty months or two years of attendance per child in twenty years. And lest it be thought that the increase is due to improved regularity of attendance rather than a longer school career, it ought to be mentioned that the average number of years during which each child spent some time in school (in other words, the time he was enrolled) increased from 7.96 in 1911 to 9.13 in 1921, and to 9.89 in 1931. In measuring the length of schooling this way the increase still appears to have been about two years in the twenty-year interval, and in 1931 the total time of a child in school averaged very nearly ten years throughout the country. Comparing this with the somewhat more than two years of added dependency to which the record of earnings pointed, it would seem that all but a relatively small fraction of the longer period of "economic minority" was being spent in school. We can say that the increase in school attendance was almost exactly two years, the increase in dependency probably a little more.

The length of school attendance may be described in terms of the children's age as follows: In 1911 the average age on starting to school was 6.42 years, and adding to this the 7.96 years in school, the age on leaving must have been 14.38; in 1921 they started at age 6.33, stayed 9.13 years, and left at age 15.46; in 1931 the starting age averaged 6.36, the time in school 9.89 years and the age of leaving, 16.25.

Using as a clue the age of leaving school, it is possible to form a connection between 1931 and the years since. In intercensal years, the provincial records of school enrolment by ages, provide practically the only statistical indication of what is happening to young people in the way of finding employment. Unfortunately there is only a record for six provinces, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, that permit of this use, but a table is presented below to show the tendency since 1931 in the matter of the older children of these six remaining in school.

	Percentage of Children enrolled in School			
	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18
Maritime Provinces—				
1931.....	71.1	47.4	26.4	10.5
1933.....	71.6	51.3	32.7	16.3
1935.....	73.9	47.8	31.3	15.8
Prairie Provinces—				
1931.....	73.1	44.7	26.3	12.6
1933.....	74.9	49.2	32.3	17.5
1935.....	73.4	45.7	30.8	17.4

In both areas the proportion of children in school at the ages 15-18 was higher in 1935 than in 1931, though not as high as in 1933. The two years following 1931 were those in which the chances of young people finding jobs were smallest, and they remained in school in unusual numbers. Since 1933 the proportions have fallen back nearer the level of 1931, but at the ages of 17 and 18 they are still considerably higher, and it seems likely that the long-term tendency of the current decade will be a continuation of the trend in 1911-31. The average age for leaving school in 1941 will probably be 17 years, in place of the 16.25 years of 1931.

In 1931 there was as we have seen a difference of 1.75 years between the age of leaving school and the age of self-support (considering \$37 per month as self-support). This would be due to some not working for pay at all and others working for less than enough to keep them. If there is the same gap between school and independence in 1941, the younger generation as a whole will probably not be self-supporting until the age of 19 or thereabouts.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BOYS AND GIRLS COMPARED

The full significance of the lengthening dependence of youth as a group is not apparent until it is realized that the loss has been entirely among the boys or young men; they have stood more than the net loss of young people as a group, for the girls have gained in the interval at their expense. It has been recorded above that accumulated earnings per person at age 24 were the equivalent of only 2.6 years of adult men's pay in 1931, where they had been the equivalent of 3.1 years in 1921, and 3.6 years in 1911. This meant a twenty-year loss of 28 p.c. for young men and women together, but the combined figures include a gain for the girls from an average of 1.1 years of adult men's earnings in 1911 to 1.2 years in 1921, and to 1.5 years in 1931. Meanwhile the boys' earnings, measured in the same way, had dropped from 5.7 in 1911 to 5.1 in 1921, and to 3.7 in 1931; the twenty-year loss was 35 p.c., that of the later ten years alone being 27.5 p.c.

Alongside of this fact it is of interest to note that the percentage of young men marrying under the age of 25 was reduced in similar proportion. Among those in the age-group 20-24 in 1921 there were 179 per thousand married, in 1931 only 142,—a decrease of more than 20 p.c. (The corresponding decrease in the number of girls per thousand married at the same age was considerably less, only 13.6 p.c., for the reason that they tended to marry older men). This general postponement of marriage in the decade has been accentuated in the years since 1931. The number of young men marrying under the age of 25 has been considerably lower each year since 1931 than the annual average of the five-year period preceding the census, although the population at this age has increased. The whole trend to later marriages gives rise to many problems, among them the effect on the health and

morale of the young people, about which there is little recorded in statistics. Illegitimate births, however, are recorded, and as there can be little doubt of a causal connection between their increase and the growing frequency of marriage postponement it is worth recording that in the eight provinces (Quebec excepted) for which statistics have been compiled since 1921 the proportion of illegitimate births has doubled in the period; one birth in fifty was to an unmarried mother in 1921, one in every twenty-five in the latest three years recorded (1932-34).

This mention of the problem of delayed marriages, in connection with the discussion of changing length of dependency as between boys and girls, should not, of course, be construed to mean that the later marriages are all, or even mostly, due to girls having taken the place of boys in gainful occupations. The girls have received probably much more blame than is their due in this respect, for the matter of their taking jobs in place of boys of their own age has not been the boys' greatest difficulty, as is evident from the comparison that has been made. If the gain in girls (under age 25) in the period 1921-31 had all been made by the boys of their own age instead, the latter would still have lost 21.5 p.c. as compared with their actual loss of 27.5 p.c.; and if the girls' gain over the twenty-year period had all gone to the boys the latter would still have lost 28 p.c., whereas their actual loss of 35 p.c. was little more. Thus if the boys' loss of independence in recent years is due in any considerable measure to female employment, the females chiefly responsible must be those older than the boys,—those who secured jobs before the boys were old enough to work and have not relinquished them.

The extent to which this has happened is indicated by the fact that the increase in earnings in the period 1911-1931 was twice as great among women over the age of 25 as among those younger; and in the latter ten years considered alone it was nearly five times as great. So it is probable that they held from the boys two to five times as much remuneration as did the younger girls. Those girls who were old enough to start working during or shortly after the war years were particularly fortunate and are still benefiting from the advantage which that start gave them. These were the girls, for instance, who were of ages 15-24 in 1921 and who at that time were earning \$524 annually as compared with \$455 for girls of the same age in 1931; they were fortunate too in the later year as compared with women who were working at their age a decade earlier, for they received \$700 apiece in 1931 where women of the same age in 1921, when living costs were higher, had made only \$668.

Since, as is beginning to appear from the above, the financial handicap of present-day young men, and their consequent inability to marry, is essentially a matter of older vs. younger, there should be some prospect of relief in the expedient of encouraging girls to marry and remain in employment, for it is the young people now of most common marrying ages who are at the greatest disadvantage. Their resources combined with the boys' in establishing homes would make it easier in some cases, but it should be noted that it would not solve the problem for more than a minority, because the joint means of the younger people of both sexes is much below what it was. It has also to be considered what the effect of such a policy would be on the group still younger who have yet to come on the labour market, for it could probably be more easily adopted than discarded.

THE EARNINGS OF YOUNGER VS. OLDER

The favourable position of girls who came of working age around 1920 as compared with those who came of age around 1930, extends also to young men of the two dates. Young men employed at ages 20-24 in 1921 had an average year's earnings of \$846, where those of the same age in 1931 received only \$613. This meant that there had been double the reduction in pay for these ages that the general drop in wages and salaries for older men would warrant. Part of the difference was doubtless due to the young men at the more recent date having worked a shorter time and being less experienced, and although this may have been fair enough from the employer's standpoint it could not alter the fact of their reduced circumstances.

The general change between 1921 and 1931 as affecting persons of both sexes in the matter of earnings of younger and older persons is summarized in the following table:—

	Per cent of total at age who were gainfully occupied		Average annual earnings of those working for wages or salary	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
	p.c.	p.c.	\$	\$
Male—				
15-19.....	59.1	69.1	351	546
20-24.....	92.5	92.4	613	848
25-64.....	96.5	95.0	1,067	1,191
65 and over.....	55.7	58.5	861	881
Female—				
15-19.....	25.5	28.1	327	418
20-24.....	42.4	35.1	533	622
25-64.....	15.3	13.0	703	650
65 and over.....	6.2	6.2	393	340
Male and Female—				
All ages 15 and over.....	55.3	55.0	855	959
Total Population.....	37.8	36.1	848	954

Looking first at the male workers and comparing the changes in the smaller groups with those for the ages 25-64 (which include over 70 p.c. of the total) it is to be seen that younger and older both lost in the percentage of their number gainfully occupied, and the younger groups in addition lost heavily in their rate of pay. Identical relationships exist in the case of female workers, except that those of age 20-24 secured their share of the increase in numbers gainfully occupied.

In the final two lines of the table, for both sexes and all ages, it is to be seen that a higher proportion of the population was gainfully occupied in 1931 than in 1921, and although there was more unemployment in the later year, average earnings per capita of those working for wages and salary were only between 11 p.c. and 12 p.c. lower. The cost of living, as measured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index, in the same interval dropped about 18 p.c., so it seems reasonable to suppose that the part of the population dependent on wages and salary were better off in 1930-31 than in 1920-21. The comparatively rapid fluctuations, both in cost of living and earnings, at both ends of the decade, suggest that too much stress should not be placed on an exact comparison between two dates, but there seems little doubt about the reality of the general tendency indicated by the measurement,—i.e. that the purchasing power or real earnings of the population as a whole are increasing but that this is being achieved through higher earnings for a shorter working life. Old persons and young persons, generally speaking, receive their share of the improvement only as a sort of alms from those in the shorter prime of working life.

The adoption of old age pensions is a practical recognition of the changed conditions at the upper end of earning life, but there has been little done in Canada about the change at the lower end. There has, of course, been the general lengthening of school provision recorded above, and since the Technical Education Act of 1919 there has been a stimulus to diversity of instruction in the secondary schools, but even this has been primarily a catering to lengthened boyhood and girlhood, rather than to earlier adulthood and independence. Some increase in the average length of schooling over that of 1911, even that of 1921, was permissible or even desirable, but the tendency to keep the young people in the ordinary schools as boys and girls can not go on indefinitely and it is accordingly a matter of the first importance to consider what alternatives there may be.

NEW MEANS OF MONEY-MAKING ARE MAINLY JOBS FOR SALARY OR WAGE

Most of this discussion of "younger versus older" applies especially to the section of the population working for wages or salary. They tend to become an increasingly larger proportion of the total gainfully occupied, and a knowledge of the trend in this respect is essential to an understanding of the difficulties with which young men are having to contend. In summary it is this: In 1911 less than 60 p.c. of money-making occupations

were jobs for salary or wage, but nearly 80 p.c. of the new positions that have been created since then are of this kind. Only about one in five of the new positions in twenty years has been that of an independent worker such as farmer, professional man, merchant, tradesman, other employer or person working on his own account. Four out of five of the new positions have been jobs on somebody's payroll. In the latter half of the twenty-year period, the post war years, there has not been one "independent" position in five new ones.

This, of course, has been a consequence of the development of large-scale enterprise, and here has been another phase of the competition between younger and older men. The trend to "big business" in production and distribution of goods has made it increasingly difficult for young men to establish themselves independently, the difficulties in some cases extending to competition of an unscrupulous nature, such as price-cutting on the part of a business of national proportions in an area where a dangerous young competitor appears. When, thwarted in such ways, or simply by the economic advantages that large-scale production permits, the young men have sought employment with the established concerns, they have still been at the mercy of the employers' choice between themselves and girls for office jobs; and between themselves and more mature immigrant men for jobs involving heavier work. Both girls and immigrants, for obvious reasons, have often underbid the boys and in this way have received preference from employers. As many as 82.3 p.c. of gainfully occupied women and girls are working for salary or wage, and in spite of immigration's aim of settling the land, there is a considerably higher proportion of the gainfully-occupied immigrant men in wage-earning jobs than is the case with native-born Canadian men,—69.1 p.c. as compared with 58.2 p.c., in 1931.

The result of the three-sided competition is indicated in the table below which shows that with few exceptions the industries in which the highest proportion of workers are wage-earners are those in which women or immigrant men hold more than their share of the jobs, i.e., more than their average in all industries. In agriculture, the industry where four-fifths of those engaged are independent workers, and in forestry, fishing and trapping where the proportion of non-wage-earners is also high, the Canadian-born men have their highest proportions.

Industry, 1931	Number Gainfully Occupied	Per cent Wage- earners	Per cent Canadian Born Men	Per cent Male Immigrants	Per cent Women
All Industries.....	3,924,533	65	54	29	17
Agriculture.....	1,127,767	18	69	29	2
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping.....	97,502	59	75	25	-
Mining.....	72,011	96	47	53	-
Manufacturing.....	631,201	96	50	33	17
Construction.....	256,091	85	61	39	-
Transport and Communication.....	306,209	92	59	34	7
Retail Trade.....	326,427	70	51	26	23
Wholesale Trade.....	60,996	85	55	29	15
Finance and Insurance.....	92,340	89	53	20	27
Professional Service.....	243,744	68	27	13	60
Public Administration.....	116,816	100	54	32	14
Custom and Repair.....	81,698	52	41	36	23
Personal Service.....	302,456	79	15	17	68

All four columns of percentages are percentages of the total number gainfully occupied. The last three columns together add to 100 p.c. for each industry.

UNEMPLOYED AND IDLE YOUTH IN 1936

With this glimpse into trends and causes it will be of interest to formulate a conception of the current extent of the idleness and unemployment problem among Canadian boys and young men of the ages 15-24. The figures in the table that follows are not to be construed as official estimates, but in the absence of such they represent an attempt to ascertain something of the general proportions that such a set of figures would show if they were available. The numbers in the groups under which youth are classified are all in some measure estimated. The basis of the estimates is the census of 1931, the most recent source of information of this kind, but they are guided also by the records of school attendance and employment in the years since. Some explanation of the grouping will make for a better understanding.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The first line shows the number of males who would be expected to be alive in Canada at ages 15-24 in June 1936. The figures are those of the group five years younger in 1931 with the calculated deaths deducted. The remaining lines add to make this total: *A. At school*.—The two lines under this general heading include all those who attended school for any part of the year. Some did not attend the entire year, but the regularity of attendance is high at these ages. *B. Non-farm employees*.—The two lines under this general heading added together are intended to show the number who were "employed" in occupations other than agriculture. Nearly all are wage- or salary-earners, though there are a few (as in the case of farmers' sons) helping with their parents' business, or for other reasons not receiving a fixed wage. "Employed" here carries the significance of being an employee; it does not mean just that they were "engaged" in non-farm industries. There were others in these industries who were not employees; these are included in *D. Farm workers*.—These include all who were engaged in agriculture except about 17,000 who owned or rented farms. (The farm owners or renters are included in *D*). About 76 p.c. of those under the age of 20 in this category in 1931, and 63 p.c. of those at ages 20-24, were not receiving a fixed wage. These percentages are probably higher now. *D. Working on Own Account*.—This heading is self-explanatory. These might be called the independent workers,—those farming, in business for themselves, or practising a trade or profession independently. *E. Neither at School Nor Gainfully Occupied*.—B, C and D together make up the total gainfully occupied, and A includes all who were at school. D includes the left-overs, nearly all of whom are in urban communities, for farm boys who are not at school are practically all included in C, helping on the home farm.

HOW CANADIAN YOUTH (MALES ONLY), AGES 15-24, WERE PROBABLY OCCUPIED IN THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE, 1936

	Age 15	Age 16-17	Age 18-19	Age 20-24
Approximate number, June, 1936.....	116,726	215,180	205,541	516,849
A. At school:				
(1) Number who would be at school under conditions of 1931..	75,652	75,183	25,844	18,624
(2) Approximate additional number at school.....	5,626	12,263	4,353	1,363
B. Non-farm employees:				
(1) Probable number working on average day.....	3,094	27,012	57,928	202,622
(2) Probable number idle on average day.....	928	9,671	22,062	69,044
C. Farm workers, including farmers' sons without wage as well as wage-earners.....	21,533	65,996	72,249	152,148
D. Working on own account, owners, and employers.....	334	3,228	7,715	49,290
E. Neither at school nor gainfully-occupied during year.....	9,559	21,827	15,390	23,758

The table as presented does not offer any single line which can be pointed to as the number unemployed. Such a figure, without consideration of its constituent elements has little meaning or value. There are those at school who would be working if they could find jobs, those at home on the farm who are potential applicants for wage-earning places, those who are trying to conduct a business of their own who are ready to sell out in order to take a place on somebody's payroll, those who have quit school for a year or more without finding any occupation (some of them unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability), besides those who are unemployed in the narrower sense of having worked for wages or salary only a part of the year. The table distinguishes between these different types of idleness and tries to give some conception of the numbers involved in each. It makes no pretension of a high degree of accuracy but the general proportions can not be very seriously in error.

The final line, E, is probably conservative. The percentage of total youth shown in it differs very little from the proportion discovered in the census of 1931, and, surprising as it may be to most people, it was not much higher in 1931 than in 1921. Under post-war industrial conditions, it seems that a number equal to two-thirds of each year's "crop" of young men are continuously without occupation. This loss is in addition to that which results from working only a few weeks or months in a year.

Unemployment, in the sense of working for wages or salary part of the year and being off work the rest of the time, is shown for industries other than farming under B. There are about 100,000 shown in this category, between 85,000 and 90,000 of whom were off work by reason of having no job, the rest on account of temporary lay-off, sickness, accident and other causes. Adding these to the 70,000 idle all year by reason of having no job at any time during the year, and the total is at least 155,000 or nearly one and a half times the annual supply of new workers coming of age. Considering that this is practically all among the non-farm population it means two years of idleness on the average for all non-farm boys. Half of this at least seems to have become a normal phenomenon of modern social and economic organization.

There is a certain amount of unemployment of the urban variety among agricultural workers, i.e., among the 30 per cent of those in category C, who are working for wages. In 1931 their unemployment was the equivalent of one-seventh of them being idle all the time, though it would probably be more like one-quarter of them idle through the winter, at which time most of them would likely become town residents. In this way the estimated 155,000 idle non-farm youths last winter would probably be increased by about 25,000. Among the non-farm wage-earners too, there is, of course, more unemployment in the winter than in the summer months; so while the table expresses unemployment in this group as the number idle on the average of June, 1935—June, 1936, they would be more numerous than 85,000 in the winter months. The seasonal factor would probably make the total number of idle youths not living on farms last winter something like 200,000 or more.

Besides these we must not overlook those keeping busy on the home farm or at school without making money. About 70 per cent of farm workers, it will be recalled, are not receiving wages. Both groups are keeping occupied though those at school are almost all idle so far as gainful occupation is concerned, and the same is no doubt true of many farmers' sons. Both groups have to be considered in the unemployment picture, in the sense of being possible applicants for any new jobs that become available. The same is true of many in category D,—those working on their own account. As a preceding page showed, there has for years been a tendency away from independent work to wage-earning.

ARTICULATION OF SCHOOL AND INDUSTRY NEEDED

In the general picture of the preceding pages the outline of a comparatively unrecognized but increasingly significant educational problem becomes clear. Its central feature is the tremendous loss of time in the aggregate between school and establishment in after-life, even in comparatively normal years. As the age of leaving school becomes higher and higher, the problem grows more serious. We have seen that independence is not now reached until young people are well on in their nineteenth year, and if the tendency of the last generation continues they will in a few years still be dependent on parents in their twenties.

When the older generation of to-day were young, and the great majority of our people lived on farms, schooling was essentially an isolated incident in the lives of children for which time had to be taken off in the winter months from the child's chief pursuit, which was helping on the parental farm. To-day with a town-dwelling majority, and schooling having become the dominating pursuit during ten years of the lives of young people, an abrupt break between school and vocation has come into existence. We have become predominantly wage-earners where we used to be a population of independent workers, children taking up life's business where father left off, with the result that except on farms there is seldom assurance that children will follow the occupation of their parents; and the latter's ability to guide or assist them in making the necessary adjustments for entering other fields is usually very limited. In short, the home and accidental contacts do not answer the need for vocational guidance in the modern industrial society into which we have been growing.

In countries of earlier industrialization than Canada public policy has naturally given earlier recognition to this situation. Experience in England, for instance, may be indicated briefly by quoting from *The Year Book of Education, 1936*. "The unemployment exchange system, which is substantially unaltered after twenty-six years of operation, was set up to assist employers to find suitable workers. From its earliest days the labour exchange system included unemployed boys and girls within its scope, and special provision was made

for Juvenile Advisory Committees to be set up in each important district, to guide boys and girls in the choice of employment." In some centres separate employment bureaux for juveniles were set up by local education authorities, but in 1927 these were brought under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour along with the juvenile sections of the general employment offices, and throughout a local committee in each centre has co-operated with the Government. "During the last twenty-five years the work of advising school-leavers, registering vacancies and placing boys and girls in situations has developed enormously. In most parts of the country boys and girls are now given information and advice on choice of vocation before they leave school, school record cards are almost universally in use, surveys of local vocational opportunities have been made and parents are invited to school conferences or rota committees to discuss their children's future prospects."

In the last twenty years Canadian industry has absorbed only the youth who have come of age in eighteen years, and in the last ten years only those who have come of age in nine years. In other words, it has come ten per cent short of absorbing the biological supply; the remaining ten per cent have remained in the schools. And in addition to those staying in school is the further large number who have fallen into idleness between school and their first job, or by reason of having made a mistaken or unfortunate start in employment. For this last group, who are the "unemployed" youth in the narrow sense of the term, there is little resort in Canada except to return to the ordinary schools and fit in where they left off, as well as they can.

In Great Britain special instructional provision for young people in this category was made an integral part of the Unemployment Insurance Act in 1934, and "junior instruction centres" for them have since been obligatory throughout the country. At these centres are given "such courses of instruction as may be necessary for persons in their area between the minimum age for entry into insurance and the age of 18 years who are capable of and available for work but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work" The minimum age for entry into unemployment insurance is "the statutory school leaving age," and the scheme is under the control of the Minister of Labour, not the Minister of Education, so the whole arrangement makes it a means of reaching down from the level of employment and independence to help the young people up, rather than letting them drop back into the separate world of the graded schools, or out into complete idleness. Accordingly it has two expressed aims: "To prevent demoralization likely to result from unemployment, and to facilitate the absorption or reabsorption of boys and girls into employment as soon as an opportunity may occur." An unemployment insurance scheme in Canada can probably not give much direct help to those of the ages at which the greatest loss of independence has been sustained unless it includes a similar arrangement.

YOUTH NEEDS MORE THAN JUST JOBS

The various policies designed to facilitate the passage of youth between school and employment in other countries aim not only to insure that young people find jobs, but to see that they find those for which they are best fitted by individual characteristics and training. Even with to-day's shorter working week a person's occupation usually engages the greater part of his working hours, and he is an unfortunate drudge who finds nothing of value but his pay cheque in more than half of his life. Unless he is more than an ordinarily faithful servant, neither will his employer's best interests be served. So in older countries there have arisen institutes to examine the abilities, aptitudes, and interests of young people, to advise them and their parents as to what types of work each child seems most suited for, and to help employers find the young people best fitted for the jobs they have to offer. Like tests of general intelligence, examinations of this kind have their limitations, but employers have attested their faith in them by paying for their scientific development and application.

Another phase of guidance is to acquaint parents and children with the nature of different occupations, so they may more intelligently choose for themselves. Most of this work is done through the schools, and with the assistance or co-operation of government employment services, as has already been mentioned in the case of England. Guidance of this kind must start early in the child's life, while he is still in the elementary school, so that in choosing which secondary school to attend he will not pick the technical school because it has distinguished itself in his estimation by winning the intercollegiate football champion-

ship, or the academic high school because of a similar situation in hockey. We are assured by city secondary school principals that reasons of less weight than these are not infrequently the determining factor in deciding a child's further schooling, and thus his future life, and that by adequate attention to inter-school records in athletics a particular school may increase its enrolment by a substantial percentage in a single year.

A few schools and school boards in Canada are pioneering in this field of vocational guidance, but no program on a scale as wide as provincial has yet been developed in any province. In Ontario a provincial Vocational Guidance Association has been formed, and voluntary groups of interested persons in several cities have associated themselves with it for the purpose of exchanging information and encouraging the systematic development of guidance facilities. In Alberta the Teachers' Association and School of Education in the provincial university are making a study of vocational opportunities and means of guidance. Such activities as these are probably portents of a coming practice in Canadian education which will help to close the gap that has developed between school and industry, and make for happier as well as more efficient working lives. This last is of the first importance for the very essence of democracy is in its assumption of the worth of individual men and women; and for them to achieve this assumed value, either to themselves or to society, they must have the fullest opportunity for the development of their best but differing potentialities. No effort can be spared to see that each youth enters the vocation in which his capabilities will have the greatest scope.

CHAPTER II.—PROVINCIAL CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The preceding chapter takes note of trends and conditions common to education in all or several of the provinces. The present chapter deals with each province separately, and attempts to note some of the important conditions and tendencies, but it obviously cannot in any single year be in any sense exhaustive.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The enrolment of the common school system for the year ending in June, 1935 was less than that of the preceding year for the first time since 1929. The enrolment of 18,247 was 111 less than in 1934 and was the same as the enrolment in 1933. As the average daily attendance of 13,496 was slightly higher the percentage of the enrolment in average attendance increased from 73.0 to 73.9. An improvement in the attendance of the 10,645 pupils registered in one-roomed schools was responsible for the increase. The percentage of these pupils in average daily attendance was 68.7 as compared with 67.5 in 1934, while in graded schools the percentage in attendance fell from 82.0 to 81.2.

Teachers to the number of 652, of whom 103 were inexperienced, were employed in the schools. In the preceding year 102 of the 649 teachers employed were without previous experience. The number of First Class Teachers was 271 (248); Second Class, 371 (385); and Third Class, 10 (16). The figures in brackets are the corresponding numbers for 1934. The increase of 23 in the highest class with a decrease of 20 in the lower classes indicates the movement towards higher professional standing. The average salary for male teachers was \$610 and for female teachers was \$502, as compared with \$621 and \$490 respectively in 1934.

The Carnegie Library Demonstration circulated 261,029 books during 1935, some 100,000 more than in 1934. Over 25 per cent of the circulation or 67,868 volumes were non-fiction. The book stock at the end of the year included 37,960 volumes, 20,270 of which were non-fiction. Twenty-one branch libraries, two of which were opened during the year, and one deposit station were in operation in various sections of the province. Previous to the Demonstration there were only two public libraries in the province, one in Charlottetown and one in Summerside. Their combined circulation was about 50,000 volumes per year, considerably less than even the number of non-fiction books circulated in the province last year. When the Demonstration came to the end of its three year term in June, 1936, over one-quarter of the province's total population, or 23,517 persons, were registered as borrowers at the different branches. In addition some 4,000 children were using the library through rural schools and about 1,000 persons through the boxes of books sent to Women's Institutes. Boxes of 30 selected books are available to Institutes more than five miles distant from a branch library. An Act providing for the support of the library system and for the appointment of a Public Library Commission was passed by the Legislature in 1935 but was repealed in 1936. The Legislature, however, has appropriated money for continued support, though a much smaller sum than recommended by the Director of the Demonstration.

Prince of Wales College and Normal School reports an enrolment of 404 as compared with 461 in 1934. St. Dunstan's University had an enrolment of 116 and the six private schools of the province 582.

NOVA SCOTIA

The provincial school system enrolment of 116,798 was 1,041 less than in 1934. A decrease of 242 in the number of pupils in high school grades was recorded, while 799 fewer pupils were enrolled in the elementary grades despite an increase of 545 in the number of pupils registered in grade I. The proportion of the enrolment in average daily attendance was 77.5 per cent as compared with 79.2 in 1934 and the all-time high of 80.1 in 1933. The 3,286 schools of the province were open for an average of 193.7 days during the year, slightly less than last year's average.

The schools had a staff of 3,649 teachers, 85 more than in 1934. The steady improvement in the teaching staff in regard to professional certificates and experience was again in evidence. Teachers holding B or higher licences increased 317 in number, while teachers holding lower licences numbered 223 less. The number of teachers with university degrees increased from 505 to 577. About 47 per cent of the teachers have now been teaching five years or more as compared with 46 and 43 in 1934 and 1933 respectively. The average salary of teachers which has been declining since 1932 registered a slight increase and was \$724 as compared with \$721 last year. The Normal College enrolment of 304 was slightly less than in 1934 while the number of persons receiving teaching licences through the universities fell from 100 to 17, as this was the first year that training was a post-graduate course. No Summer School sessions were held in 1935, nor in 1936.

The enrolment in the various courses in technical education conducted by the Department of Education was increased greatly over that of 1934. Coal mining schools were operated in 18 centres, three more than last year, and the number of students registered increased from 510 to 678. The enrolment of 2,139 in the evening technical schools represents an increase of 278. Students to the number of 1,116 were enrolled in the correspondence courses in high school and vocational subjects.

Universities and colleges enrolled 2,606 students of university grade, 191 pre-matriculation students and 9,095 other students. Practically all in the last group were members of the study clubs organized by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University. This university has been active in organizing study groups in fishing, coal mining and farming communities since 1930. During 1934-35 some 940 clubs were in operation. For the year ending in 1936 the number of active clubs had fallen off to 860, but during this period 470 organization meetings, with a total attendance of 43,000 persons, had been held. As a result of the study clubs 65 credit unions, 18 co-operative stores, 27 co-operative lobster factories and fish plants, five co-operative buying clubs and two community industries are now in operation in 75 different communities.

Private schools, including business colleges had an enrolment of 3,490.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education enrolled 90,703 pupils during the year, 481 less than in 1934. In addition 1,392 full-time and 193 part-time pupils were enrolled in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Vocational Education Board. The percentage of the total enrolment of 92,288 in average daily attendance was 76.6. Evening classes were conducted in four centres under the direction of the Vocational Education Board and the enrolment of 1,107 was 289 higher than in 1934.

The Minimum Salaries Act, the operation of which had been suspended for two years, came into effect again in July, 1934, and as a result teachers' salaries were higher. The median salary received was \$573, about \$100 more than last year's median but still lower than the median salaries of \$598 and \$691 received in 1933 and 1932 respectively. Teachers holding Class I certificates or higher numbered 1,439 at the end of the school year and now comprise over one-half of the staff of 2,797 teachers. The median experience per teacher increased from 6.2 to 6.4 years. The normal school enrolment was 319 in 1935, slightly higher than in the preceding year.

At the annual meeting of the Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick, September 1936, the Chief Superintendent of Education referred to the progress that had been made since the last meeting, June 1934. The most outstanding advance was, in his opinion, the appointment of a Minister of Education. Other important changes referred to were: the annual provincial government grant of \$100,000 for vocational education; the change in high school entrance, permitting pupils who have reached a certain standard throughout grade VIII to be recommended for admission to high school without writing the government examinations; and the changes in texts in spelling, health and geography.

An enrolment of 1,541 was reported by the four institutions teaching university work. The enrolment in private schools was 3,718.

QUEBEC

Catholic primary schools enrolled 548,530 pupils in the school year ending in 1934, an increase of 7,541 over the enrolment in 1933. Of the enrolment 50,685 were in independent or private schools. An improved attendance was recorded during the year and the percentage of the pupils in average daily attendance increased from 84.6 to 86.4. The teaching staff of 19,972 teachers included 7,009 nuns and 2,703 male teachers who were members of religious communities. Lay teachers included 1,249 males and 9,011 females. The average teacher's salary was: members of religious orders, males \$581, females \$372; lay teachers, males \$1,566, females \$331. The average salary was lower in each case than in the preceding year. Female lay teachers, most of whom are employed in rural schools, suffered the greatest percentage decrease. The average salary for this class of teacher was \$361 in 1933. During the year 4,258 of these teachers received less than \$250 and in the 1934-35 school year the number receiving less than this amount had increased to 4,771.

Protestant schools enrolled 80,550 pupils, of whom 1,926 were in independent or private schools. The enrolment was higher by only 17 than in 1933. An average of 65,854 pupils were in daily attendance making the percentage 81.8, slightly higher than in the preceding year. A staff of 2,976 teachers was employed. The average salary for teachers was: males \$2,304, females \$1,086. In rural elementary schools the average male teacher received \$387 and the average female teacher \$405, as compared with \$426 and \$491 respectively in 1933.

In addition to the pupils mentioned previously there are many enrolled in other day schools, the majority of them doing work of a vocational nature. The seven technical schools of the province had an enrolment of 1,602 regular pupils and 294 pupils in special classes. Household science schools enrolled 4,806 pupils, the Schools of Fine Arts in Montreal and Quebec 651, the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School 288, intermediate agricultural schools 92, and the school for forest rangers 39.

There are several types of night classes specially concerned with the education of adults and for the most part they were well patronized during the year. Five of the technical schools conducted night classes and an enrolment of 2,620 was recorded. The ordinary night classes conducted by the local school boards in 19 cities and towns registered 8,666 pupils. The enrolment of 3,009 in the Schools of Arts and Trades was about 300 less than in the preceding year and the classes had been discontinued in three communities. Short courses in handicrafts were attended by 8,101 persons and 4,181 women and girls received instruction in dressmaking from travelling instructresses. Classes were also conducted under the direction of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Montreal with an enrolment of 792.

Universities and colleges enrolled 36,044 students, of whom 10,811 were doing work of university grade. Normal schools had an enrolment of 2,435.

ONTARIO

The enrolment of the provincially-controlled schools was 724,870 for the school year 1934-35. Nearly 85 per cent or 613,999 of the pupils were enrolled in elementary schools. Roman Catholic Separate Schools registered 107,567 of these pupils. The enrolment in secondary schools was distributed among the various types of schools as follows: collegiate institutes and high schools, 67,477; continuation schools, 10,852; and vocational schools, 32,551. Included in the elementary school enrolment were 4,332 pupils in fifth classes who were doing the first two years of secondary work. It is difficult to compare the enrolment in elementary schools with that of the preceding year, as until this year the enrolment shown was for the calendar year and included between forty and fifty thousand duplicates. The enrolment in secondary schools, however, is somewhat less than in the preceding school year.

There were six more schools conducting evening classes in 1935 than in 1934 and the total enrolment increased from 25,953 to 27,137. Vocational schools enrolled 23,264 of the pupils, academic high schools 2,888 and elementary schools 985. The enrolment was higher in each type of school than in 1934. Some 17,000 of the students enrolled in the vocational schools were engaged in various occupations, the remainder were unemployed.

The elementary schools employed a staff of 17,335 teachers. Classified by certificate held there were 6,082 first class teachers, 10,205 second class teachers, 380 third class and 189 district, ungraded and temporary teachers. The remainder of the teachers held special certificates and included kindergarten, auxiliary, manual training, household science and music teachers. An increase of 641 in the number holding first class certificates and a corresponding decrease in the number of second and third class teachers is indicative of the movement of the lower certificated teachers towards higher professional standing. Collegiate institutes and high schools employed 2,403 teachers of whom 2,277 were university graduates. The total staff of the continuation schools was composed of 482 teachers and included 253 university graduates. Vocational schools had a staff of 1,416 teachers, 253 of whom were part-time or occasional.

The total enrolment in universities and colleges was 29,221. Of this number 15,843 were students of university grade and 2,796 were pre-matriculation students. The remainder were enrolled in the various evening classes, correspondence and other extension courses offered by the universities. The Extension Department of the University of Toronto, with some 6,500 students registered had the largest enrolment.

Private schools reported an enrolment of 11,232 and business training schools 6,225.

The Assessment Act was amended, during the 1936 session of the Legislature, in regard to the division of corporation taxes between public and separate schools. The changes are summarized in the May, 1936, issue of "The School" as follows: "It is now compulsory for a corporation to allocate to the support of separate schools a fraction of its assessment equal to the proportion of its stock held by persons who give notice that they are separate school supporters. The elementary school taxes of corporations which, by reason of the large number and wide distribution of their shareholders, are unable to ascertain what fraction of their stock is owned by separate school supporters, are to be divided between public and separate schools on the basis of the total assessment in the municipality of each class of taxpayers. The same provision applies to companies in which more than half of the shares are held by another company whose head office is situated outside of Ontario. In both cases, the school tax to be levied on the corporation is to be the lower of the two school taxes in the municipality. The Act makes no mention of public utilities."

"Previous to the passage of this bill a corporation might at its own option allocate a portion of its assessment, no greater than the fraction of its stock held by separate school supporters, to be taxed for the support of separate schools."

MANITOBA

There were 144,741 pupils enrolled in the provincially-controlled schools in 1935, as compared with 147,253 in 1934. The enrolment has been declining since 1931 and is now practically the same as that recorded in 1924. As noted in previous surveys the reduction is due to the decreasing number of younger children and will likely continue. The average daily attendance was 117,379 and the percentage of the pupils in daily attendance was 81.1, slightly lower than in 1934. Private schools enrolled 5,136 pupils, the majority of whom were registered in the Roman Catholic parish schools in Winnipeg. Business training schools reported an enrolment of 3,087.

There was no change in the number of the 4,396 teachers employed in the provincially-controlled schools, but the steady improvement in the professional standing of the teaching force was again noticeable. The collegiate institutes staff of the province included 589 teachers and teachers holding first class certificates numbered 1,388. The figures represent an increase of 14 in the former group and 92 in the latter. The number of teachers holding second class certificates dropped from 2,467 to 2,358. There were also 56 employed with special certificates and five exchange teachers. The movement towards higher professional standing is reflected by the increasing attendance at Summer School. In 1935 the enrolment was 966 and in the 1936 session it reached an all-time high of 975. The number of students enrolling at the various teacher-training schools continues to decrease. Some 285 were registered in 1935, only 250 for the year ending in 1936. Although there still appears to be a surplus of teachers, particularly in the elementary grades, the number of teachers graduating

annually from the teacher-training schools is now considerably below the estimated number of vacancies each year. Teachers' salaries appear to be slightly higher but still present a serious problem, particularly in rural districts. For the year ending in 1936 rural teachers numbering 1,465 received \$500 or less while 877 received between \$500 and \$700. The average salary received by rural teachers was \$492.

Correspondence Courses were mailed to 811 students during the year. Over 600 of the pupils were doing grade IX and grade X work. They were enrolled in schools where the teachers have no time to give individual instruction above grade VIII, but received some guidance from the teachers. During the year the courses were supplemented by a series of 119 lessons covering subjects of grade IX to XI, broadcast by radio. The lessons were broadcast by Winnipeg teachers and were of 15 minutes' duration each. In addition to the students enrolled in the regular correspondence courses, 248 students in relief camps received instruction in technical subjects by correspondence.

University and college enrolment was 4,533 of whom 3,137 were students of university grade.

SASKATCHEWAN

The enrolment of 221,335 in the provincially-controlled schools was 3,208 less than in 1934 and the lowest enrolment recorded since 1927. The reduction was confined to Grades II to VI. The average daily attendance of 175,323 was only slightly lower than in 1934 and the percentage of the enrolment in average daily attendance increased from 78.1 to 79.2. Schools were in operation for an average of 188 days during the year as compared with 196 days in the preceding year. In addition to the above enrolment 1,048 pupils were registered in evening schools and 1,757 in correspondence courses.

The 8,443 teachers employed in the schools were classified as follows: collegiate and high school teachers 303; first class teachers, 5,087; and second class teachers, 3,053. As compared with the previous year there are seven less in the first group, 1,040 more first class teachers, and 851 less second class teachers. Second class teachers may now obtain first class certificates by raising their academic standing to that of grade XII, by extramural work, and providing their inspectors' reports are satisfactory. The above figures indicate that a large number of them are doing so. The three normal schools of the province had an enrolment of 865 as compared with 630 in 1934. In 1936 complete grade XII standing will be required for entrance to the normal schools and a total enrolment of about 600 is expected. The Summer School enrolment of 518 is about the same as in 1934. Teachers' salaries were lower again than in the preceding year. In urban communities the average salary for first class teachers was \$844 and for second class teachers \$752. In rural schools the average salary for all teachers was \$465. The corresponding figures in 1934 were: urban first class \$915, urban second class \$786, and rural teachers \$505.

University and college enrolment totalled 4,231 of whom 2,556 were students of university grade. Private schools including business training schools enrolled 2,873 pupils.

ALBERTA

The enrolment of 167,954 in the publicly-controlled schools was 4,086 less than in 1934. The decrease occurred in the graded schools and was general throughout all grades. The enrolment in one-roomed schools was practically the same as in the preceding year. The percentage of the total enrolment in average daily attendance was 81.0 as compared with 82.3 in 1934. Private schools and business colleges enrolled 3,424 and 1,338 pupils respectively.

The number of teachers employed in the schools was 5,911, one less than in 1934. Of the teachers, 2,823 held academic, high school or first-class certificates; 2,993, second-class; 33, third-class; and 62 vocational or special. As compared with the preceding year's figures, there has been an increase of some 250 in highest class and a corresponding decrease in the second and third classes. The enrolment in Summer School in 1935 was 1,100, the largest ever recorded. In the 1936 session, however, the enrolment increased to 2,100. The high enrolment is explained to some extent by the desire of the teachers for training in the handling of the new courses to be introduced in the 1936-37 school year. Teacher training schools enrolled 561 students as compared with 525 in 1934. The average teacher's salary in

all schools was \$971, about \$35 less than in the preceding year. During the same period the average salary for rural teachers declined from \$738 to \$722. The Teaching Profession Act was passed by the Legislature in 1935. Membership in the association was to be optional, but an Amendment to the Act, in 1936 makes membership automatic for all teachers and requires the school board to withhold the membership fees from the teacher's salary.

The large unit of administration was authorized by an amendment to the School Act passed by the Legislature in 1936. The new administrative unit is to be known as a division and each division will include from 65 to 80 rural school districts. A supervisor appointed by the Minister of Education and a board of five members, elected from different sections of the division, are to administer the affairs of the division. Local districts are not to be abolished and will elect trustees as formerly. The trustees, however, will handle matters of local importance only and act in an advisory capacity to the divisional board. The appointment of teachers, and the financing of the schools are to be in the hands of the divisional board. School taxes will be collected by the municipal authorities as formerly. At the start of the 1936-37 school year a few divisions were in operation and others were in the process of organization.

University and college students totalled 2,572 in 1935, of whom 2,048 were students of university grade. The Extension Department of the University of Alberta offers a program of varied educational activities. During the year 1935-36 the aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture programmes, lantern slide lectures, Farm Young People's Week, art exhibits, drama lectures, and the Banff Summer School of the Theatre was 272,088. The total circulation of travelling and open shelf library books, package libraries, plays, and periodicals was 65,736. Press bulletins and agricultural bulletins had a circulation of 39,154. In addition 516 lectures were broadcast from the University radio station.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The enrolment in the provincially-controlled schools for the school year 1934-35 was 117,233 representing an increase of 1,441 over the preceding year's enrolment and the largest enrolment yet recorded. High schools accounted for 1,037 of the total increase. The number of pupils in average daily attendance increased from 103,389 to 104,824, but the percentage, 89.4 was about the same as last year. In addition to the above students, 1,886 received instruction through correspondence courses, 1,000 in high school or vocational subjects.

There were 3,942 teachers employed in the schools of the province. Of this number 922 held academic certificates and 1,569 held first-class certificates. Including the 237 teachers of special subjects they comprise over two-thirds of the teaching staff. The remaining teachers include 1,150 second-class, 51 third-class, 4 temporary and 9 exchange teachers. They are practically all employed in elementary schools. There has been a steady increase in the number of teachers holding higher certificates, in recent years, and a corresponding decrease in the number of lower certificated teachers. An enrolment of 444 was recorded in the 1935 session of Summer School, and a record enrolment of 564 in the summer of 1936. About 312 students were enrolled in teacher training institutions as compared with 274 in 1934. The average teacher's salary in the 1934-35 school year was \$1,300, somewhat higher than the average of \$1,230 in the preceding year. The lowest salary paid in the whole province was \$780.

The Department of Education now offers an extensive program of educational activities for the benefit of the adult population and the unemployed in particular. During the year ending October 1, 1935 some 1,405 men in relief camps received instruction in elementary, high school or technical subjects by means of correspondence courses or through schools established in the camps. With the assistance of the local school boards, day and night classes were established in various communities and 1,381 men and women were enrolled in technical and other classes. Recreational and physical education classes for the unemployed have been established in six cities and during the year were attended regularly by 2,689 persons. The regular night schools had an enrolment of 5,100 and 1,774 were enrolled in mining classes.

The University of British Columbia and the colleges of the province enrolled 3,041 students of whom 2,592 were students of university grade.

The Peace River District has been the scene of an experiment with the large administrative area for rural schools, since October, 1934. At that time 39 rural school districts were without trustees and the affairs of each district were being administered by an Official Trustee, appointed by the Department of Education. It was decided that the formation of larger administrative areas would make for a more efficient administration. Accordingly the 39 districts were replaced by four large units of administration under the supervision of one Official Trustee. In April, 1935, the Official Trusteeship was transferred to the inspector of schools for the Peace River District. The experiment appears to be progressing successfully and several additional rural school districts have been included in the scheme at their own request. At the present time some 65 rural school districts are included under the administration of the Official Trustee. A similar experiment is now being conducted in the Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford district in the Fraser River valley.

The Fraser Valley Union Library, the first self-supporting regional library system in Canada, circulated 224,383 books in 1935. About one-third of the circulation was non-fiction. The total population of the area served by the library was about 42,000, of whom 15,965 were registered as borrowers at one or another of the library's 125 agencies. Juvenile borrowers numbered 5,387 and accounted for 54,900 of the total circulation. The success of the Fraser Valley Union Library has led to the organization of similar regional library systems in the Okanagan Valley and Vancouver Island.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION, 1935

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public School Act is amended by Chapter 15. The date of the annual meeting is changed from the third to the fourth Tuesday in June. The imposition of the poll tax is left to the discretion of the school board. Ratepayers are to be entitled to a discount of five per cent on school taxes paid before December 1st of the current school year, while the secretary of the board is to receive a commission of five per cent of such payments.

The school boards of Charlottetown and Summerside are empowered, by Chapter 18, to invest the sums accumulated in their respective teachers' pension funds in investments authorized by the Trustee Act.

The Public Library Act, Chapter 14, empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint a Public Library Commission consisting of seven members. The Act outlines the duties and powers of the Commission and provides for the appointment of a duly trained and qualified librarian as superintendent. The superintendent in addition to supervising the administration of the Act is to act as secretary of the Commission. This Act was repealed in 1936.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Education Act.—Chapter 24 brings within the scope of the Public Service Superannuation Act, inspectors, full-time instructors in the Provincial Normal and Agricultural Colleges, and full-time employees of the Department of Education holding university degrees. Credit is to be given for each year of service, not exceeding ten years, in the public schools and for each year of service, not exceeding five, as a full-time teacher in a university of the province. Such credit, however, is not to exceed ten years in all. Contributions made to the Teachers' Pension Fund by the above employees are to be transferred to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. Chapter 20 makes the necessary changes in the Act relating to the latter fund.

Chapter 104 appoints the various members of the Board of Governors of *Dalhousie University*. The legislation deals with the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies, the powers of the board and the executive committee, and repeals certain sections of previous Acts. The *Church School for Girls* at Windsor is incorporated by Chapter 116. Chapter 15 is an Act to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to sell lands belonging to the *Nova Scotia College of Agriculture* at Bible Hill, Colchester County.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The School Act.—Chapter 24 states that the minimum salaries for teachers as enacted by Chapter 29, 1934, are to be effective during the school year beginning the first day of July, 1935. Chapter 25 provides that all school trustees must be British subjects.

Chapter 87 authorizes the *Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton* to issue debentures for an amount not to exceed \$250,000. The proceeds are to be used to complete and equip the high school at present in the course of construction, and to purchase additional school lands, buildings and equipment if required. The Chapter also increases the maximum annual levy for school purposes in Moncton from \$300,000 to \$550,000. Chapter 90 authorizes *School District No. 1, Madavaska*, to borrow from any incorporated or chartered bank in the Province. The amount of such loans unpaid at any time is not to exceed \$10,000.

QUEBEC

The Education Act.—Chapter 52 amends several sections of the Act dealing with teachers' pensions. The period of service necessary to qualify for a pension is increased from twenty to twenty-five years. The pension age, fifty-six, remains unchanged. Pensions for women are to be calculated in the same manner as those for men; two per cent of the average salary during the twenty-five years when the salary was the highest, multiplied by the number of years of service, not exceeding thirty-five years. The increases previously allowed on certain pensions less than \$300 are discontinued. No pension is to exceed \$1,200 per annum. Pensions are to be allowed to teachers obliged to retire before pension age on account of serious accident or enfeebled health after twenty-five years of teaching service, instead of twenty as previously. Discontinuance of pension payments

in the event of such teachers regaining their health is to take effect one year from the month of January following notification of the pensioner. Teachers obliged to retire on account of ill-health or serious accident before twenty-five years of service are to be reimbursed for all pension stoppages if they have been teaching for at least fifteen years. Married female teachers retiring before attaining the pension age of fifty-six are now required to have twenty-five years of teaching service, to be eligible for reimbursement of pension stoppages. The legal heirs of a teacher who dies after fifteen years are to be entitled to all payments made to the fund by the teacher. The changes in the calculation of pensions are to apply to existing as well as future pensions. However, pensions granted before January, 1935, are not affected by the new requirements as to length of teaching service. Male married teachers are to be allowed till June 30, 1937, to pay the back stoppages on behalf of their wives in order to make them eligible for half pension in the event of widowhood. The rate of pension stoppages to be deducted from the teachers' salaries is fixed at three per cent. In addition to the stoppages from teachers' salaries the pension fund is to be made up of a deduction of ten per cent, annually, from the public school fund. The above sums are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and any deficiency in the pension fund is to be met from the former fund. The balance on hand in the pension fund established in 1856 is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the pension payments made from that fund. All claims for pensions must now be made before September 15 of each year. Applications for the semi-annual pension payments are to be made during the first fifteen days of May and November. Provision is made for the inclusion in the pension scheme of professors of music, drawing and other specialties holding recognized diplomas. Laymen, with diplomas, teaching in private schools subsidized by the school municipality or the Government may also contribute to the fund, providing they obtain authorization from the Superintendent of Education.

The Act is subject to further changes by Chapter 53. The section which permits an elector for school commissioners or trustees to qualify as the owner of a building erected upon the land belonging to another, is amended. The real estate or building must now be valued at at least fifty dollars for owners residing in the municipality and at least two hundred dollars for owners residing outside the municipality. The Superintendent of Education is empowered to accept the resignation of a commissioner or trustee whenever he may deem such action to be for the general welfare of the municipality. The fine for each day an unbonded secretary-treasurer is employed, thirty days after notification to that effect has been received from the Superintendent, is to be imposed on the school board as a whole. Overdue school taxes are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. The sections enacted in 1934, relating to the acquisition of immovables at a sheriff's sale are made retroactive to January 1, 1925. Pending cases, however, are not to be affected. Chapter 87 extends the prescription of unpaid school taxes to December 31, 1935.

The Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec is authorized by Chapter 54 to raise \$200,000 by the sale of bonds or debentures for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a new school house. The bonds or debentures are to be redeemable within thirty years and the rate of interest is not to exceed six per cent. The salary of the chairman of the board is fixed at \$2,000 per year. *The Montreal Catholic School Commission* is authorized by Chapter 55 to borrow an additional \$500,000 to be used to repay the board for the amount spent out of revenue to purchase non-amortizable bonds issued by various school municipalities now annexed. Advances made by the respective municipal corporations to the Catholic school commissioners in Mount Royal, St. Laurent and St. Pierre-aux-Liens are also dealt with. Chapter 56, amends several sections of the Education Act as applied to the *Three Rivers Catholic School Commission*. The chapter deals with the qualifications and nomination of commissioners, the election and duties of the chairman and exempts the property of the *Catholic Scouts of Three Rivers, Inc.* from school taxes. Chapter 57 is an Act to empower the municipal corporation of the town of *Pointe-aux-Trembles* to collect the school taxes in that town. The Act also deals with the acquisition of immovables at a sheriff's sale and the issuing of bonds for the purpose of redeeming the bonds now issued.

Classical College Subsidy Act.—Chapter 58 increases the sum annually allotted for the payment of subsidies to classical colleges from \$315,000 to \$325,000.

The Reformatory School Act and *The Industrial School Act* are amended by Chapter 62. The money necessary for the maintenance of a child can now be advanced from the consolidated revenue fund until payment is made by the municipality to which the child belongs.

ONTARIO

The School Law Amendment Act, Chapter 64, affects the various School Acts as follows:

The Department of Education Act.—The Minister of Education is empowered to make use of any public, separate, continuation, high or vocation school for the purposes of observation and practice teaching by teachers-in-training at any provincial teacher-training school or college.

The Public Schools Act.—Candidates for school trustees are to be disqualified if their school taxes are in arrears. However, a trustee whose taxes become overdue and unpaid after his election may finish his term of office. In the case of an urban school board not holding its first meeting at the time provided for in the Act the inspector is to fix the time and place for the holding of the meeting. To be eligible for the township grant towards teachers' salaries a public school board must now pay the teacher at least \$500 per year.

The High Schools Act.—The authority of the County Council to establish or discontinue a high school district in a municipality not separated from the County is extended by providing for the establishment or the discontinuance of a district for more than one municipality or for a part of a municipality or municipalities not separated from the County.

The Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund.—The cost of auditing the fund and of the auditor's reports is to be paid out of the fund in future, instead of out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Industrial Schools Act is amended by Chapter 27 and *The Ontario Training Schools Act* by Chapter 52. In both cases the amendments deal with the responsibility of the municipality to which the child belongs, for its maintenance, when the maintenance is not otherwise provided for. The child is to be considered as belonging to the municipality in which he has last resided for a period of one year. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, residence for one year in the municipality in which the child was taken is to be presumed. Where a child has not resided in an Ontario municipality for a year the municipality in which the child's mother has last resided for a year is to be liable for maintenance. In the computation of the year's residence, time spent in an institution is to be disregarded. In all other cases the judge is to determine the municipality to which the child belongs.

The Mental Hospitals Act, Chapter 39, includes legislation dealing with hospital schools.

The Huron College Act.—Chapter 84 is an Act to increase the membership of the College Council. The appointment and election of the various members, and the filling of vacancies are dealt with in detail.

MANITOBA

The Public Schools Act.—Chapter 36 states that any child in a school district who is being dealt with under any of the provisions of the Child Welfare Act is to be considered a resident pupil. Unless otherwise stated in the Act the word municipality is to apply to municipal districts as well as cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities. In a school district, or that portion of a school district, situated in a municipality, an elector is to mean a person whose name appears on the latest revised electors' roll of the municipality. Rate-payers in districts in unorganized territory are not to be disqualified for office of trustee by being in arrears of taxes. Districts with secondary schools are authorized to charge non-resident pupils attending grade IX a fee not to exceed five dollars per month. On the recommendation of the principal the school board is empowered to permit a pupil to repeat a secondary grade or grades. The pupils of a school closed because the average attendance has dropped to five or less are to be enrolled with the correspondence branch of the Department of Education. The nomination and election of trustees in Winnipeg are to be in accordance with the provisions of the Winnipeg Charter. In cities, towns and villages the school board is authorized to collect in advance of each term any fees chargeable. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered, when appointing an administrator for a rural municipality, to declare the whole municipality a school district and to appoint an official trustee. However, any portion of a union district situated in the municipality is not to be included. A form of contract for use between teachers and trustees is included in this Chapter. This form is to be used in all school districts, except in cities and towns where a form of contract approved by the Minister of Education is in use. The annual statement of a secondary school to the municipality, in regard to non-resident pupils, is to be for the calendar year. The appointment of assessors and collectors of taxes in unorganized portions of union districts is placed in the hands of the Minister of Education. Appeals against the equalized assessment in a union school district are to be governed by the provisions of The Assessment Act relating to the appeals to the County Court judge from a court of revision. In a municipality in which an administrator has been appointed under The Municipal Act or a supervisor under The Winnipeg Suburban Municipal Board Act, school boards are given permission to borrow money for capital expenditure without the issue of bonds or debentures. Such a loan, however, must have the approval of the administrator or the supervisor, as the case may be, and of The Municipal and Public Utility Board. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to appoint a financial adviser for any district in receipt of the special additional grants listed in sections 289 or 295 of the Act.

Chapter 37 refers to school districts in unorganized territory. Tax notices in such districts are to be mailed before October 1. Persons paying taxes on or before December 15 will be entitled to a five per cent discount. Taxes not paid before March 1 are to be subject to a penalty of three quarters of one per cent per month until paid. The penalty is to be added monthly to the unpaid taxes.

The School Attendance Act.—Chapter 40 provides that in districts where the board has extended the school age to fifteen years, parents and guardians are to be liable to the penalties set out in the Act for refusing to send their children to school until that age has been attained.

The Education Department Act.—Chapter 12 increases the number of members of the Advisory Board to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from eight to nine. Two of these members are to be chosen from the trustees of the school districts of the Province, but not necessarily from rural districts as formerly. The members of the Advisory Board are to be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending meetings of the Board or any committee thereof. The members of the Board of Reference are also to be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in performance of their duties.

Chapter 79 is an Act to authorize the *School District of Glenlawn, No. 1499*, to borrow \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting an addition to the school, without submitting a by-law to the ratepayers. The Sinking Fund Trustees of the *School District of Winnipeg Number One* are incorporated by Chapter 95. Chapter 97 incorporates *The Alumni Association of the University of Manitoba*; Chapter 102, *Ravenscourt School*.

SASKATCHEWAN

The School Act is amended by Chapter 49. The Minister of Education is empowered to apply any legislative grant due to a district in repayment of any indebtedness of the district to the Province. The minimum number of residents who must be liable for assessment in a new district is reduced from ten to eight. In future where more than one trustee is to be elected there will only be one poll. Each voter will vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected. Candidates for trustees who are British Subjects, but not by birth, are not to be required to swear to the latter part of the oath of allegiance. In town districts the part of the fiscal year covered in the treasurer's report is changed from the period ending October 31 to that ending September 30. Town districts with populations exceeding 10,000 are authorized to appoint a deputy chairman, one of whose duties will be to certify all accounts before they are paid by the treasurer. In districts outside an organized municipality the auditors are now required to notify by mail any person whose taxes are in arrears. Amendments to the section listing the duties of trustees require the trustee: to state in the advertisement for a teacher the salary offered; to notify the municipal board of health or the Minister of Public Health of any pupil with or in contact with a communicable disease; to admit into the school any person acting under the authority of the Public Health Act. The suspension of a pupil by the board without the approval of the inspector is limited to four weeks. The secretary of the board is to be eligible to attend a trustee's convention in place of a trustee. The amount of the treasurer's bond is to be sufficient in the opinion of the board to cover any sum for which he is responsible at any time. The clause making the board liable for any loss incurred, through failure to bond the treasurer, is repealed. An unexpended balance of money borrowed for capital expenditure on a certain project may now be used for other capital expenditure with the permission of the local municipal government. With the approval of the Minister of Education it can be used to retire the debenture coupons next maturing. Remembrance Day is included in the list of school holidays. Blind or deaf children between the ages of seven and sixteen and who are certified by a physician as physically and mentally fit for instruction must attend a school for the blind or deaf as the case may be.

Several sections of the Chapter are devoted to the revision of the legislation dealing with agreements between teachers and school boards. In future the teacher's salary is to be expressed in the agreement as an annual sum, and the rate per teaching day is to be one two-hundredth of the annual rate. A teacher who is required by the board to teach more than two hundred days in the year is to be entitled to one two-hundredth of the annual salary for each additional day. A board is to be able to terminate its agreement with a teacher on June 30, or December 31, by giving not later than May 31 or December 1, as the case may be, written notice of its intention to do so. To terminate an agreement at any other time the board must give the teacher at least thirty days' notice in writing, stating the reason for its action. Within fifteen days of the receipt of such a notice the teacher is given the right to appeal to the Minister of Education for an investigation into the case by a board of reference. The application is to be accompanied by a deposit of fifteen dollars. During the fifteen days allowed for an appeal, or pending the disposition of an appeal, the board is not to be able to enter into a contract with a new teacher unless the written consent of the first teacher is obtained. A substitute teacher, however, may be employed. The board of reference appointed by the Minister is to consist of three members, the chairman, to be nominated by the Attorney-General, one member by the teacher and one by the trustees (neither of the two latter nominees are to be members of the school board). The board of reference may confirm the dismissal or order the reinstatement of the teacher and its decision is to be final. Provision is made for the return of all or part of

the deposit to the teacher and in such a case the trustees are required to forward a like sum to the Minister. The teacher and the board of trustees are to be responsible for all expenses incurred by their respective representatives. A teacher may terminate an agreement in the same manner and on the same dates as the board of trustees, but may be released from his agreement at any time by obtaining a written consent from the board of trustees. Termination of a contract by a teacher at any other time than provided for in the Act is to require at least thirty days' notice in writing. In such a case, however, the Minister is empowered to suspend the certificate of the teacher for such a period as he deems expedient.

The age of admission to schools is increased from five to six years in rural and village districts. Provision is made, however, that the board may by resolution admit children aged five. A new section of the Act reads "No action shall be brought against a school district for the recovery of damages after the expiration of six months from the date on which the damages were sustained, unless, upon application to a judge of the Court of King's Bench made not later than one year from such date and after seven days' notice to the school district, the judge allows the claim to be made."

The Secondary Education Act.—Chapter 48 enacts the various amendments to the legislation governing secondary education. The notice of vacancies on a high school board is to be given to the local municipal council on or before November 1. Advertisement for teachers must now state the salary to be paid. The board must notify the Minister of Public Health of any pupil with or in contact with a communicable disease. The treasurer's financial statement is to cover that portion of the fiscal year ending September 30. Teachers must hold a certificate of qualification issued by the Department of Education. Persons teaching without such a certificate are liable to a maximum fine of \$50. The engagement or dismissal of a teacher is to be under the authority of a resolution passed at a meeting of the board. The duties of teachers as given in detail in this Chapter are the same as those set out in the School Act.

Legislation relating to agreements between teachers and school boards is identical with that enacted in Chapter 49 and is summarized in paragraph two of the section referring to The School Act. The new section referred to in the last paragraph of the section dealing with The School Act is also included in this Chapter.

The School Assessment Act.—Chapter 50 provides for a penalty of five per cent to be added to taxes unpaid on December 31 of the year in which they were levied. An additional five per cent is to be added at the end of each succeeding year while the taxes remain unpaid. In the event of all or part of the arrears being paid before July 1, the taxpayer will be refunded one-half of the penalty added during the year in respect to the amount paid. This legislation is to be retroactive to December 31, 1934. Chapter 51 amends the section of the Act authorizing the Minister of Education to adjust any incorrect assessment or tax levy. The Minister is empowered to order a municipality to transfer tax receipts from one school district to another for the purpose of adjusting accounts between the school districts affected and the municipality.

The University Act.—Chapter 47 adds the Principal and Dean of Regina College to the membership of the University Senate. Included in the former list of members was the Commissioner of Education which is now changed to read Deputy Minister of Education. The members of the senate are to continue in office after their term has expired until their successors are elected. The membership of the Board of Governors is increased from nine to ten by the inclusion, as a member, of the Chancellor of the University.

The Teachers' Superannuation Act, Chapter 52, consolidates the legislation on this subject, which dates from 1930. A general summary of it follows. The Act is administered by a commission of five members. Two members, one of whom is chairman, are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; two, one of whom is to be a woman, by teachers' organizations. The fifth member is to be appointed by the four above mentioned members. A teacher's contribution to the fund amounts to four per cent of his salary which amount is deducted from his salary by the school board. A like amount is withheld from the legislative grant to the board and deposited in the fund. The fund is held in trust by the Provincial Treasurer and in the event of a deficiency the amount will be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Teachers, sixty years of age or over, with twenty-five years or more continuous teaching service are eligible for a superannuation allowance. Women teachers become eligible at the age of fifty-five, provided they have had thirty years of continuous service. Provision is also made for the superannuation of a teacher after twenty years of continuous service on account of physical or mental incapacity for teaching. The Act explains in detail the teaching service which may be reckoned as continuous for superannuation purposes. The basis of calculation of a superannuation allowance is the average yearly salary during the five consecutive years of highest salary while employed in Saskatchewan. Two per cent of this sum multiplied by the number of years during which contributions to the fund were made, plus one and a half per cent of the sum multiplied by the number of years of service during which no contributions were made, is to be the amount of the annual super-

annuation allowance. The minimum and maximum allowances are fixed at \$360 and \$2,000 respectively. The maximum allowance for the period during which no contributions to the fund were made is to be \$1,200. Teachers leaving the profession forfeit the first two years of contributions. Provision is made for the deduction of certain amounts from the allowances of teachers resigning before December 31, 1940. The Act also outlines the duties and powers of the Commission.

The Teachers' Federation Act, Chapter 53, makes membership in the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation compulsory for all teachers. The federation is to consist of the local bodies of teachers in the various inspectorates of the province, and in the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. The Provincial Council of the federation is to consist of one member from each local body with a membership of 250 or less and two from each local body exceeding that number in members. The Provincial Executive is to consist of the immediate past president of the Council, the president, vice-president and five members elected from and by the Provincial Council. The duties of the Council, Executive and the various officers are given in detail. The annual fee is fixed at one-thousandth of a teacher's annual salary with a minimum fee of one dollar per year. The Department of Education will deduct the fees from the grants due to the school districts. The school district in turn will deduct the amount from the teacher's salary. The annual fee for unemployed teachers and teachers in training is fixed at twenty-five cents.

The Education Administration Act, 1934, is repealed by Chapter 54.

ALBERTA

The School Act is amended by Chapter 44. The electors in school districts in existence for more than ten years must be British subjects. Separate school supporters are to be considered residents of the separate school district in which they reside, but not of the public school district. In districts other than town districts the annual meeting may be started at one o'clock in the afternoon instead of two as formerly. A school board may provide its pupils with correspondence tuition through the Department of Education and pay any fees in connection with such tuition. In cities and towns, school boards are empowered to provide retirement and sick pay allowances, or to become party to a contributory superannuation scheme for its teachers and other employees if a majority of the electors in the district register a favourable vote. Trustees appointed by the Minister of Education are exempted from making the usual declaration of office. School boards may provide conveyance for certain pupils in the district, not necessarily for all pupils. The termination of an agreement between a teacher and a board by a notice taking effect in the month of July cannot be referred by either party to the Board of Reference. School boards are not to be obliged to provide free tuition for any pupil who has spent four years in grades IX-XI, or five years in grades IX-XII. The liability of a board for fees for a pupil attending school in another district is to cease when that pupil has spent four years in grades IX-XI. In the case of a pupil receiving partial tuition in grades XI and XII in another district, the fees payable are to be fixed by the Chief Inspector. The Minister of Education is given authority, by a new section of the Act, to unite any two or more school districts, if in his opinion it is in the interests of education to do so. The existing boards in such districts are to be dissolved and one board for the whole union district elected or appointed by the Minister. The amount to be levied in each included district will be decided upon by the board but must be approved by the Minister. Any provisions of *The School Act* or *The School Assessment Act* may be declared inapplicable to a district included in such a union, and new provisions substituted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. All such Orders in Council are to be published in *The Alberta Gazette*.

The School Grants Act.—Chapter 43 provides that a district whose school is closed on account of the illness of the teacher will receive grants for the period during which the board is liable for the payment of salary to the teacher.

The School Assessment Act is amended by Chapter 42. The ten per cent rebate which a board may allow on taxes paid within thirty days after the date of the mailing of the tax notices is to apply to current taxes only. The column headed "Previous Year's Arrears" is to be deleted from the tax notice form. The penalty on taxes not paid before December 16 is decreased from five to four per cent, as is the additional penalty to be imposed on every July 1 and December 16 while the taxes remain unpaid.

The University Act is subject to amendment in Chapter 41. The restrictions against the sale or long term lease, and the prohibition against expropriation of real property of the University is to apply only to the property being used for university purposes. A new section included in the Act reads "Neither the University nor the Board nor the Senate nor any member of the Board or the Senate nor any officer or servant of the University or of the Board or of the Senate shall be liable in respect of any act or omission in relation to any activity of the student body or on account of any act of the student body or any member thereof."

The Teaching Profession Act, Chapter 81, incorporates the Alberta Teachers' Association. The various powers of the Association are given in detail. All teachers in schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and members of the faculty of the University of Alberta are to be eligible for membership. With the teacher's authority the annual membership fee is to be deducted by the school board from his salary. In such cases the Department is to withhold a like amount from the school grant and pay it over to the Association. The Act provides for a maximum fine of \$25 for the violation of any of the provisions set out.

An amendment to this Act in 1936 makes membership in the Association compulsory, and the deduction of the membership fee from the teacher's salary, by the board, obligatory.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Public Schools Act.—No amendments in 1935.

Duncan and North Cowichan School Acts.—Chapter 22 provides that any advances to the school trustees from the general fund of the District of North Cowichan are to be repaid on or before the next following February 1. The municipality is empowered to collect any sums unpaid after that date by a levy on the part of the school district situated within the municipality. The amendment is to apply to all advances made during 1934 and 1935 as well as to those made in future.

The Industrial Home for Girls Act and *The Industrial School Act* are amended by Chapters 35 and 36, respectively. Juvenile Court Judges are given the same powers as County Court Judges and Police or Stipendiary Magistrates in dealing with girls or boys who have violated the provisions of their discharge or probation.

British Columbia University Act is amended by Chapter 84. Six members of the Board of Governors are to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council instead of nine as previously. Three members are now to be elected by and from the Senate. The latter members are to hold office for three years, the others six. Members elected by the Senate may be re-elected for another term of office but are not to hold office for more than six consecutive years. The term of office of the present Board is to be terminated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The present members, however, are to be eligible for reappointment. The members of the new Board are to be elected or appointed as provided for in the Act. Of the six members to be appointed, two are to hold office for six years, two for four and two for two years. Any member of the Board who performs or undertakes to perform any duty or service for the University, for which he receives or is entitled to receive remuneration from the University, must vacate his position on the Board. No person is to hold the office of Chancellor for more than six consecutive years. The present Chancellor, however, is to finish his term of office and is to be eligible for re-election. The Minister and Superintendent of Education are no longer to be members of the Senate of the University. One member of the Senate is to be elected by the British Columbia Teachers' Federation. The Chapter also amends the sections dealing with the duties and powers of the Board of Governors, the Senate and the Faculty Council.

The Public Libraries Act.—Chapter 42 amends several of the sections of the Public Libraries Act dealing with the formation of union library districts. The ballot used in the vote required for the formation of a union library district was formerly worded "Are you in favour of establishing a union library district in the area set out in the Order in Council providing for this plebiscite?" In future the ballot will read "Are you in favour of your (municipality or rural school district, as the case may be) becoming part of a union library district to be formed under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act?" Only those municipalities or rural school districts having an affirmative majority are to be included in the proposed district. Provision is also made for the inclusion of any municipality or rural school district which may later enter into a written agreement with the board of management of the union district.

The board of management is to consist of one representative from each municipality and from each rural school district with a population of 1,000 or more. Rural school districts with a population of less than 1,000 appoint a joint representative for every 1,000 of their combined population. The representative of a municipality must be an elector in that municipality while the representative of a rural school district must be a qualified voter of the district. The tenure of office of each representative is not to exceed two years. The representative of a municipality is to have a vote for each complete 3,000 of population in his municipality. Representatives of rural school districts each have one vote. Extraordinary expenditure must be approved by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the total vote of the representatives of the board of management.

CHAPTER III.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES

This review has not collected statistics from individual schools, but there is considerable basic information on school libraries which it has been possible to bring together without the use of a questionnaire, and which it is thought may be useful to school teachers and administrators for comparative purposes. In a sense it is illustrative of different policies in the general problem of providing schools with instructional equipment.

Essentially the same review has been included in the Education Branch's *Biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada, 1935*, a document received mainly by public librarians. The material is repeated here in order that it may be accessible to teachers and school officials.

The general plan is to describe the means used by Departments of Education and other bodies to encourage school libraries, then the various ways in which public libraries and schools are co-operating. This is followed by a summary of opinions from school inspectors regarding the effectiveness of school library policies, and the influence on libraries of the difficult economic conditions of recent years. The review closes with a word on provision of the special reading sources required by teachers.

PROVINCIAL MONEY GRANTS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.—Each of these Provinces offers a grant equal to one-half the amount spent by a local board in aid of a library annually, up to a maximum grant of \$20 in New Brunswick, \$10 in Prince Edward Island. The provincial grant, as well as the amount spent by the district, must be expended on books, so that out of the total book expenditure of a year the Province pays one-third, the district two-thirds. The following summary shows the number of districts benefiting by such grants in New Brunswick in recent years, and their expenditure for books.

Year ending October 31	Number of districts receiving grants	Amount of grants	Total book expenditure
		\$	\$
1935.....	14	100	301
1934.....	11	105	359
1932.....	12	93	279
1930.....	19	166	506
1928.....	14	126	384
1926.....	12	115	347

As there are about 1,500 active school boards in New Brunswick, it will be noted that only about one in a hundred each year takes advantage of the library grant. The proportion in Prince Edward Island is apparently no greater, for the Department reports that from the time of its enactment the provision in the School Act offering library grants has rarely been called upon for fulfilment.

Nova Scotia.—Library grants are made only to school sections (districts) which do not receive high school or manual training grants,—in other words, mainly to rural schools. If the books in a rural school are worth at least \$50 and there has been a circulation of at least 150 volumes in a year, the school is eligible for a library grant of \$10. If the value of the books is \$100 and the circulation 300 volumes, a grant of \$15 is earned. The grants are paid to the teacher, who acts as librarian. There has been a steady and substantial increase in the payments of recent years, as the following summary shows:—

1935..	\$ 3,390	1931..	\$ 1,940
1934..	3,225	1930..	1,705
1933..	3,135	1929..	1,265
1932..	2,880		

As will be shown in the next section of this review, there has been a remarkable increase in the size and value of the rural school libraries of the province during these same years. Although, as will also be shown, there have been other important reasons for the increase, it may be worth noting that the Nova Scotia plan of grants differs from the practice in the other Maritime provinces, in that it deals directly with the teacher, not the school board, and makes the grants dependent on use of the books (a teacher's problem) rather than on the amount of local expenditure (a trustee's problem). After the minimum value of books is once reached, it is possible that the annual grant would be practically enough to keep the library up to the established standard; and this prospect, moreover, would act as a definite incentive, to the teachers in schools with sub-standard libraries, to improve them enough to reach the self-sustaining basis.

Quebec.—The Education Act says that the Government may appropriate as much as \$2,000 in a year, out of the Superior Education Fund to aid the *establishment* of school libraries where suitable contributions have been made by the local school boards for the purpose. Such aid may be given either in money or in books. No record of expenditures under this section of the Act has been located by the compiler, and there is no record in the Education Act or Regulations of any provision for annual grants ear-marked for the *maintenance* of libraries.

Ontario.—One of the bases for payment of grants to secondary schools in Ontario is expenditure on teaching equipment including libraries. Ten per cent of a board's library expenditure for collegiate institutes, high schools or continuation schools (not to exceed a certain maximum, varying with the size of the school) is paid by provincial grant. In the case of vocational schools the grant for equipment may be 50 p.c. of its value, and in a composite school (partly vocational and partly academic) it may be as high as 25 per cent.

Until 1932, the Department of Education had for many years encouraged the improvement of rural school libraries by meeting part of the school board's annual expenditure on them when it amounted to as much as \$10. The following summary shows the amount of the rural library grants in the last years they were available, the number of schools participating each year, and their total expenditure on books.

	Rural school library grants	Number of schools partici- pating	Total expenditure of these schools on libraries	Total number of rural schools in province
	\$		\$	
1932.....	9,766	3,359	62,100	6,130
1931.....	24,930	3,109	59,061	5,986
1930.....	24,882	2,887	54,639	6,105

As may be seen from the table, about half of all rural schools participated in these grants each year, and their own locally-raised expenditures for books did considerably better than match the provincial grants. (Grants were available for only part of the year 1932.)

Manitoba.—The system of the Manitoba Department of Education in supporting school libraries is, technically, perhaps a means of insuring that local boards support them, rather than of provincial support. Payment of a part of the annual school grant, except in cities, is conditional upon the money being spent on a library. Out of the grant earned, between \$10 and \$15 per teacher employed must be used for library support. In practice each school annually selects books to the appropriate value, and they are provided by the Department. Due to the unusual need of boards for the full provincial grant in cash, the practice was discontinued between 1931 and 1935. Most of the inspectors reported in the later year that libraries had in the four years become very seriously depleted, as little or no expenditure had been made on them. Compulsory library spending of at least \$10 per teacher is, however, again in force.

Saskatchewan.—See the next section. Library grants are made only to secondary schools; they receive an annual grant for equipment until a specified maximum value is attained.

Alberta.—Rural schools upon establishment become eligible for a grant of \$15, and during the first six years of their operation a grant as high as 15 cents per school day (the actual amount depending on the inspector's rating), both of which grants may, at the discretion of the Department, be payable in books for the school library, or other equipment.

Some years ago there were grants for high school libraries. The latest report on inspection of high schools says as follows: "Very few accessions are made to school libraries. For the purpose of encouraging boards to build up their school libraries, the restoration of the Library Grant is advisable."

British Columbia.—Normally the Department of Education matches, dollar for dollar, the library expenditure of school boards (up to \$50 per year in districts with one school, and up to \$150 in the largest districts) on condition that the grant also is spent for library books. Over \$3,000 per year was spent in these library grants until 1932, when they were discontinued. The books were usually purchased through the Department's Text-Book Branch, half of the cost of each order being paid by the board. Since then the Boards have been obliged to pay in full for their orders, except for a 10 p.c. discount.

Libraries of about 40 titles are given to new schools on opening. The last annual report records that 24 such libraries were donated; the preceding report, 16.

OTHER STATUTORY ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING BOOKS

Besides the offer of money grants, the Departments of Education use various other means of building up or maintaining the book stock in the schools under their jurisdiction. The enumeration of these methods below, while it may not be exhaustive, is complete enough to convey some idea of the variety of ways in which the problem of better school libraries can be attacked. Where definite standards have been found stated in Departmental Regulations, either as to size of libraries or expenditure on them, these are mentioned, whether the money is required to be provided from provincial or local sources. Where provincial money is spent in providing free texts this is mentioned, for it seems likely that large sums spent in this way are in some measure considered an alternative to spending on a greater variety of books for a library.

Prince Edward Island.—The Carnegie Library Demonstration, elsewhere described in this Survey, has given continuously increased attention to co-operation with the schools, ever since its inauguration in 1933. Insofar as the experiment is aided by provincial funds (which has been only slightly to date) it may be regarded as a means used by the Province to encourage the development of school libraries. The need for such development was indicated in the Report of the Department of Education for 1933 when it said that in spite of numerous gifts of school libraries from private or philanthropic sources, "there are still many schools with no library equipment whatever."

But the Department reports for 1934 as follows: "Teachers now have the privilege of obtaining a number of books for their pupils which may be retained for two months, when they can be exchanged for others (in the Carnegie Demonstration) and thus each school has access through its nearest branch to the whole supply of books in the provincial library." Hence, it appears that the school library problem would be largely solved if the experiment would develop into a permanent provincial institution, although the Department's 1935 Report states that the teachers in some schools feel that they cannot undertake the responsibility of taking charge of a borrowed collection of books, by reason of having no bookcase in the school in which they can be safely kept.

Nova Scotia.—In the last eight years the Department of Education has made the improvement of school libraries an important matter of policy. Two earlier editions of this Survey have described the establishment of county libraries in the schools, to provide reading for parents as well as children. Boxes of 25 books are moved about from school to school in rural and village communities three times yearly, in the 13 (of the 18) counties which have been provided with a library system. There are from 1,200 to 3,000 books in each system, the number depending on the size of the county.

Since 1927 the Department of Education has been presenting small permanent libraries and supplementary reading to the schools in greatest need of them. The gifts include reference material for high schools. In the first three years of the plan 100,000 volumes were placed in this way. The expenditure has been as follows:—

1935..	\$ 2,235	1931..	\$ 13,312
1934..	1,249	1930..	6,212
1933..	3,791	1929..	10,151
1932..	14,316	1928..	5,573

It is of interest to compare with this expenditure and the library grants to rural teachers, the growth in school libraries during the same period.

	Rural and Village Schools		Urban Schools	
	Number of Books	Value	Number of Books	Value
		\$		\$
1935.....	207,263	104,272	74,358	57,405
1934.....	190,388	95,062	71,882	60,725
1933.....	181,192	89,293	67,830	56,999
1932.....	170,212	84,748	68,506	56,070
1931.....	150,239	74,807	65,882	56,405
1930.....	125,904	61,923	63,967	53,699
1929.....	89,484	47,938	73,864	65,170
1928.....	55,058	33,064	45,604	33,410
1927.....	43,812	29,287	49,991	36,484

As measured either in terms of volumes or value the increase has been remarkable, especially in the smaller schools where it has been about four-fold.

The Department's School Book Bureau has for some years distributed a considerable proportion of free text books. The Government contribution required to make up the Bureau's deficit averaged \$25,802 in the years 1928-33, and was \$87,547 in 1934 due to the adoption of a new course of study. Beginning in the school year 1934-35, a general policy of free elementary school texts was adopted and the cost to the Government was \$218,173. At the same time the distribution of high school text books to indigent pupils was discontinued.

New Brunswick.—The Annual School Report for 1930 mentioned the presentation of history reference books, to the value of \$1,200, to high schools. This appears to have been the only recent year in which the Province made a gift of books to school libraries.

Prior to 1934 the Government spent substantial sums in distributing free text books through the School Book Department conducted by the Provincial Secretary's Department. In four years the average annual excess of expenditures over revenue from sale of books was \$61,000.

Quebec.—Provincial effort is directed toward the presentation of books to individual school children rather than to school libraries. The Departmental Regulations say it is desirable that one volume at least should be given in each class. Most of them are awarded on the teacher's recommendation at the end of each year for success in studies, but some are also given for good conduct or for regularity of attendance. The school inspectors supervise the awards. The cost of the prize books annually awarded in recent years has been as follows:—

1934..	\$ 30,000	1930..	\$ 50,000
1933..	85,247	1929..	50,000
1932..	35,000	1928..	39,500
1931..	102,800	1927..	35,000
		1926..	29,000

Commenting on the need for school libraries, in his report for 1935, one of the eight Catholic regional inspectors says as follows in regard to the practice of distributing prize books: "The setting up of a school library would be of great help. This should be easy, as the prize books sent to inspectors by the Department could be given to the school rather than the children, with a form stating that, thanks to the application, success or assiduity of this or that pupil, the library is enriched by another book."

The Department of Education assists Protestant rural schools in obtaining travelling libraries from the McGill University system.

Ontario.—To varying extents in recent years the Provincial Government has purchased books and placed them in school libraries. The most frequent arrangement has been the purchase of a single book, or set of books, for the library of every school. The following statement shows the recent expenditure made in this way. (Sometimes the public libraries also receive the book, but since they are much less numerous than schools most of the expenditure represents assistance to school libraries).

1935	Nil	1931	\$ 13,779
1934	\$ 6,750	1930	48,913
1933	8,750	1929	37,027
1932	11,930	1928	33,900

The provincial travelling library system, conducted by the Public Libraries Branch of the Department of Education, is used by some schools. Between 50 and 60 cases were loaned to schools in each of 1933 and 1934, and the report of the Inspector of Public Libraries in the latter year said that further increases in the school service were expected, with the active co-operation of the Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools. In 1935 there were 192 cases sent to schools.

The Department of Education spends considerable sums in the preparation of text books and subventions to text book publishers (mainly the latter) in order that the books may sell at low prices. The expenditure ranged down from \$82,000 in 1930 to \$55,000 in 1934.

Departmental regulations concerning the size of libraries seem to be more specific than in other provinces. They require that in each collegiate institute or high school there must be a separate room, easily accessible to all pupils, furnished as a library and reading room. Regulations for continuation schools say that a room for a library should be provided, but where the teachers' room is large enough it may be used as a library also. In continuation schools with one teacher only, there must be a library of a minimum value of \$150; in larger continuation schools and high schools of two or three teachers there must be a library worth at least \$300; in larger high schools it must be valued at not less than \$450, and in collegiate institutes at \$600.

Regulations for the public and separate (elementary) schools demand that each board shall supply a library containing one copy of each of the revised editions of the Ontario School Manuals, a gazetteer and an English reference dictionary for each classroom; and when required under the Regulations regarding authorized text books, there must be a supply of history, geography and hygiene readers, as well as the books in English literature to be read by the candidates for a Departmental examination.

Manitoba.—See the preceding section. It might also be noted that Regulations for secondary schools demand a certain minimum expenditure each year on library and laboratory apparatus. In one-room high schools it must be at least \$20, and higher for larger schools, up to collegiate institutes where it must be \$50.

The Department of Education conducts a travelling library system, but it is not intended primarily for use in the schools. A Text Book Bureau has been operated since 1931 at a small profit.

Saskatchewan.—The School Act states that each school board shall spend annually on books for the library \$10 per classroom. But the Departmental Regulations qualify this by making it permissible to spend the money on other equipment, upon the recommendation of the inspector.

Regulations for the larger secondary schools (those organized under "The Secondary Education Act") prescribe definite standards for libraries, and the Act offers an annual grant for reference books. A high school (a school with two or three secondary teachers) when first organized must have a reference library valued at \$100, and a collegiate institute (four or more secondary teachers) must have a library worth \$300. In order to obtain the legislative grant there shall be expended annually by a high school board \$50 for the library; and by a collegiate institute board, \$75. Grants of \$150 annually are paid to high schools for equipment until their laboratory apparatus is worth \$400, reference library \$300.

maps, globes, and art equipment \$100; grants of \$200 a year are paid to collegiate institutes until their laboratory apparatus is worth \$750, reference library \$500, geography and art teaching equipment \$150.

The largest travelling library system in Canada is conducted by the Government of Saskatchewan but the extent to which it is used by the schools is not evident from the records available.

The Department of Education has provided free school readers for many years, at an annual cost of about \$50,000 until three years ago, since when it has averaged less.

Alberta.—The Province's travelling library system is conducted by the Extension Department of the Provincial University, and over 100 libraries per year go to schools.

The Department of Education is offering, as an experiment, a circulating library service to the rural schools in a southern section of the province. Under the system each school will receive a collection of forty books three times during the school year. Each collection contains, for the most part, titles not in the school library. Schools taking advantage of the service release fifty books from their present libraries to create a central book collection from which selections for the circulating libraries are made. In addition the school pays the Department an annual fee of ten dollars. The Department guarantees to spend five dollars of this on new books. Thus eventually fifteen dollars worth of new books will be available for the pupils of each school during a school year.

School boards may purchase books from the Department's School Book Branch at the same discount given to retailers. This Branch aims to operate with neither profit nor loss.

British Columbia.—Nearly one-third of the travelling libraries sent out by the Public Library Commission go to schools,—172 out of 580 in the last year recorded.

The Text Book Branch of the Department of Education in each year since 1931 has distributed free text books (and supplies) to the value of about \$50,000; in earlier years, considerably more.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE FROM THE I.O.D.E., ETC.

In addition to the assistance of the Province, some trustee boards and teachers receive help in providing school libraries from private sources. First in importance among these is the I.O.D.E., but other donors appear in the records from time to time. The first two county travelling libraries in Nova Scotia, for instance, were provided by individual citizens. There was also a noteworthy instance in Prince Edward Island when in 1927 a native of the province, resident in California, remembering the need of his boyhood schools, inaugurated the School Days Library Commission to solicit funds from former Prince Edward Island students at home and abroad to establish libraries in their former home schools. The Commission succeeded in placing libraries of about one hundred books in more than one hundred schools, nearly one-fourth of the schools in the province, but the Department of Education reports that "the financial depression dried up its resources."

The giving of school libraries is a well established activity of I.O.D.E. Chapters in all provinces. The Order maintains a National Educational Department at Head Office in Toronto, through which the local Chapters usually do their buying, choosing the books themselves, or leaving the selection to the National Office, as they prefer. The local Chapter may choose the school to which the library is to be sent or may designate one from a list which the provincial Educational Secretaries of the Order compile in co-operation with school inspectors. The number and cost of libraries ordered through Head Office in recent years has been as follows:—

	Number of Libraries	Cost of Libraries	Number of local Chapters participating
1935.....	132	\$ 1,364	—
1934.....	93	801	74
1933.....	116	1,276	89
1932.....	181	1,816	111
1931.....	186	2,223	113
1930.....	183	2,197	104
1929.....	202	2,580	114
1928.....	136	1,562	84

In addition to this distribution from the National Office many Chapters buy or collect books locally to make up libraries for the schools, but there is no complete record of the work thus done. Others supply reference material in one or two subjects of study, especially History and Geography Readers, instead of the larger assortment of books described as libraries. Numerous Chapters give prize books to individual children. Pictures, calendars, charts, gramophone records, magazines, and other school equipment, as well as books, are placed in the schools through the National Office and individual Chapters.

CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

The preceding sections have described ways in which the Provincial Governments and I.O.D.E. assist in the development of school libraries, and it remains now to review ways in which schools co-operate with one another and with their local public libraries to the same end. The questionnaire sent to public libraries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the close of 1935 invited a description of practices of this kind, and the paragraphs hereunder are mainly a summary of the replies received.

Maritime Provinces.—From the Maritime Provinces no co-operation between public libraries and schools is reported (other than in the Prince Edward Island Demonstration which has been mentioned above) except at *Baddeck* and *Truro* in Nova Scotia, and at *Sussex* and *Woodstock*, New Brunswick. The last-mentioned has a story-hour for children on Saturday mornings during the winter.

Quebec.—Only two Quebec public libraries report co-operation with schools. These are the *Fraser Institute* and *Montreal Children's Library*. The latter mentions the following ways: By lending books, making reading lists, suggesting suitable books for school libraries, addressing groups of parents, teachers, pupils and group leaders, help in establishment of small school libraries, loan of posters, maps and charts to schools.

Ontario.—In Ontario a few dozen public libraries report that they are taking cognizance of the needs of the schools, although the attitude of a majority of the smaller libraries here, as in the other provinces, seems to be typified by the reply, "The school has a library of its own." The varieties of co-operation most frequently mentioned are stocking the supplementary reading books, often on separate shelves, and consulting with teachers on the purchase of books in order to secure titles of value for children's reading without duplicating those in the schools. Sometimes lists of the public library books suitable for children or high school students are supplied to the teachers who in turn post them up or otherwise bring them to the attention of their pupils. In several centres, especially the cities, cases of books are loaned to the schools, and in effect become temporarily a part of the school libraries.

Besides a children's room in each of its fifteen branch libraries, the *Toronto* Public Library has established eleven school library branches. The circulation from these 26, combined with that of Boys and Girls House at the Main Library, was more than a million volumes in 1935; and this includes only the books taken home. The Public Libraries in *Hamilton* and *Ottawa* both place packages of books in the schools, the circulation attained in the latter having been 47,344 in 1935. *London* reports loans in about 40 classrooms, made on application of teachers, for the period of one year,—40 to 60 books in each loan.

Among the smaller cities, *Niagara Falls* circulates more than 4,000 through the schools, and *Oshawa* reports loans to schools at some distance from the Public Library. *St. Catharines* has 3,000 books from the juvenile department in the public and separate schools. "Each teacher puts in a request to the librarian and a suitable selection is made for her to distribute among the pupils. These are exchanged when desired." Schools outside the city also are served. *St. Thomas* loans collections of books to public school classes for one month. *Kingston* places books in two outlying schools during term time, enough to supply each classroom with at least 35 volumes. *Kitchener* reports that books are sent to the schools at the request of the teacher and used by brighter students when their work is completed. *Walker-ville* makes loans to classrooms, usually in batches of 40, but sometimes in smaller numbers on special subjects. Public libraries in smaller centres that report similar arrangements with the schools of their town are *Bobcaygeon*, *Campbellford*, *Hagersville*, *Napanee*, *Norwich*, *Preston*, *Seaforth* and *Ridgeway*. The simplicity of the arrangement is described as follows

by the Hagersville Librarian. "In September the principal of the public school and his teachers meet the librarian and choose 75-100 books suitable for their classes. They make duplicate lists of them, one for the library, one for themselves, and take the books off to the school in the principal's car. A few books are placed in each room of the school, and the teacher tries to get the non-readers interested in reading. The English teachers of the high school staff also take about the same number of books, almost exclusively non-fiction,"

In *Lambton County*, where the first county library association in the province was organized four or five years ago, provision is made for inclusion of rural schools in the scheme, as will doubtless also be done in the counties where associations have more recently been formed. The *Sarnia* librarian says: "There is immense increase in use of books, spreading to the rural schools where co-operative buying and exchange of books is being carried on among schools with their own small libraries." For instance, the *Theford* Public Library, a member of the Lambton County Association, has organized the village school and five neighbouring rural schools of the same township into a Township Schools Library Association, the schools acting as branches of the village public library. The *Sombra* library, also in Lambton County, reports that six schools of the township each paid \$5 last year, and this money was used to buy juvenile books for a travelling library among the schools. So also the *Forest* Public Library. It receives \$10 per year from each of ten rural schools, and in return provides them with libraries. So also the *Mandaum* library, near Sarnia. It co-operates with the six nearest public schools; each school board pays \$5 to the library treasurer, which entitles the teacher to choose 50 books from the juvenile section, and these are exchanged three times a year, (the standard frequency of exchange among members of the County Library Association). *Plympton* supplies five near-by schools. Every school in Sarnia Township belongs to the Township Circulating Library. Nine schools are served by the *Wyoming* library, seven of them rural schools.

Not many public libraries outside of Lambton County report co-operation with surrounding rural schools. *Millbank* gives such service to two country schools, exchanging the books whenever the teachers desire, the cost being 25 cents per pupil per annum. *Newcastle* and *Callander* each mention assistance to one rural school. *Norwich* supplies books to two neighbouring rural schools. *Marmora* gives free membership to all rural school children.

In some of the smaller places where the public library is organized on the association plan and there is normally a fee for joining it, the fee is sometimes reduced or abandoned altogether in the case of school pupils. Among those reporting this kind of help to schools are *Agincourt*, *Huntsville*, *Schomberg*, *Strathcona* and *Unionville*. In some cases the school board pays all or part of the membership fee for pupils, and in other cases it pays an annual sum to the association library in order that the teachers may make certain special calls on the service of the library, as at *Wardsville* and *Morrisburg*.

Some public libraries make special provision for school children coming to work in the library in groups. *Grimsby* writes: "We have shelves which hold the best reading material for the children of the different grades. Help is given to pupils in special school assignments. If special projects are given by the teachers, books on the subjects are gathered together and put in view in the juvenile section of the library." *Honeywood* reports: "High school students taking part in debates, oratorical contests or essays are assisted in their work by the library. The topics are submitted to the librarian who selects a number of relevant books and places them on a shelf by themselves, and the young people make their own selection from these." The *Mount Forest* librarian marks school cards to show what books the pupils have read. At *North Bay* the auxiliary or opportunity classes spend regular periods in the library under the supervision of their teacher and the librarian. At *Pickering* the teachers have gone over the shelves of the public library and made note of the books useful as supplementary reading. The list is kept in the library and the librarian refers to it when her assistance is required by the pupils. The *Sandwich* librarian says: "We have a number of desks, and after school the children come to look up information for speeches and essays. We help in every way to find the information that

is wanted. The pamphlets we get from the government are of great service in the work." *Tavistock* has a children's hour, also *Brampton*. The latter writes: "With the help of the Local Council of Women we are holding a story hour for school children. Through this we are trying to interest children in reading the better class of books. The schools urge pupils to join the library and allow them bonus marks for library books they read aside from prescribed supplementary reading." *Belleville* reports: "Work with schools takes the form of book talks to the various classes, either at the library or in the schools." *Huntsville* says: "The library is open to pupils on Wednesday afternoons for two hours. They are supervised by one of their teachers, who records what books they take out and change." At *Oshawa* a member of the public library staff visits the schools to explain the use of the library. At *St. Thomas* school children and teachers from all public and separate schools in the city visit the library each year for book talks by the library staff. "High school students do a great deal of their work in the reference room." In *Kitchener* "some of the teachers bring entire classes to the library during school hours. We advertise our story hours in the schools." *Walkerville* gives a series of four lessons in the schools on the use of the public library, also holds story-telling periods in the schools. Further "when teachers have special projects on hand, the library is notified, and the necessary books are collected and made available on a special table, clearly marked, for the pupils involved. We do a tremendous amount of reference work with the secondary schools." At *Napanee* "teachers frequently send seven and eight pupils down to the library at a time." At *Weston* there is a Children's Book Week, when the library provides posters and conducts essay contests.

These paragraphs can not claim to have mentioned by any means all of the attempts being made in Ontario to co-ordinate the work of school and public library. They are intended rather to indicate the variety of methods that are in use, the methods showing considerable variation with the size of the library and community. In particular the review has not given an adequate impression of the boys' and girl's work in the larger libraries. For the *Toronto* Public Library a description of this work may be found in the Library's own printed annual report. The last two numbers have described assistance given to *Orillia* in developing its boys' and girls' work. Early in 1934 the Chairman of the *Orillia* Public Library wrote to the *Toronto* Public Library asking for help in the selection of children's books. The *Toronto* report describes the situation thus: "There was no children's librarian, and the one adult librarian had neither the time nor the training to develop the children's side. The Board as a whole were worried by the large circulation of light fiction and felt that if the children were not trained to enjoy a more substantial and worth-while type of book the reading done by the next generation in *Orillia* would be worthless. On examining the book stock we recommended as a first step the withdrawal of over seven hundred books. Then we began to build up a collection, and in the Spring conducted an "opening" of the new Boys' and Girls' Library, with book-talks in the schools and story-hours at the Library. As a result the very progressive Library Board and Board of Education joined forces in asking us to release a trained children's librarian from our staff for four months, from January to the end of April, 1935." The four-month trial resulted in the permanent appointment of a trained children's librarian in *Orillia* in the summer of 1935, part of the salary to be paid by the school board, and part by the public library board. The Librarian visits each school once a week in the morning and remains at the library in the afternoons. Comment on the arrangement in the *Toronto* report for 1935 is as follows: "This successful consolidation of both school and library reading resources has impressed other municipalities, and there are indications that the example of *Orillia* will be followed by others in the near future."

Manitoba.—Only four libraries in *Manitoba* report any attempt to work with the schools.—the public libraries in *Winnipeg*, *Selkirk* and *Portage La Prairie*, and the United Farm Women's Library at *Oakville*. *Selkirk* reports that teachers are consulted on book purchases, and *Portage la Prairie* buys the books on school reading courses. *Winnipeg* does not give details.

Saskatchewan.—The Regina Public Library maintains a regular system of classroom and other libraries in public and separate schools, and provides special collections in collegiates as requested by teachers. *Battleford* says "being same building, exchange is easily arranged." *Sintaluta*, *Macklin*, and *Rosetown* say that they co-operate with schools, as also the Mechanics and Literary Institute Libraries at *Cabri*, *Garnock* (near Kelliher), *Luseland*, *Milden*, and *Warman*. The last-mentioned describes their interesting arrangement as follows: "The Institute was established in 1933-34 after the Rural Municipality of Warman had received a C.N.R. Community Progress prize. The sum of \$275 was set aside for the establishment of a municipal library, \$50 annually to be used, which together with provincial grants must be spent on books and magazines with the primary purpose of supplementing schools' work. Three school principals, strategically located, act as central librarians, through whom other teachers secure books for their districts. School districts pay a minimum fee of \$3 each for library privileges."

Alberta.—Of the larger cities, *Edmonton* says "loan collections are sent to a few school-rooms", *Calgary* reports "175 small school libraries in the city schools," and *Lethbridge* "regular circulation to classrooms." *Lethbridge* caters a great deal to its adjacent rural communities through the schools. The librarian says: "We have a membership of about 500 outside the city, individuals and schools. A small fee is charged them. Our rural circulation was nearly 14,000 in 1935. The schools arrange to collect their boxes of books either by making use of the district truck service or by some member of the community who is willing to do this for them. Most of the rural schools would be entirely without books if it were not for this service. We are trying to make arrangements with rural school boards to extend it considerably next fall." *Medicine Hat* say "we co-operate with schools but do not exchange books."

The *Cardston* Public Library has an unusual experience to relate, one that has come from no other library in Canada: "We asked the local school board to co-operate with us and they refused, as they wish to keep their school library distinct and separate." *Wetaskiwin* has "a very successful children's story hour." *Drumheller*, *Blairmore* Institute and *Stettler* I.O.D.E. libraries report co-operation with schools.

British Columbia.—The Public Library of *Vancouver* reports co-operation with schools, but does not say whether finances have permitted it to continue the package loans of earlier years. *Victoria* says "we lend 1,500 books each year to grade schools and occasionally to the high school." In 1933 the library's report said that the children's librarian had visited every classroom in the city and Oak Bay municipality. *New Westminster* "loans to local schools whenever asked and sets aside books that they may need from time to time." The *Fraser Valley* Union Library reports: "We serve 25 schools directly with school deposit collections." Other libraries claiming to work with schools are *Armstrong* and *Spallumcheen*. *Hollyburn*, *Kamloops*, *Nanaimo*, and *Prince Rupert*.

Yukon.—The *Whitehorse* Public Library turns over to the Public School several of the illustrated magazines that it receives.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON THE CONDITION, USE AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The foregoing pages have undertaken to describe means used to promote the usefulness of school libraries. It remains now to obtain some information on their effectiveness. For this we are largely dependent on the reports of school inspectors because few statistical data on library size or expenditure are available. Hence the paragraphs that follow will be mainly extracts from reports of inspectors in the last two years. Where it is possible to quote from several individual inspectors in a province, it will be noted that their opinions of library conditions are sometimes quite divergent, and there doubtless are wide differences in sections of a single province. This may be partly due to local circumstances, but it seems to be illustrated by the New Brunswick quotation that the condition of libraries is also determined in large measure by the interest and enthusiasm of inspector and teachers.

Prince Edward Island.—One inspector in 1935 writes as follows: "36 schools in the inspectorate possess a library and 41 are without one. The present system of library service in our province somewhat modifies the disadvantages of the latter.....enabling teachers to procure supplementary reading material for pupils. I have observed that about 25 per cent of the teachers avail themselves of the opportunity. The reason frequently given by others for not doing so is the lack of proper accommodation for books in their classrooms."

The following is from another inspectorate in 1934: "During the year I made a complete survey of school libraries. The total number of volumes is 2,280, an average of 42 per school. Libraries on the whole are well cared for and quite extensively used. Almost every school has a library record book, and a pupil librarian."

Nova Scotia.—The Chief Inspector writes in 1934: "Tardily but noticeably the interests of school principals are turning towards library facilities. Here and there book cases and filing cabinets are being installed, and in a few schools library periods are a feature of the weekly timetable.....The smaller encyclopedias are beginning to be consulted as a regular part of class-work and the pupils stimulated to self-help in the pursuit of knowledge."

The two following quotations from different county inspectorates indicate a contrast: "All schools have a library case well supplied with reading material of value. Forty-eight schools in Annapolis County and fifteen in Digby District will be eligible for library grants this year. "One great lack in most of the rural and village schools (Kings and Hants West) is that of adequate library facilities."

Most of the inspectors comment on the school county travelling libraries in much the same tenor: "The library boxes in Richmond County are for the most part well appreciated. Some trustees excuse their lack of co-operation in circulating the boxes by contending that the books are a source of danger in spreading disease, but I have yet to find the same persons refusing to accept paper currency owing to its having passed through too many hands." "The travelling library (Pictou County) was appreciated about as usual, most sections looking forward to the arrival of a new box. Some are indifferent and a couple have refused the boxes." "It would appear as though (in Cumberland County) the library books are read and enjoyed by a large number of pupils and adults. I find it hard to get the trustees to move the boxes on the appointed date, and in some cases I have had to straighten them out myself. The books were moved three times during the year."

New Brunswick.—Some of the inspectors enumerate in their annual report what they consider to be noteworthy improvements in school property or equipment. Of 178 districts in which improvements were noted in 1935 only five bought new libraries or made noteworthy additions to old. These records, however, do not include one inspectorate where most of the school library improvement in the province seems to have occurred in the last few years. The inspector records: "The success of this movement (to add to the worth of school libraries) is shown by the annual statements in the School Report which show that in the last three years in Inspectorial District No. 5, 62 schools purchased for school libraries 1,681 volumes at a cost of \$1,212.54, while in all the rest of New Brunswick 37 schools purchased 1,031 volumes at a cost of \$925.64. In this respect it should be noted that this inspectorate is almost exclusively a rural district having 14 graded schools, with Sussex the only town."

Quebec.—The Catholic Regional Inspector of the Ottawa area says in 1935: "What have inspectors to say about some of our school boards?.....the school furniture is incomplete, no libraries, no books of information or of literary interest.....I gladly admit that there are some excellent school boards and school commissioners, but they do not make up for the others."

Regional Inspector of the Lower St. Lawrence: "To make even the smallest school an intellectual centre, school libraries have been organized. Their success has been limited by our resources, which are very small. But the idea is making its way; of 194 libraries, the shelves of some reveal only a few books whereas others have hundreds. This is a good start. Children who never see a book at home will acquire a taste for reading and will be saved from total ignorance."

The Inspector-General of Catholic Primary Schools in 1935: "Convinced that every school should be an intellectual centre, the regional inspectors, with the help of the district inspectors, organized school libraries. Children will thus be able to develop a taste for reading and the library will also benefit the teacher who takes the trouble to establish one."

The Inspector-General of Protestant Schools has not commented on libraries in recent reports.

The quinquennial comparison of libraries published by the the Quebec Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1932-33 there were 2368 "primary schools" in the province with libraries, the number of books being 893,794. In 1927-28 there were 2,209 "primary school" libraries with 589,921 volumes. The terms "primary school" as thus used includes practically all schools except those in the university and college section of this Survey. There were 8,222 "primary schools" in the province in 1932-33.

Ontario.—The Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools writes in 1935: "The rural schools continued to suffer for lack of money with which to purchase necessary library books and other school equipment." The high school inspectors say: "There has been a very noticeable falling off in the amounts of money spent by boards in keeping up or improving the equipment necessary for teaching purposes." As was shown in the Survey of Libraries for 1931, some secondary schools have a full-time librarian under whose direction all classes spend supervised study periods in the school library. School librarians are now sufficiently numerous to represent a special group within the Ontario Library Association. Synopses of the papers read at the 1935 annual meeting of the group appear in the August number of the Ontario Library Review.

Manitoba.—Basing the statement on inspectors' observations, the Education Department's report for 1934 states: "The depression continues to affect seriously the condition of libraries in our schools. The majority of the districts still can afford to spend the few dollars annually as (normally) required by the Act, but not many School Boards have done so. The average school trustee feels his duty done when the teacher is engaged, and either does not see, or will not admit, the necessity of tools with which to do her work. Books do wear out, and the time has arrived for Departmental action in the interest of the children, many of whom have no opportunity to practice reading apart from the material in the school library."

For 1935 the following appears: "The provisions of the Public Schools' Act respecting additions to the school libraries were again put into effect, and the requisitions from the schools for 1935 will be dealt with in the usual manner. Tabulating the orders is a task requiring time, and the books will be supplied to the schools early in 1936, their cost being deducted from the grants payable at that time."

Saskatchewan.—Comments from a dozen individual inspectors in the Education Department's latest Report are almost all in the same tone. "Not many additions are made to libraries." "During the past few years these (libraries) have been neglected to a large extent." "School libraries are falling into a very unsatisfactory condition." "Libraries are very meagre." "Our school libraries are in very poor condition and are becoming poorer every year." "The school libraries are dwindling away." "Boards are of the opinion that the expenditure of ten dollars required by the Act for library represents the maximum." One inspector reports in a different tone: "Practically all schools are improving their libraries this year."

Alberta.—Some opinions from individual inspectors in the last two Annual Reports of the Department: "The average rural school library will probably fall short of the desirable minimum until such time as the district is required by legislation to devote each year some specified sum for this purpose, or until special library grants are again available." "The greatest single lack in this respect (equipment) is that of adequate library facilities. The Departmental library grant given during the first few years of a school's existence, is helpful in newly organized districts, but this is only a drop in the bucket by comparison with the very great need that exists." "All schools lack adequate libraries." "It would be advisable to direct that a certain amount of the grants paid by the Department should be expended on the purchase of library books or other needed equipment."

British Columbia.—The Annual Report on the Schools does not include reviews by the inspectors, and their comments on libraries are accordingly not available.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR TEACHERS' READING

School libraries are primarily for the use of pupils rather than teachers, but the reading requirements of the latter represent a special problem that has been receiving increased attention within the last few years. The Nova Scotia Department of Education and the Protestant section of the Quebec Department have established professional libraries from which the teachers may borrow by mail, the only cost to them being return postage. Ontario and the Western Provinces conduct libraries in the same way (called "Open Shelf" libraries) for the general public, but in stocking these the reading requirements of teachers receive consideration, and teachers and clergymen are among their best customers.

Besides this special attention to the teachers' reading needs on the part of the Province, public libraries in some cases treat the teachers of their community as a special clientele, and make special provisions for them. Local teachers' associations in some cities present to the public libraries books intended primarily for the reading of their membership, and the library keeps them in a special section, so that in effect it conducts the library that the teachers provide for themselves. In other cities the teachers, instead of placing their books in the public library, keep them in a centrally-located school where there is space for a teachers' reading room. The library and reading room is kept open after school hours and on Saturdays, and pedagogic periodicals as well as books are available. In some cases the school board helps the teachers to establish and maintain their library.

A complete list of these teachers' libraries has not been obtained, but a description of one of the larger and more recent is given herewith. It is the Teachers' Library of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, and the information is extracted from a paper prepared by Miss Grenier, one of the two librarians in charge, October, 1934:

"When the building of the new Plateau School was finally set, it was decided to build a room with a special entrance on the street, and to establish it as a library. In 1931, on the first of October, Miss Toupin and myself started the organization and preparatory work which consisted in buying books, cataloguing and classifying them, and many other technical details. On October 3, 1932, with a collection of 3,000 books, the library formally opened its doors to the teachers The collection, constantly growing, contains now 6,000 books of which 40 per cent are English. . . . Our library is a subscriber to 30 of these (pedagogic and other) magazines in English (others in French) and all these magazines can be taken home to read at leisure hours, just like the books. . . . Every month, in the last page of "L'Ecole Canadienne" (monthly journal published by the Catholic School Commission) a bibliography is published. We thereby draw the attention of the readers to new books, and recent articles that we have found worth while. . . . We try our best to supplement what is lacking in our library by personally helping our readers to find what they are looking for. . . . To have a right to use the library all you have to do is to bring a note from the principal of your school certifying that you are a teacher of that school."

At the Vancouver School Board offices there is a Teachers' Library of more than 3,000 volumes. Sixteen periodicals are received, and the librarian reports that about 700 people used the library habitually in 1935.

APPENDIX TO PART I.—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS

- Affiliated College.*—A college whose courses are approved, or in some cases prescribed, by a university which conducts the examinations and awards the diplomas to the college's students. But commonly the university exercises no financial control over the college.
- Annexed College.*—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by the college.
- Associated College.*—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside of Quebec or Ontario, or more accurately outside of the former Lower Canada and Upper Canada.
- Assisted Section.*—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the School Section requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support a school.
- Boards, School.*—The local bodies administering the publicly-controlled schools. (See under Trustee.)
- Business College.*—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution training young people for office positions. The courses do not usually require more than a year to complete. The institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- Catholic Schools.*—In Quebec there are two distinct school systems, both publicly-controlled, one for the Catholic residents of the province—the Catholic Schools; the other group—the Protestant Schools—being attended by most of the non-Catholic elements in the province, including the larger Jewish Community in Montreal.
- Classical College.*—The most numerous type of affiliated college in Quebec. Within the province they are termed "secondary" institutions. They give instruction all the way from what would be considered the elementary grades in other provinces to the end of a full course for the B.A. degree. They are subsidized by the Provincial Government, but their courses are controlled by the universities to which they are affiliated (Laval and Montreal), not by the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.*—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school" which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from "Collegiate Institutes," where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.*—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff.
- Commissioners, Board of.*—In Quebec, where the administrative school unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient or minority board whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is usually called the Board of Trustees; but in Montreal, Quebec City and some other places both are called Boards of Commissioners.
- Commissioners, District.*—The administrative school unit which is called "school district" in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia, is in Nova Scotia, called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is *ex officio* the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.*—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidated School.*—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools with a village or town school, either for the purpose of strengthening the means of school support where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation; the original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.
- Continuation School.*—Generally, a school where instruction is continued beyond elementary grades, but which has not reached the official status of a high school. In "Continuation schools" in Ontario, at least one teacher devotes full time to work of secondary grade; they are, generally speaking, the high schools of villages and rural centres.
- Corporation, School.*—A general term used in Quebec to designate either a Board of Commissioners or a Board of Trustees.

Day Schools.—In this report the term is used to distinguish classes conducted during the day from evening or night schools. It never means "non-residential" as it does, for instance, when the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs classifies Indian schools as residential and day schools.

Department.—Used in some provinces to mean classroom.

Department of Education.—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the Provincial Government.

Departmental.—Refers always to the Department of Education, e.g., Departmental Summer School means a summer school conducted by the Department of Education.

District Municipality Schools.—In British Columbia, each municipality ("district", and urban) is a school district, and the schools in each municipality are under the control of one board of trustees.

District, School.—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest administrative school unit, locally governed by a board of school trustees; in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.

District, Poor.—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grant for its support.

Division, School.—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school; in Alberta, the term used to designate the larger unit of administration adopted in legislation of 1936.

Elementary Grades.—In all of the provinces except Quebec, the first eight grades (not counting Kindergarten) in the ordinary schools, as distinguished from the more advanced "secondary" grades. See table 8.

Elementary School.—A school that teaches the work of elementary grades.

General Schools.—The expression used in Nova Scotia Reports with the meaning that "ordinary schools" has in this report.

Grades, School.—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools, the elementary "grades" being, in all provinces except Quebec, Grades I to VIII, and the secondary, Grades IX to XII, each of the twelve grades requiring about one year for the average child to complete. See table 8.

Graded School.—A school with more than one class room or teacher.

Grammar School.—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.

High School.—A secondary school in all provinces, or at least a school where one or more teachers devote the greater part of their time to instruction in the secondary grades. In Nova Scotia, Protestant Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all purely secondary schools are called high schools. In Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the largest secondary schools are called collegiate institutes, and smaller schools are called high schools. (In Ontario the smallest of all are called continuation schools.) The Quebec English Catholic communities also use the term "high school."

High School Departments.—In Manitoba, the section of a school doing high school work when there are one or two teachers giving their full time to high school work.

High School Grades.—Same as secondary grades.

Independent School.—In Quebec, the primary schools (ordinary schools) that are not publicly-administered by boards of commissioners or trustees, but by private organizations. The term is practically the equivalent of "private school" as that term is used in this report. But most of the Quebec independent schools receive grants from the provincial Government, whereas the private schools in other provinces ordinarily do not.

Inspectors.—In all provinces, the representatives of the Department of Education who periodically visit all provincially-controlled schools. They are paid by, and in most provinces they are appointed by, the Department of Education. But in Ontario city elementary schools the appointments are made by the local Board of Education or the elementary school board, by whom they are also paid, and are subject to approval by the Minister of Education.

Inspectorate.—The area under the supervision of a school inspector.

Intermediate School.—In Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught. In Manitoba this term now applies to grades VII, VIII and IX as a group, whereas it formerly meant a school in which one or two teachers devoted their time to high school work. Ontario in the last few years has introduced a new type of school with this name, to teach the upper elementary and lower high school grades.

Junior College.—An expression not frequently used in Canadian education, but when used in this report means a college teaching only part of the course for the B.A. degree, usually only two years in advance of matriculation.

Junior High School.—In British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Manitoba a school teaching grades VII, VIII and IX, and offering subjects (especially prevocational such as manual training) that cannot be taught in all schools handling these grades. They are practically all located in the larger centres. The same type of school in Ontario is being called an intermediate school.

Kindergarten Primary.—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of kindergarten and Grade I.

Official Trustee.—A trustee specially appointed to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section, or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.

Ordinary Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all schools doing the general work of kindergarten and the eight elementary and four secondary grades (in Quebec the primary schools) as distinguished from technical or vocational schools and special schools for physically or mentally deficient children.

Primary School.—In Prince Edward Island the term is used to mean a one-room school. In Quebec the term is used in the sense that "ordinary schools" is used in this report, and within the province it designates the large group of schools giving a general elementary education as opposed to the group (the secondary schools) preparing for professional studies in the university.

Primary Elementary Schools.—A subdivision of the Catholic Primary Schools of Quebec. They provide a course of one preparatory year and six years in advance of it.

Primary Complementary.—A second subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec providing a general two-year course in advance of the Primary Elementary Schools (the 7th and 8th years) with a beginning at specialization in commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.

Primary Superior Schools.—A third subdivision of Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec offering a course of three years, the ninth, tenth and eleventh. In existence only since September 1929.

Private School.—A school not directly under the control of the Department of Education in the matter of programme of studies, etc., and administered by persons that are not publicly appointed. Ordinarily they do not receive grants from the Province except in Quebec. (See Independent Schools.)

Protestant Schools.—One of the two groups of schools in the province of Quebec. (See Catholic Schools.)

Provincially-Controlled Schools.—A term used in this report to designate all the schools under the immediate jurisdiction of the provincial Departments of Education, and to distinguish them from (1) Indian Schools, (2) Private Schools, (3) Colleges and Universities.

Public Schools.—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the *elementary* schools under provincial control are divided into two classes, "public" schools and "separate" schools. In control are divided into two classes, "public" schools and "separate" schools. In other provinces the term generally designates all publicly-controlled (i.e. provincially controlled) schools, both elementary and secondary. The term is avoided as far as possible in this Survey on account of its conflicting meanings in the different provinces, but when used, unless speaking only of Ontario, Saskatchewan or Alberta, it means all publicly-controlled schools.

School.—In the reports of some provinces, a single school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole institution. It is used in the latter sense in this Report.

Secondary Grades.—School grades in advance of grade VIII, usually grades IX to XII, as distinguished from the earlier grades which are termed "elementary." In quarters where junior high schools are coming into the school organization, the grades are sometimes being referred to as secondary also.

Secondary Schools.—Schools organized to teach the work of secondary grades except in the Catholic Quebec system. Here the secondary schools are a group preparing students for university professional courses, as opposed to the primary schools which give the training required for admission to normal schools, technical schools, etc.

Section, School.—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government—the equivalent of "school district" in other provinces, except Quebec.

Separate Schools.—One of the two groups into which provincially-controlled *elementary* (there are a few separate *secondary schools* in Alberta, and elementary schools in all provinces may teach a year or two of high school work) schools are divided in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the other group being called "public schools." It is scarcely accurate to say that the separate schools are denominational and the public

schools undenominational, for the public school in an area in its management and in the instruction given (especially where the Separate School is Protestant, and there are a few Protestant Separate Schools in each of the three provinces) may be more denominational than the separate school in the same area. Rather the separate schools are dissentient schools that have arisen when either Roman Catholics or Protestants in an area prefer to set up a separate school rather than to patronize the one in existence. The separate schools in these provinces are in all cases either Roman Catholic or Protestant. In fact legal provision does not exist for separate schools for any other group, except for coloured people in Ontario.

Special Schools.—Schools for children who are subnormal mentally or physically, correspondence schools, and such other provisions as may be made for those who cannot attend the classes of regular schools.

Superior Schools.—In New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work free to all children in grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.

Technical School.—A school that offers full time technical courses—commercial, household science, art or industrial. Many of these schools offer instruction to adults in evening classes.

Trustees, School.—The members of school boards. They are generally elected by the local ratepayers (urban sections in Nova Scotia, Montreal and Quebec cities, and high school districts in Ontario excepted) to manage the school or schools in a particular district (or section or municipality, according as the local administrative school unit may have the one name or the other in different provinces). The term is used in all provinces, but is applied in Quebec only to the members of minority boards, the members of majority boards being called commissioners (for exceptions see the definition of *Board of Commissioners* above), as also are the school board members in incorporated towns of Nova Scotia.

Ungraded School.—When used means a one-room school.

Ages of Free Admission to Schools

Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the age of 6 to and including the age of 15; older children if there is accommodation.

Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend, in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20 (graduates of grammar or high schools, in either the academic or vocational course, excepted); others may attend if there is accommodation.

Quebec.—Usually 5 to 16 in elementary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality, and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age is excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

Ontario.—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.

Manitoba.—Every person between the ages of 6 and 21 years has the right to attend some school.

Saskatchewan.—In all districts, between 6 and 21 when parents are resident taxpayers. Certain fees are chargeable for pupils classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.

Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.

British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 18 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 18 years.

Yukon.—Children are admitted to school as soon as they have attained the age of six years.

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be 60 per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown and Summerside, attendance must be higher.

Nova Scotia.—Children who have attained the age of 7 but not the age of 14 in rural and village sections, and children who have attained the age of 6 but not the age of 16 in towns and cities. A rural or village section is permitted to change the limiting ages from 7 to 6 or from 14, to 15, or 16 at the annual meeting. Within the age limits, children must attend regularly and must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent. Children 13 or over may be exempted, if necessity requires them to go to work, but they must attend the evening technical classes or other classes approved by the school board, or conducted under the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, while such classes are in session.

New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Act (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted)—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16, or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, Newcastle, Marysville and Edmundston, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

Ontario.—(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled. (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time (400 hours a year) in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. Urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over are required to provide part time courses.

Manitoba.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 14 must attend full time. Any pupil 14 or over if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children over 7 and under 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf children and blind children between the ages of 7 and 16 inclusive must attend an institution for such periods as the Minister may in each case determine.

Alberta.—All children who have attained the age of 7 but who have not attained the age of 15 years must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 15 must attend full time during the school year.

Yukon.—All children 7 to 14 years must attend full time where there is a school established.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one in December.

Nova Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and about two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant to the teacher is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.

New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation commencing July 1, and extending until the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the Monday nearest the first of September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice, schools usually open in September.

Ontario.—The school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22, and January 3 to June 29. In addition to the intervals between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which were shown in previous editions of this report, however, were for the two terms which make up the calendar year, while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., were given for the year ending in June. Starting in the 1935 survey all are for the school year.

Manitoba.—July 1 to June 30, with the following vacations: (a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday; (b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by special resolution of the board, to the first day of September; (c) Christmas, from the 24th day of December to the 2nd day of January, both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, all statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are as follows: In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, ending December 31, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and March 1. In towns and cities at least six weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open for at least 200 days during the year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are: Easter, the four days following Easter Monday; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In every school there shall be not less than eight weeks vacation during the year.

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: Summer, July and August; winter, two weeks immediately following the third Friday in December; Easter, Good Friday, Easter Monday and the four days following Easter Monday.

Yukon.—Approximately September 1 to June 30. Vacations are: from July 1 to September 1; December 24 to January 2; from Thursday before Good Friday to Wednesday following Easter Monday.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

PARTIE II—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

1.—Summary of educational institutions in Canada, 1935, or latest year reported¹

A. ENROLMENT

		P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qu6.	Ont.
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—					
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools.....	18,247	116,798	92,288	578,942	724,870
	(b) Evening schools.....	—	2,933	1,107	15,441	27,676
	(c) Correspondence courses.....	—	1,094	—	—	1,950
	(d) Special schools ²	—	411	—	1,349	2,390
	(e) Normal schools.....	With 4 (a)	304	319	2,435	1,862
2	Privately Controlled Schools—					
	(a) Ordinary Day Schools.....	548	2,948	3,162	53,324	11,232
	(b) Business training schools.....	175	542	556	3,018	6,225
3	Dominion Indian Schools.....	23	433	320	1,602	4,601
4	Universities and Colleges—					
	(a) Preparatory courses.....	504	191	251	17,581	2,796
	(b) Courses of university standard.....	78	2,606	1,262	10,811	15,843
	(c) Other courses at university ⁴	—	9,095	28	7,652	15,621
	Grand Total Enrolment.....	19,575	137,355	99,293	692,155	815,066
	Population of 1931.....	88,038	512,846	408,219	2,874,255	3,431,683

B. EXPENDITURE

1	Provincially Controlled Schools—					
	(a) By Provincial Governments.....\$	351,779	1,173,096	547,509	5,219,518	5,550,385
	(b) By ratepayers, etc.....\$	223,922	3,081,510	2,160,875	22,843,300	38,286,760
2	Privately Controlled schools (estimated).....\$	21,000	125,000	124,000	2,700,000	1,030,000
3	Indian schools.....\$	1,563	30,664	17,521	66,651	354,818
4	Universities and Colleges.....\$	90,762	1,052,688	683,242	6,116,148	6,425,916
	Total Expenditure.....\$	689,026	5,462,958	3,533,147	36,945,617	51,647,879

C. FURTHER INFORMATION ON DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL, ITEM 1 (A) ABOVE⁵

Enrolment—Boys.....	9,229	58,200	45,385	315,250	364,864
Girls.....	9,018	58,598	45,318	315,833	360,006
In elementary grades.....	15,681	99,722	—	—	—
In secondary grades.....	2,566	17,076	—	—	—
In urban schools.....	7,602	55,231	51,140	—	487,639
In rural schools.....	10,645	61,567	39,563	—	237,231
Attendance—					
Average daily attendance.....	13,496	90,565	70,757	542,355	614,249
Average (median) days per pupil.....	165	166	178	—	—
Average number of days schools open.....	193	194	192	—	—
Percentage of enrolment in average attendance.....	73.9	77.5	76.6	85.8	84.7
Teachers, total.....	652	3,649	2,797	22,770	21,361
Male.....	181	518	411	4,365	5,704
Female.....	471	3,131	2,386	18,405	15,657
Accommodation—					
Number of administrative units operating schools.....	474	1,722	1,498	1,853	†6,600
Number of school houses.....	477	—	—	8,442	7,676
Number of class-rooms.....	652	3,286	2,558	*20,000	*18,500
Number of pupils per class-room.....	28	36	36	38	40
Number of rural schools.....	413	1,460	1,312	—	6,132

¹Figures for 1 (a) and 2 (a) in Quebec are for 1933-34; all others are for 1934-35; but the Ontario elementary figures in previous years have been for the calendar year, not for the school year, hence have included over 40,000 duplications which are this year removed.

²Includes 177 in the Yukon in 1 (a), 482 in the Yukon and N.W.T. in 3, 13,953 in population and \$55,952.

³Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from another province than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with an enrolment exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

⁴Includes also 5,039 in the Departmental summer school for teachers in Ont., and 444 in B.C., not included in reports of universities or colleges.

⁵Includes also 2 (a) in Quebec.

* Estimated.

† Approximate.

1.—Résumé Statistique de l'Instruction publique au Canada, chiffres de 1935 ou du dernier rapport¹

A. INSCRIPTIONS

Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.-B.	Canada ²		
144,741	221,335	167,954	117,233	2,182,585	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—.....	1
1,362	1,048	1,970	6,874	58,411	(a) Ordinaires et techniques de jour.	
2,445	1,757	1,200	3,542	11,988	(b) Du soir.	
523	150	286	79	5,188	(c) Cours par correspondance.	
240	865	532	246	6,803	(d) Écoles spéciales. ³	
					(e) Écoles normales.	
5,136	1,990	3,424	4,484	86,248	Écoles sous contrôle privé—.....	2
3,087	883	1,338	1,574	17,398	(a) Écoles ordinaires du jour.	
					(b) Écoles de commerce.	
2,305	2,225	1,843	3,726	17,560	Fédérales—Écoles indiennes.....	3
291	564	347	—	22,525	Universités et collèges.....	4
3,137	2,556	2,045	2,592	40,933	(a) Cours préparatoires.	
1,105	1,111	177	449	35,238	(b) Cours universitaires.	
					(c) Autres cours universitaires ⁴ .	
164,372	234,484	181,119	140,799	2,484,877	Grand total des inscriptions.	
700,139	921,785	731,605	694,263	10,376,786	Population de 1931.	

B. DÉPENSES

1,042,824	1,593,705	1,444,705	2,547,541	19,471,062	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—.....	1
5,914,938	6,073,595	7,890,249	5,623,115	92,098,264	(a) Par gouvernement provincial.	
355,000	109,000	220,000	357,000	5,041,000	(b) Par contribuables, etc.	
198,596	297,742	265,092	367,222	1,655,821	Écoles sous contrôle privé (estimatif).....	2
883,279	1,005,866	871,167	645,444	17,774,512	Écoles pour Indiens.....	3
					Universités et collèges.....	4
8,394,637	9,079,908	10,691,213	9,540,322	136,040,659	Total des dépenses.	

C. POUR PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES 1 (A) CI-DESSUS⁵

72,822	111,579	83,941	59,989	1,121,259	Inscriptions—Garçons.	
71,919	109,756	84,013	57,244	1,111,705	Filles.	
124,742	185,643	139,306	94,998	—	Classes élémentaires.	
19,999	35,341	28,648	22,235	—	Classes secondaires.	
105,216	91,500	83,855	69,515	—	Écoles urbaines.	
39,525	129,835	84,099	47,718	—	Écoles rurales.	
117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	1,865,150	Assiduité—	
179	175	179	—	—	Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne.	
191	188	192	—	—	Moyenne de jours d'assiduité par élève.	
81.1	79.2	81.0	89.4	83.4	Moyenne des jours d'ouverture des écoles.	
4,396	8,443	5,911	3,942	73,921	Pourcentage des fréquentations totales en fréquentation moyenne.	
1,102	2,678	1,888	1,342	18,189	Instituteurs et institutrices.	
3,294	5,765	4,023	2,600	55,732	Instituteurs.	
					Institutrices.	
1,948	4,919	3,449	762	†23,225	Local—	
2,055	—	—	—	—	Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles.	
4,290	6,856	5,815	3,669	65,626	Maisons d'école.	
34	32	29	32	—	Salles de classe.	
—	—	3,164	1,012	—	Elèves par salle de classe.	
					Écoles rurales.	

¹ Les chiffres pour 1 (a) et 2 (a) de Québec se rapportent à 1933-34; tous les autres sont pour 1934-35; mais pour Ontario les chiffres des écoles élémentaires, des années antérieures sont ceux de l'année civile, et non de l'année scolaire; ils comprennent donc plus de 40,000 noms répétés, ce qui n'a pas lieu cette année.

² Y compris 177 dans le Yukon en 1 (a), 482 dans le Yukon et les territoires du N.-O. en 3, 13,953 en population et \$55,952.

³ Écoles pour aveugles, sourds ou arriérés mentaux. Ce sont des pensionnats et plusieurs élèves viennent d'une province voisine. Il en est de même des écoles industrielles et correctionnelles de quelques provinces, dont l'inscription dépasse 3,000 et qui devraient paraître sous cet en-tête.

⁴ Y compris aussi 5,039 dans les écoles départementales pour instituteurs en Ont., et 444 en C.-B., cours qui ne sont pas donnés aux universités ou collèges.

⁵ Y inclus 2 (a) dans le Qué.

* Estimé.

† Approximativement.

Province	Number of School Districts or Institutions	Number of School Houses	Number of Class Rooms	Number of Teachers		Number of Pupils			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
				Nombre d'instituteurs		Nombre d'élèves				
				Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	Male Garçons	Female Filles		
Prince Edward Island (1935)										
Primary Schools.....	—	413	413	112	301	413	5,325	5,320	10,645	68.74
Graded Schools.....	—	64	239	69	170	239	3,904	3,698	7,602	81.28
Total General Schools.....	474	477	652	181	471	652	9,229	9,018	18,247	73.96
Prince of Wales College										
Academic and Teacher Training.....	1	—	—	14	7	21	169	194	363	—
Commerce Department.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	41
St. Dunstan's University.....	1	—	—	15	15	30	121	121	121	—
Private elementary and secondary schools.....	6	—	—	22	22	44	83	465	548	—
Business Colleges.....	3	—	—	3	3	6	53	122	175	—
Schools for Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Indian Schools.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	8	15	23	65.21
Nova Scotia (1935)										
Urban Schools.....	45	—	1,237	196	1,181	1,377	27,572	27,659	55,231	81.61
Rural and Village Schools.....	—	—	2,049	322	1,369	2,272	30,628	30,939	61,567	73.89
All General Schools.....	—	—	3,286	518	3,131	3,649	58,200	58,598	116,798	77.54
Normal College.....	1	—	—	7	3	10	51	253	304	—
Departmental Summer Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Mining and other Technical Schools.....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,932	—	—
Universities and Colleges.....	12	—	—	317	41	358	8,044	3,848	11,892	—
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	18	—	—	16	130	146	1,154	1,794	2,948	—
Business Colleges.....	—	—	—	19	18	37	162	380	542	—
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—
Indian Schools.....	11	—	—	4	7	11	219	214	433	71.36
New Brunswick (1935)										
Cities and Towns.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,077	—
(1st Term).....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,546	—
(2nd Term).....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,081	—
Other Graded Schools (1st Term).....	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,621	—
(2nd Term).....	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,158	—
All Graded Schools (1st Term).....	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,167	—
(2nd Term).....	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ile du Prince-Edouard (1935)										
Ecoles primaires.....	—	413	413	112	301	413	5,325	5,320	10,645	68.74
Ecoles à classes multiples.....	—	64	239	69	170	239	3,904	3,698	7,602	81.28
Total des écoles générales.....	474	477	652	181	471	652	9,229	9,018	18,247	73.96
Colège Prince of Wales										
Formation académique et professorale.....	1	—	—	14	7	21	169	194	363	—
Département de commerce.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	41
Université St-Dunstan.....	1	—	—	15	15	30	121	121	121	—
Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées.....	6	—	—	22	22	44	83	465	548	—
Colleges commerciaux.....	3	—	—	3	3	6	53	122	175	—
Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Ecoles pour Indiens.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	8	15	23	65.21
Nouvelle-Ecosse (1935)										
Ecoles urbaines.....	45	—	1,237							

Ungraded Schools (1st Term). (2nd Term).....	1,312 1,303	—	1,312 1,303	—	—	—	—	—	36,709 36,360	—	—	Ecoles à classe unique (1er terme). (2ème terme).
All General Schools (1st Term). (2nd Term).....	1,496 1,489	—	2,558 2,558	393 411	2,340 2,336	2,733 2,797	42,401 42,050	43,466 42,486	85,867 84,536	—	—	Toutes écoles générales (1er terme). (2ème terme). Année.
Technical Schools (day). (evening).....	6 4	—	—	33 25	30 20	63 45	856 —	729 1,585	90,703 1,309	69,448 82,59	76-57	Ecoles techniques (de jour). (du soir).
Normal School.....	1	—	—	9	6	15	88	231	319	—	—	Ecoles normales.
Universities.....	4	—	—	114	8	122	1,172	369	1,541	—	—	Universités.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.	22	—	—	21	132	132	1,256	1,906	3,162	—	—	Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Business Colleges.....	7	—	—	5	10	15	206	350	556	—	—	Colleges commerciaux.
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	11	—	—	1	15	16	159	161	320	250	78-12	Ecoles pour Indiens.
Québec (Primary 1934, others, 1935)												
Elementary Schools, Catholic	—	6,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	274,175	—	—	Ecoles primaires 1934, autres 1935)
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,891	—	—	Ecoles élémentaires catholiques.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,136	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	—	6,805	—	548	9,640	10,188	145,421	149,781	236,202	242,490	82-14	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indépendantes.
Elementary Schools, Protestant	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,247	—	—	Total.
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,416	—	—	Ecoles élémentaires protestantes.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,450	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Independent.....	—	539	—	126	1,552	1,678	27,325	25,827	53,152	42,633	80-21	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Intermediate Schools, Protestant	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,175	—	—	Ecoles intermédiaires, protestantes.
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,843	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	—	74	—	30	208	238	3,209	3,100	6,309	5,118	81-12	Indépendantes.
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Complementary Schools, Catholic	—	555	—	—	—	—	—	—	166,950	—	—	Ecoles complémentaires catholiques.
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	907	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,270	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	—	753	—	2,508	3,996	6,504	104,301	78,826	183,127	166,740	91-05	Indépendantes.
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
High Schools, Protestant	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,223	—	—	Lycees protestants.
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,720	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,146	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.
Independent.....	—	67	—	257	567	824	10,685	10,404	21,089	18,103	85-84	Indépendantes.
Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
Superior Schools, Catholic	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,677	—	—	Ecoles supérieures, catholiques.
Under control of Commissioners.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,524	—	—	Sous contrôle des commissaires.
Under control of Trustees.....	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,201	—	—	Sous contrôle des syndics.

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1935 or latest year reported—Continued
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1935 ou dernier rapport—suite

Province	Num- ber of Dis- tricts or Insti- tutions	Num- ber of School Houses	Num- ber de maisons d'école	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils		Aver- age Attend- ance	Per- centage Attend- ance — Pour- centage de fré- quen- tation	Province	
				Nombre d'instituteurs			Nombre d'élèves					
				Male Hom- mes	Fe- male Fem- mes	Total	Male Gar- çons	Fe- male Filles				Total
				Québec—fin								
Total Independent Primary Schools	—	684	—	400	2,450	2,850	—	—	59,685	—	Total des écoles primaires indépendantes.	
Roman Catholic.....	—	34	—	46	74	120	—	—	1,925	—	Catholiques.	
GRAND TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	—	7,762	—	3,952	16,020	19,972	272,780	275,750	548,530	473.771	GRAND TOTAL DES ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES.	
Roman Catholic.....	—	680	—	413	2,327	2,740	41,219	39,331	80,550	65.854	Catholiques.	
Protestant.....	—	8,442	—	4,365	18,347	22,712	313,999	315,081	629,080	85.78	Protestantes.	
Total.....	21	—	—	—	58	58	1,251	752	2,003	1,054	Total.	
Kindergarten Schools (Catholic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.07	Ecoles maternelles (catholiques).	
Schools for the Deaf and Blind—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles pour les sourds et les aveugles—	
Roman Catholic.....	3	—	—	68	68	136	393	293	691	664	Catholiques.	
Protestant.....	2	—	—	9	13	15	39	41	76	95.00	Protestantes.	
School for feeble minded.....	1	—	—	17	67	84	306	193	499	354	Ecoles pour les faibles d'esprit.	
Normal Schools—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles normales—	
Roman Catholic lay Teachers.....	20	—	—	65	253	323	199	1,423	1,627	1,535	Catholiques, instituteurs laïques.	
Teaching Brothers.....	11	—	—	134	—	134	848	—	848	800	Instituteurs religieux.	
Protestant.....	11	—	—	6	5	11	31	218	233	233	Protestantes.	
Technical Day Schools (See Table 20).....	36	—	—	—	—	—	3,229	4,806	8,033	—	Ecoles techniques, cours du jour (Voir tableau 20).	
Evening Schools (See Table 30).....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,441	10,188	Ecoles du soir (Voir tableau 30).	
Universities and Colleges—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Universités et collèges—	
Two French Universities and affiliated col- leges.....	132	—	—	1,728	216	1,944	16,277	14,028	30,305	—	Deux universités françaises et collèges affi- liés.	
Two English Universities and affiliated col- leges.....	7	—	—	551	65	616	4,036	1,703	5,739	—	Deux universités anglaises et collèges affi- liés.	
Independent unaffiliated schools.....	26	—	—	176	—	176	1,368	—	1,368	—	Ecoles indépendantes non-affiliées.	
Independent Schools (special courses, etc.).....	48	—	—	231	62	293	4,000	1,377	5,377	4,495	Ecoles indépendantes (cours spéciaux).	
Indian Schools.....	31	—	—	5	52	57	798	804	1,602	1,212	Ecoles pour Indiens.	
Ontario (1935)												
Public Schools†	—	5,602	—	1,524	5,671	7,195	—	—	187,702	162,029	Ecoles publiques†	
Rural.....	—	—	—	1,066	3,972	5,038	—	—	194,103	175,340	Rurales.	
City.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.44	Des cités.	

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Educational Institutions in Canada by Provinces, for 1935 or latest year reported—Concluded
2.—Résumé détaillé des institutions enseignantes du Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1935 ou dernier rapport—fin

Province	Num- ber of School Dis- tricts or Insti- tutions	Num- ber of School Houses	Num- ber of Class Rooms	Number of Teachers			Number of Pupils			Aver- age Atten- dance	Per- centage of Atten- dance	Province
				Nombre d'instituteurs			Nombre d'élèves					
				Male Hom- mes	Fe- male Fem- mes	Total	Male Gar- çons	Fe- male Filles	Total			
Saskatchewan (1935)												
Rural Elementary Schools.....	4,407	—	4,626	1,642	3,910	5,552	66,071	64,091	130,162	98,801	75.91	Ecoles élémentaires rurales,
City Elementary Schools.....	14	—	636	—	—	—	13,305	12,557	25,862	22,613	87.44	Ecoles élémentaires des cités,
Town Elementary Schools.....	90	—	558	839	1,749	2,588	9,268	9,449	18,717	15,820	84.52	Ecoles élémentaires des villages,
Village Elementary Schools.....	380	—	1,150	—	—	—	17,843	18,361	36,204	29,442	81.32	Ecoles élémentaires des villages,
All Elementary Schools.....	4,901	—	6,970	2,481	5,659	8,140	106,487	104,453	210,945	166,676	79.01	Toutes écoles élémentaires,
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	18	—	294	197	106	303	5,092	5,298	10,390	8,647	83.22	Instituts Collégiaux et lycées,
Vocational Schools (Day).....	3	—	—	60	25	85	1,596	1,473	3,069	—	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du jour.)
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	3	—	—	41	14	55	574	474	1,048	—	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du soir.)
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,065	—	—	Correspondance,
Normal Schools.....	3	—	—	32	5	37	254	611	865	—	—	Ecoles normales,
University and Colleges.....	12	—	—	202	45	247	2,961	1,270	4,231	—	—	Universités et collèges ¹ ,
Business Colleges.....	14	—	—	9	19	28	248	635	883	—	—	Collèges commerciaux,
Private Schools.....	38	—	—	15	83	98	728	1,262	1,990	—	—	Ecoles privées,
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds,
Indian Schools.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	1,054	1,171	2,225	1,876	84.31	Ecoles pour Indiens,
Alberta (1935)												
Cities and Towns.....	71	—	—	—	—	2,267	—	—	60,602	71,440	85.19	Ecoles publiques des villes,
Village Schools.....	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,253	—	—	Ecoles des villages,
Rural Schools.....	3,164	—	—	—	—	3,644	—	—	84,099	64,672	76.90	Ecoles rurales,
Total General Schools.....	3,449	—	5,815	1,888	4,023	5,911	83,941	84,013	167,954	136,202	81.09	Toutes écoles générales,
Normal Schools.....	2	—	—	14	6	20	160	372	532	—	—	Ecoles normales,
Vocational Schools (Day) ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du jour.) ³
Vocational Schools (Evening) ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du soir.) ³
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Correspondance,
University and Colleges.....	7	—	—	241	30	271	1,742	830	2,572	—	—	Universités et collèges,
Business Colleges.....	4	—	—	13	27	40	917	1,338	2,255	—	—	Collèges commerciaux,
Private Schools.....	42	—	—	96	128	224	1,558	1,839	3,424	3,182	92.93	Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds,
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	Ecoles pour Indiens,
Indian Schools.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	859	984	1,843	1,659	90.01	Ecoles pour Indiens,

Saskatchewan (1935)

Rural Elementary Schools.....

City Elementary Schools.....

Town Elementary Schools.....

Village Elementary Schools.....

All Elementary Schools.....

Collegiate Institutes.....

Vocational Schools (Day).....

Vocational Schools (Evening).....

Correspondence.....

Normal Schools.....

University and Colleges.....

Business Colleges.....

Private Schools.....

Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....

Indian Schools.....

Alberta (1935)

Cities and Towns.....

Village Schools.....

Rural Schools.....

Total General Schools.....

Normal Schools.....

Vocational Schools (Day)¹.....Vocational Schools (Evening)².....

Correspondence.....

University and Colleges.....

Business Colleges.....

Private Schools.....

Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....

Indian Schools.....

British Columbia (1935)

High Schools.....	81	97	609	439	276	715	9,831	10,138	19,969	17,260	83-43	Colombie Britannique (1935) Lycées, juniors. Lycées juniors. Écoles supérieures. Écoles normales des cités. Écoles rurales élémentaires des municipalités. Écoles rurales et assistées élémentaires. Toutes écoles générales. Écoles normales. Écoles d'été départementales. Écoles professionnelles (du jour). Écoles professionnelles (du soir). Cours de génie minier, le soir. Cours pour chômeurs. Correspondance (Elem. et Sec.). Par correspondance pour chômeurs. Universités et collèges. Collèges commerciaux. Écoles privées. Écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. Écoles pour Indiens.
Junior High Schools.....	8	10	159	107	111	218	3,386	3,176	6,462	5,858	90-65	
Junior-Senior Schools.....	38	38	135	59	78	137	1,814	1,812	3,626	3,298	89-02	
City Elementary Schools.....	32	121	1,265	811	1,042	1,353	25,073	23,348	48,421	43,532	89-90	
Rural Municipality Elementary Schools.....	24	168	543	141	430	571	10,232	9,417	19,650	17,293	87-70	
Rural and Assisted Elementary Schools.....	579	737	948	285	663	948	9,752	9,353	19,105	17,713	92-71	
Total General Schools.....	762	1,171	3,669	1,342	2,600	3,942	59,980	57,244	117,233	104,824	89-41	
Normal Schools.....	2	-	-	14	6	20	68	57,178	117,246	-	-	
Departmental Summer Schools.....	2	-	-	20	18	38	-	-	444	-	-	
Vocational Schools (Day).....	21	-	-	136	58	194	-	2,197	9,999	-	-	
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	36	-	-	36	-	36	2,903	2,44	5,100	-	-	
Evening Mining Classes.....	32	-	-	-	-	-	1,730	1,774	1,774	-	-	
Classes for unemployed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Correspondence (Unemployed).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,886	-	-	
University and Colleges.....	5	-	-	133	30	163	1,690	907	1,405	-	-	
Business Colleges.....	17	-	-	14	26	40	429	1,145	2,597	-	-	
Private Schools.....	54	-	-	66	259	325	1,764	2,720	4,484	-	-	
Schools for the Blind and Deaf.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	34	79	-	-	
Indian Schools.....	65	-	-	-	-	-	1,818	1,908	3,726	2,792	74-93	

¹ In addition to these were 2 junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan.

² En outre, on compte 2 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan.

³ The totals include pupils not given by sex.—³ Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

⁴ No report.—⁴ Pas de rapport.

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-35
3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-35

NOTE.—This table is compiled from the Public Accounts of the various provinces. In addition to the amounts spent by the Department of Education it contains any expenditure towards education made by the other government departments, e.g. Dept. of Public Works—maintenance and construction of educational buildings; Dept. of Agriculture—Agricultural Schools and Colleges; Dept. of Attorney General—schools for delinquents. The grants to school boards are not comparable with those shown in table 16, as the fiscal years are for different periods. The amounts listed as receipts from Dominion Government Agricultural Grants are not the total amount received by the Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, but only that part of the grants that appears under the expenditure headings of this table.

NOTE.—Ce tableau a été préparé à l'aide de données tirées des comptes publics des diverses provinces. Outre les sommes dépensées par les départements de l'Instruction publique, il contient toute dépense pour fins d'enseignement par les autres départements de l'administration, e.g. département des Travaux publics—entretien et construction d'édifices consacrés à l'enseignement; département de l'Agriculture—écoles et collèges d'agriculture; département du Procureur général—écoles correctionnelles. Les subventions aux commissions scolaires ne sont pas comparables avec celles qu'il indique le tableau 16, étant donné que les années fiscales représentent des périodes différentes. Les sommes indiquées comme recettes provenant de subventions agricoles du gouvernement fédéral ne constituent pas le montant total reçu par les provinces en vertu de la loi de l'Enseignement agricole, mais seulement la partie des subventions qui tombe sous les rubriques des dépenses dans ce tableau.

Fiscal Year Ending Année terminée	Grants to School Boards or Teachers Octroi des commissions scolaires ou aux instituteurs	Inspection	Teacher's Pension Fund Fonds de pension des instituteurs	Included in Universities and Colleges Compris dans Universités et Collèges	Expenditure—Dépenses						Receipts—Recettes						Net Expenditure Dépenses nettes
					Teacher Training Schools and Normal Schools Écoles normales et des écoles des aveugles et des sourds	Schools for Deaf-mutes and Blind Écoles pour aveugles et sourds	3 Agricultural Schools 3 Écoles d'agriculture	Universities and Colleges Universités et collèges	Administration and Miscellaneous Administration et divers	Schools for Blind or Deaf Écoles pour aveugles ou sourds	Schools for Deaf-mutes and Blind Écoles pour aveugles et sourds	2 Agricultural Schools 2 Écoles d'agriculture	Dom. Govt. Agricultural and Technical Education Grant Octroi du gouvernement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techniques	Included in Miscellaneous Compris dans Divers	Miscellaneous Divers		
A. Prince Edward Island—																	
1914	130,959	5,378	1,100	Compris dans Universités et Collèges	2,420			13,289	20,826						15,198	158,054	
1915	143,186	5,067	1,325		2,885			13,566	23,050						17,139	171,940	
1916	146,825	4,059	1,546		3,870			14,409	17,416						13,591	174,539	
1917	151,130	4,006	1,650		2,654			14,875	22,256						12,284	184,287	
1918	145,865	3,904	1,561		1,999			15,461	18,543						11,432	175,901	
1919	153,459	4,080	2,061		1,186			18,086	29,383						17,018	191,237	
1920	179,284	3,700	1,546		2,096			18,565	26,366						15,908	215,649	
1921	206,529	3,600	1,961		3,214			23,634	36,782						17,659	255,685	
1922	236,012	3,450	1,784		2,842			20,714	27,270						27,413	274,413	
1923	257,723	6,000	1,926		2,547			23,190	37,711						20,718	308,379	
1924	241,921	7,200	2,307		2,982			22,832	32,431						16,026	292,147	
1925	244,645	7,200	2,082		3,275			22,912	36,367						24,375	292,106	
1926	242,336	7,200	2,468		4,369			22,937	42,180						26,009	295,481	
1927	243,745	7,369	2,718		3,909			22,981	47,555						29,658	298,679	
1928	245,479	10,232	3,141		3,607			25,689	57,271						45,832	299,647	
1929	245,610	11,191	3,262		3,118			28,088	65,214						50,502	305,981	
1930	249,247	12,861	3,353		3,427			29,764	51,658						52,557	297,753	
1931	258,905	13,468	3,294		2,579			35,043	71,555						52,498	332,346	
1932	263,034	13,433	3,891		2,922			282,944	23,969						51,884	538,309	
1933	264,210	13,301	11,773		2,988			181,130	25,261						42,891	455,772	
1934	262,352	10,820	9,967		2,882			51,459	28,891						27,017	342,867	
1935	264,541	12,490	9,967		2,877			52,454	29,008						29,373	341,904	

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-35—Continued
3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-35—suite

Fiscal Year Ending	Expenditure—Dépenses										Receipts—Recettes				
	Grants to School Boards	Inspection	Teacher's Pension Fund	Teacher Training Schools	Education of Blind and Deaf	Schools for Delinquents	Agricultural Schools	Universities and Colleges	Administration and Education	Schools for Blind or Deaf	Schools for Delinquents	Agricultural Schools	Dom. Govt. Agr. and Tech. Education Grant	Miscellaneous	Net Expenditure
Année terminée	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
D. Quebec—															
1914.....	773,712	75,000	37,000	134,161	23,200	103,805	42,106	297,255	267,389	—	42,138	—	66,840	—	1,624,650
1915.....	759,591	84,000	40,000	141,480	28,200	104,000	49,322	293,958	295,431	—	55,353	—	92,037	—	1,638,592
1916.....	768,807	89,000	37,000	190,925	33,200	145,000	62,511	309,821	287,554	—	60,990	—	102,272	—	1,755,556
1917.....	767,694	89,000	37,000	188,800	33,200	184,936	69,512	320,700	319,152	—	40,004	—	41,712	—	1,858,278
1918.....	753,051	89,000	37,000	190,345	34,800	185,000	85,534	320,148	370,890	—	46,283	—	111,114	—	1,908,371
1919.....	707,214	94,450	37,000	192,799	39,800	243,665	73,481	347,595	372,533	—	97,721	7,461	109,114	—	1,894,241
1920.....	719,061	110,000	37,000	192,049	39,800	226,500	102,448	352,200	414,434	—	125,708	34,154	109,114	—	1,924,516
1921.....	728,885	118,000	37,000	195,781	39,800	258,271	136,732	408,000	498,156	—	171,093	28,318	360,501	—	1,960,831
1922.....	734,130	123,000	37,000	196,733	39,800	305,000	117,611	400,200	581,677	—	166,872	16,476	237,296	—	2,128,738
1923.....	999,934	145,200	57,000	195,352	39,800	368,053	127,925	589,000	784,044	—	182,615	26,311	483,682	—	2,831,585
1924.....	1,070,222	148,000	57,000	273,800	56,200	386,371	112,121	630,332	893,856	—	183,634	26,075	437,820	5,000	3,136,117
1925.....	1,125,022	150,000	57,000	276,000	56,200	374,954	126,693	674,110	889,699	—	171,250	23,676	356,004	16,063	3,259,995
1926.....	1,198,938	150,000	57,000	276,000	54,600	406,455	116,156	718,057	1,192,891	—	194,013	8,098	433,777	17,695	3,534,760
1927.....	1,360,551	150,000	57,000	288,677	70,991	420,000	165,700	718,057	1,066,837	—	110,303	5,418	484,571	21,000	4,371,991
1928.....	1,392,321	161,000	57,000	285,677	103,600	420,000	155,198	636,095	1,187,046	—	235,996	5,418	484,571	14,009	4,371,991
1929.....	1,837,797	155,000	57,000	303,000	89,100	512,444	143,032	1,257,565	1,126,050	—	215,340	6,601	152,362	12,078	5,241,577
1930.....	1,847,473	184,862	57,000	316,000	90,100	497,895	109,562	1,378,735	1,197,219	—	215,340	8,601	152,362	12,078	5,241,577
1931.....	1,748,243	275,000	57,000	326,876	90,526	517,350	147,769	1,324,755	1,080,472	—	224,348	38,469	152,362	12,078	5,363,386
1932.....	1,868,277	265,000	57,000	336,186	90,100	489,929	268,833	1,224,678	1,216,402	—	146,982	48,903	152,362	12,078	5,363,386
1933.....	1,738,640	274,000	57,000	357,590	90,100	582,280	273,000	1,114,240	1,010,722	—	239,968	53,778	17,176	17,176	4,724,368
1934.....	1,382,939	270,000	51,000	350,993	100,950	513,873	275,210	1,076,143	1,010,722	—	245,299	73,393	18,521	18,521	6,250,510
1935.....	1,441,803	256,800	51,000	346,567	105,100	563,418	341,617	2,523,199	956,324	—	—	—	—	—	6,250,510
E. Ontario—															
1914.....	1,029,074	134,845	52,045	294,628	306,528	53,373	24,686	1,204,498	286,438	5,683	—	106,297	31,827	62,105	3,180,203
1915.....	1,106,454	134,010	52,450	292,949	156,553	62,572	22,134	1,274,433	286,260	7,025	—	115,931	108,350	69,547	3,176,962
1916.....	1,101,814	139,060	51,169	341,035	133,891	60,811	44,750	1,250,958	290,591	5,704	—	99,879	87,950	64,515	3,135,992
1917.....	1,249,101	140,929	76,401	350,129	166,734	62,427	48,443	1,259,276	310,385	6,009	—	94,088	75,870	55,159	3,430,922
1918.....	1,306,084	184,648	74,198	388,919	179,743	68,541	47,499	1,394,361	339,873	6,570	—	95,954	167,724	56,629	3,756,989
1919.....	1,745,106	203,200	111,284	518,724	178,893	79,899	159,630	1,497,954	467,499	8,949	—	123,990	224,363	61,287	4,543,600

1920	2,463,501	254,759	2,722,989	771,453	281,718	63,385	138,054	2,614,156	783,554	9,207	168,326	474,134	95,170	8,896,732
1921	3,392,729	272,785	603,689	633,162	339,388	89,559	202,865	2,778,835	728,905	24,892	174,333	594,640	111,576	8,136,459
1922	4,617,011	302,817	619,270	748,194	482,692	88,980	250,435	4,626,797	1,217,312	27,131	199,040	616,277	168,219	11,081,431
1923	4,578,184	286,511	650,073	732,069	229,770	84,607	109,319	3,105,335	1,179,591	36,258	197,388	381,932	194,969	10,455,212
1924	4,770,213	310,775	707,420	782,335	230,709	302,998	95,954	3,091,275	941,527	38,552	207,346	421,400	164,673	10,388,165
1925	4,924,076	322,979	786,688	788,722	233,413	255,998	100,671	3,133,197	913,857	33,192	220,489	348,431	156,539	10,287,033
1926	4,824,056	276,370	718,432	746,891	242,455	279,456	99,398	3,155,005	979,134	40,462	216,764	343,942	257,203	10,577,175
1927	5,199,568	310,775	723,899	806,193	245,275	324,678	115,134	3,412,708	1,017,580	41,452	1,285	216,764	151,902	11,555,936
1928	5,319,323	434,307	763,914	750,860	231,954	333,550	116,093	3,587,719	1,024,747	42,184	4,189	229,829	151,902	11,555,936
1929	6,110,263	486,753	763,914	750,860	231,954	333,550	116,093	3,587,719	1,024,747	42,184	4,189	229,829	151,902	11,555,936
1930	6,462,900	597,058	872,781	776,624	271,256	291,321	114,102	3,621,641	1,042,740	43,372	278,673	14,187,715	186,301	15,534,837
1931	6,577,770	586,551	741,911	802,647	279,322	337,302	100,350	3,628,563	894,660	41,372	278,673	14,187,715	186,301	15,534,837
1932	6,305,601	564,116	789,708	746,617	279,322	301,729	84,551	3,528,563	894,660	41,372	278,673	14,187,715	186,301	15,534,837
1933	5,704,101	568,618	813,432	709,608	263,422	312,442	88,778	3,459,294	1,040,339	32,752	51,393	255,476	177,813	11,926,062
1934	8,900,990	228,967	13,115	259,912	103,845	111,272	35,253	2,141,216	237,605	10,644	23,453	13,157	6,3748,866	13,157
F. Manitoba—														
1914	432,894	65,108	—	111,101	33,130	97,661	—	1,004,949	72,280	16,887	23,140	—	45,452	1,731,644
1915	557,947	63,497	—	69,579	48,557	51,749	—	347,740	80,110	7,418	17,377	—	50,077	1,142,287
1916	526,985	64,945	—	70,485	76,533	50,436	—	374,589	104,356	8,363	18,928	—	47,393	1,195,465
1917	643,869	68,821	—	67,325	79,010	59,992	—	403,024	100,047	27,167	19,909	—	48,108	1,326,864
1918	684,518	67,815	—	67,378	74,757	71,224	—	452,793	101,532	30,547	29,795	—	48,040	1,411,635
1919	748,439	79,780	—	66,895	78,784	91,757	—	520,185	133,661	69,238	31,650	—	55,883	1,546,880
1920	853,177	84,439	—	81,300	102,841	98,786	—	590,185	150,764	52,145	21,405	—	62,367	2,153,462
1921	1,012,900	104,894	—	94,132	92,741	90,962	—	1,107,200	187,907	57,770	57,537	—	9,345	2,335,476
1922*	784,941	103,127	—	70,224	335,616	73,881	—	889,486	143,793	24,935	14,653	—	23,988	2,259,617
1923	1,138,461	103,127	—	93,792	254,063	77,115	—	785,157	176,596	53,810	32,122	—	96,101	2,422,290
1924	1,160,366	93,841	—	66,900	179,079	78,067	—	714,159	178,574	85,074	25,257	—	100,888	2,537,969
1925*	729,393	61,908	—	45,140	123,880	56,248	—	364,667	75,782	50,832	15,867	—	95,687	2,340,680
1926	1,178,503	90,578	—	73,273	178,099	80,633	—	528,317	178,944	67,678	15,659	—	95,687	2,340,680
1927	1,210,192	90,467	1,300	77,293	171,863	79,946	—	475,432	179,213	65,450	26,207	—	95,687	2,340,680
1928	1,223,512	94,540	2,600	81,290	170,909	81,434	—	488,601	199,831	59,956	23,943	—	98,108	2,411,278
1929	1,342,440	97,736	2,600	78,715	184,246	93,898	—	517,601	242,210	59,956	23,943	—	98,108	2,411,278
1930	1,351,080	99,565	2,325	78,715	184,246	93,898	—	517,601	242,210	59,956	23,943	—	98,108	2,411,278
1931	1,408,782	102,437	4,554	74,998	175,739	116,918	—	555,675	269,965	65,110	34,449	—	98,108	2,411,278
1932	1,398,931	96,670	6,050	73,952	164,414	111,645	—	896,723	238,426	58,366	15,270	—	98,108	2,411,278
1933	1,389,931	85,972	7,449	60,686	136,742	58,143	—	1,078,868	247,890	47,776	15,860	—	98,108	2,411,278
1934	1,299,140	85,972	10,184	53,076	138,152	58,197	—	1,005,239	174,856	26,535	10,218	—	98,108	2,411,278
1935	1,229,962	75,717	12,314	44,754	139,934	59,727	—	427,938	174,339	25,915	4,578	—	98,108	2,411,278
1936*	1,041,822	77,314	12,314	44,754	139,934	59,727	—	367,863	160,356	26,910	4,464	—	98,108	2,411,278
G. Saskatchewan														
1914	886,576	70,340	—	298,737	8,417	—	—	374,974	108,907	—	—	—	32,571	1,715,380
1915	1,382,772	72,454	—	84,267	9,508	—	—	367,742	128,010	—	—	—	2,004,182	2,004,182
1916	1,728,689	77,772	—	45,356	12,802	14,879	—	196,346	139,800	—	—	—	47,688	1,167,966
1917	1,121,821	84,159	—	36,061	12,802	10,571	—	294,278	140,191	—	—	—	41,813	1,628,962
1918	1,208,462	110,064	—	34,082	19,355	12,561	—	163,509	161,225	—	—	—	51,992	1,657,276
1919	1,297,351	130,504	—	42,334	26,003	14,905	—	234,778	257,752	—	—	—	49,211	1,955,016
1920	1,448,185	139,618	—	76,143	27,205	24,831	—	465,095	220,988	—	—	—	34,374	2,387,692
1921	1,400,878	137,121	—	303,949	26,542	42,012	—	831,217	301,114	—	—	—	37,747	3,065,086
1922	1,786,927	200,170	—	464,577	34,116	35,412	—	755,325	354,513	—	—	18,342	43,959	3,568,739

* Change in fiscal year.—* Changement dans l'année fiscale.

† The Ontario figures do not include the inspection grants to city school boards.—† Les chiffres de l'Ontario ne comprennent pas les octrois aux commissions et écoles urbaines pour inspection.

‡ The receipts of the Agricultural College are included in the Ontario figures.—‡ Les recettes du Collège de l'Agriculture sont comprises dans les chiffres de l'Ontario.

§ Less salary assessment \$26,833—1932; \$78,752—1933; \$31,531—1934; \$12,881—1935.—§ Moins la répartition des salaires: \$26,833—1932; \$78,752—1933; \$31,531—1934; \$12,881—1935.

ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUMMARIZED

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1914-35—Concluded
3.—Dépenses des Gouvernements Provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1914-35—fin

Fiscal Year Ending — Année terminée	Expenditure—Dépenses										Receipts—Recettes					Net Expenditure — Dépenses nettes
	Grants to School Boards — Octrois aux commissions scolaires	Inspection — Inspection	Teacher's Pension Fund — Fonds de pension des instituteurs	Teacher Training Schools — Ecoles normales	Education of Blind and Deaf — Ecoles des aveugles et des sourds	Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles correctionnelles	Agricultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	Universities and Colleges — Universités et collèges	Administration and Miscellaneous — Administration de l'Instruction Publique et divers	Schools for Blind or Deaf — Ecoles pour aveugles ou sourds	Schools for Delinquents — Ecoles correctionnelles	Agri-cultural Schools — Ecoles d'agriculture	Dom. Govt. Agri-cultural and Technical Education — Octroi du gouvernement fédéral aux écoles agricoles et techniques	Miscellaneous — Divers		
G. Saskatchewan — —Con.—fin																
1923.....	2,032,968	192,154	—	121,265	35,981	33,183	—	906,155	352,567	—	—	—	13,127	61,120	3,600,026	
1924.....	1,935,487	185,301	—	94,860	49,011	33,487	—	961,526	356,174	—	—	—	18,397	96,578	3,534,736	
1925.....	1,960,408	180,169	—	90,671	44,256	29,362	—	574,113	334,467	1,293	1,293	—	17,249	62,773	3,098,316	
1926.....	2,598,920	200,433	—	96,747	52,254	30,822	—	902,125	344,464	1,332	1,332	—	20,084	106,825	4,095,558	
1927.....	2,150,337	205,624	—	101,001	54,254	30,862	—	602,496	362,425	2,013	2,013	—	18,021	113,424	3,378,941	
1928.....	2,560,625	204,830	—	133,026	52,191	34,784	—	645,391	354,866	—	—	—	17,048	126,268	3,832,397	
1929.....	2,510,677	216,909	—	423,422	55,961	67,672	—	677,006	363,151	2,020	2,020	—	25,160	132,878	4,154,340	
1930.....	2,553,274	227,288	—	304,829	109,975	45,883	—	677,006	361,830	—	—	—	25,306	143,421	4,239,871	
1931.....	2,573,171	229,309	10,198	176,202	368,405	48,215	—	865,169	447,011	2,947	2,947	—	15,311	184,672	4,514,750	
1932.....	2,845,522	180,204	9,013	148,892	192,598	34,005	—	593,357	274,531	1,624	1,624	—	19,944	148,310	4,401,244	
1933.....	2,845,721	154,997	7,825	97,659	166,454	29,512	—	513,138	264,259	—	—	—	66,977	142,822	2,766,264	
1934.....	1,844,364	150,810	9,053	87,944	58,356	23,500	—	397,438	243,259	—	—	—	26,770	149,550	2,378,404	
1935.....	1,637,577	163,333	8,922	82,495	60,876	25,827	—	400,000	328,106	—	—	—	34,923	138,299	2,533,914	
H. Alberta—																
1914.....	523,822	59,839	—	213,106	6,532	7,053	182,293	100,000	141,557	—	—	—	58,319	4,621	1,133,383	
1915.....	573,350	60,401	—	120,328	6,828	4,064	147,845	145,000	133,545	—	—	—	29,435	13,930	1,115,520	
1916.....	595,164	65,561	—	82,488	7,058	4,906	117,629	259,000	184,754	—	—	—	33,304	30,714	1,230,179	
1917.....	632,444	72,542	—	78,552	11,014	12,265	130,870	266,635	232,120	—	—	—	40,837	34,780	1,341,302	
1918.....	697,592	84,342	—	88,704	16,989	18,938	161,180	266,635	189,586	—	—	—	58,509	43,880	1,361,016	
1919.....	771,740	133,146	—	97,677	15,207	13,260	366,164	334,493	258,574	—	—	—	35,905	26,027	1,900,033	
1920.....	920,933	160,330	—	123,266	19,848	20,679	516,892	476,124	251,385	—	—	—	28,933	20,607	2,387,223	
1921.....	1,188,904	171,917	—	138,290	33,493	25,895	380,285	590,348	1,048,240	—	—	—	45,673	163,510	2,839,294	
1922.....	1,262,723	169,502	—	152,740	37,486	24,150	253,529	696,141	845,362	—	—	—	15,353	28,250	3,046,747	
1923.....	1,161,720	136,728	—	108,438	37,994	17,785	196,476	647,274	352,317	—	—	—	42,001	42,616	2,459,855	
1924.....	1,080,873	115,286	—	86,338	42,985	10,528	203,332	3,125,445	330,238	—	—	—	81,846	89,538	4,783,277	
1925.....	1,102,342	116,210	—	94,376	33,297	5,342	200,172	622,281	334,133	—	—	—	51,859	105,487	2,336,690	
1926.....	1,164,105	117,277	—	94,372	37,933	3,096	218,415	663,021	367,843	—	—	—	96,921	105,732	2,414,334	

1927.....	1,246,551	121,133	-	98,305	36,094	474,743	691,271	334,051	-	-	50,736	79,995	119,488	2,752,929
1928*.....	443,057	28,848	-	195,147	7,067	62,747	183,685	56,399	-	-	20,191	-	6,561	774,127
1929.....	1,381,538	124,243	-	195,147	38,084	592,348	770,259	401,224	-	-	88,613	76,501	137,316	3,200,417
1930.....	1,436,266	135,983	-	657,535	43,509	305,936	824,829	392,914	-	-	73,152	73,853	152,183	3,557,784
1931.....	1,766,532	144,647	-	230,438	45,705	302,739	1,005,237	406,884	-	-	88,024	-	169,183	3,704,975
1932.....	1,369,527	139,587	-	164,073	50,790	252,261	913,220	356,026	-	-	67,800	-	114,844	3,093,440
1933.....	1,446,868	126,872	-	138,723	43,117	180,856	789,435	327,574	-	-	57,959	-	142,241	2,853,245
1934.....	1,525,632	124,299	-	111,623	40,854	112,002	692,112	285,622	-	-	42,962	-	152,371	2,696,741
1935.....	1,391,019	121,464	-	105,583	39,778	131,419	667,242	290,103	-	-	35,989	-	157,931	2,552,698
I. Brit. Columbia														
1914.....	1,382,558	51,398	-	184,387	5,451	-	100,000	359,646	-	-	-	6,255	4,948	2,170,542
1915.....	1,282,929	49,875	-	304,763	7,915	-	169,524	339,692	-	-	-	15,000	3,611	2,168,724
1916.....	1,285,635	44,161	-	86,831	9,449	-	175,000	233,658	-	-	-	15,000	4,900	1,775,697
1917.....	1,285,635	44,161	-	55,186	12,587	-	200,000	187,923	-	-	-	15,000	4,854	1,797,114
1918.....	1,394,286	49,459	-	48,693	9,805	-	225,000	220,127	-	-	-	16,484	10,786	1,946,042
1919.....	1,476,749	39,621	-	53,727	13,489	-	271,579	135,360	-	-	-	16,484	4,044	2,027,806
1920.....	1,597,737	53,717	-	79,653	16,120	-	388,000	142,710	-	-	-	38,853	4,993	2,312,911
1921.....	1,509,130	63,089	-	84,037	25,031	-	420,000	390,790	-	-	-	35,355	6,427	3,323,300
1922.....	2,257,774	73,730	-	87,718	48,964	-	445,000	250,651	-	-	-	65,818	24,680	3,256,801
1923.....	2,292,033	77,018	-	96,508	44,776	-	445,000	244,944	-	-	-	74,352	36,823	3,122,046
1924.....	2,369,780	74,213	-	113,470	33,866	-	485,625	241,046	-	-	-	74,149	68,680	3,258,459
1925.....	2,339,916	75,877	-	104,622	33,264	-	461,000	248,123	-	-	-	40,860	59,731	3,253,459
1926.....	2,490,447	80,344	-	98,372	32,547	-	599,469	205,470	-	-	-	53,495	71,731	3,753,377
1927.....	2,399,417	87,877	-	104,682	30,159	-	534,834	199,213	-	-	-	50,825	51,265	3,493,747
1928.....	2,965,324	83,280	-	133,542	32,438	-	539,330	216,671	-	-	-	109,925	65,546	3,661,520
1929.....	2,965,324	96,056	-	117,484	36,035	-	566,000	261,281	-	-	-	119,637	78,942	3,967,848
1930.....	2,707,128	105,475	-	116,643	33,015	-	603,200	285,019	-	-	-	66,064	98,415	3,871,824
1931.....	2,651,590	106,228	-	124,863	38,600	-	582,700	344,666	-	-	-	111,296	3,871,963	4,223,508
1932.....	3,217,095	103,300	-	74,495	35,553	-	458,100	231,458	-	-	-	95,680	3,120,370	3,675,448
1933.....	2,475,845	92,075	-	66,704	34,111	-	258,000	293,011	-	-	-	77,882	2,675,448	2,890,098
1934.....	2,029,286	87,335	-	63,296	32,490	-	255,000	293,011	-	-	-	77,882	2,675,448	2,890,098
1935.....	2,143,270	94,017	-	66,095	34,120	-	292,500	256,654	-	-	-	70,932	2,890,098	2,890,098

* Changement dans l'année fiscale.

7 In British Columbia the salaries paid to teachers in assisted school districts are included.

8 In Saskatchewan the salaries paid to teachers in assisted school districts are included.

9 The Alberta figures represent the expenditure in connection with the boys at the Manitoba Industrial Training School.

10 In Alberta, Demonstration Farms and expenses for school districts are included.

11 Including University of Alberta debentures amounting to \$2,400,000 redeemed by the Province.

12 The cost of construction of the Institute of Technology and Art and Normal School building is included in the Alberta figures.

13 Including the sum of \$210,000 realized from the sale of the Calgary Normal School.

* Changement dans l'année fiscale.

7 En Colombie Britannique, comprend les salaires des instituteurs des districts scolaires assistés.

8 En Saskatchewan, comprend les salaires des instituteurs des districts scolaires assistés.

9 Les chiffres de l'Alberta représentent les dépenses des garçons à l'école Industrielle du Manitoba.

10 En Alberta, comprend les dépenses de démonstration et les dépenses pour les écoles scolaires.

11 Comprend les obligations de l'Université d'Alberta au chiffre de \$2,400,000 achetées par la province.

12 Le coût de la construction de l'édifice de l'Institut de Technologie et Art et Normal School est compris dans les chiffres de l'Alberta.

13 Comprend la somme de \$210,000, produit de la vente de l'École Normale de Calgary.

3A.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913

3A.—Sommes versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi de l'enseignement agricole de 1913

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Île du Prince- Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nou- velle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nou- veau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia — Colom- bie Bri- tannique	*Veteri- nary Colleges — *Collèges de mé- decine vétéri- naire	Total
1914.....	26,530	54,289	44,510	159,482	195,733	51,730	54,296	46,095	47,335	20,000	700,000
1915.....	27,833	61,145	49,407	187,409	230,869	58,076	61,152	51,310	52,799	4,392	784,392
1916.....	29,138	68,002	54,308	215,311	266,014	64,421	68,011	56,529	58,266	5,130	885,130
1917.....	30,444	74,859	59,210	243,212	301,158	58,767	74,870	61,747	63,733	21,322	989,322
1918.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	89,113	40,864	66,966	63,949	7,425	1,053,311
1919.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	161,303	77,113	81,728	66,966	74,449	21,536	931,786
1920.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	511,303	77,113	122,593	66,966	69,199	5,882	1,301,747
1921.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	40,864	66,966	69,199	19,285	1,058,421
1922.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	122,593	33,483	69,199	17,188	1,104,570
1923.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	81,728	100,448	69,199	77,820	1,191,302
1924.....	27,068	61,783	50,939	208,339	254,002	68,666	80,422	66,938	61,843	20,000	900,000

* Ontario Veterinary College and School of Veterinary Science, Oka, Que.

* Collège Vétérinaire d'Ontario et École de science vétérinaire, Oka, Qué.

3B.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Technical Education Act of 1919

3B.—Sommes versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi de l'enseignement technique de 1919

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Île du Prince- Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nouveau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britan- nique	Total
1920.....	—	—	3,397	36,500	106,297	2,648	1,142	17,108	19,408	186,500
1921.....	2,701	24,193	10,408	167,887	294,112	7,268	3,534	41,438	29,134	580,675
1922.....	7,241	32,758	22,161	114,651	378,175	21,174	13,666	82,606	47,904	720,336
1923.....	5,858	33,166	17,476	128,182	314,207	25,121	18,264	71,020	34,933	648,227
1924.....	6,551	35,502	20,382	328,682	347,636	20,092	18,397	57,614	53,535	888,391
1925.....	1,951	34,624	43,041	263,400	347,636	19,500	17,249	62,216	40,860	830,477
1926.....	7,255	31,000	93,874	299,144	347,636	19,489	20,084	72,732	53,123	944,337
1927.....	7,757	31,495	76,209	403,944	347,636	20,056	18,022	85,789	56,627	1,047,535
1928.....	11,982	29,225	70,107	329,072	347,636	27,630	17,048	74,000	59,355	965,955
1929.....	20,370	47,084	48,638	372,891	347,636	28,527	25,160	92,222	169,637	1,152,165
1930.....	22,117	21,525	51,951	125,302	—	41,542	60,506	21,780	68,564	413,287
1931.....	30,790	73,670	50,026	—	—	38,621	198,290	—	—	391,397
1932.....	31,899	48,700	4,792	—	—	27,488	170,095	—	—	282,974
1933.....	29,371	50,629	—	—	—	46,169	75,567	—	—	201,736
1934.....	12,345	47,691	—	—	—	23,064	45,971	—	—	129,071
1935.....	—	39,616	—	—	—	9,431	41,673	—	—	90,720

II.—PROVINCIALY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

This is naturally the longest section of statistical tables. The logic of their arrangement, which should be clear by reference to the table of contents, is as follows. Tables 4-18 provide data on the pupils, teachers, and costs of all publicly-controlled elementary and secondary day schools, with certain exceptions mentioned in footnotes to individual tables.

Tables 19-24G. single out for special attention the work at the secondary level in these schools, giving additional information on type of school curricula, examinations, etc.

Tables 25-31 are to be regarded in the main as addenda to Tables 4-18. Special classes for handicapped children, and evening classes are given in the ordinary schools, and their enrolment is mainly to be charged against the costs figures in Tables 16-18. But special schools for blind, deaf, mentally defective and delinquent children, and correspondence courses, are in the main not covered by these financial statements. They are generally conducted by a department of the provincial government, not by school boards, to which the statistics in Tables 4-18 pertain. In some cases, an indication of the cost is obtainable in Table 3.

Tables 32-36 give information on some of the education influences outside of the regular schools which affect large numbers of children, and which in some measure work in co-operation with the schools. The list of organizations here covered is not exhaustive, but includes only some for which it has been possible to obtain statistical records.

II.—ÉCOLES RELEVANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE

Il s'agit ici, bien entendu, de la section la plus longue des tableaux statistiques. La logique de leur arrangement, laquelle doit être claire en se référant à la table des matières, est comme suit. Les tableaux 4-18 contiennent des données relatives aux élèves, aux instituteurs et aux dépenses de toutes les écoles régulières, tant élémentaires que secondaires, qui tombent sous la juridiction provinciale, sauf quelques exceptions dont il est fait mention dans les renvois aux tableaux respectifs.

Les tableaux 19-24G. traitent spécialement des cours secondaires donnés dans ces écoles et contiennent en plus des renseignements sur la catégorie d'écoles, le programme, les examens, etc.

Les tableaux 25-31 peuvent être considérés en général comme suppléments aux tableaux 4-18. Des cours spéciaux pour les enfants déshérités ainsi que des cours du soir sont donnés dans les écoles ordinaires, et leurs inscriptions sont débitées dans les dépenses figurant dans les tableaux 16-18. Mais les écoles spéciales pour aveugles, sourds, arriérés et jeunes délinquants, ainsi que les cours par correspondance ne sont généralement pas couverts dans les tableaux financiers. Ces cours sont dirigés d'ordinaire par un département du gouvernement provincial et non pas par les commissions scolaires qui font l'objet des tableaux 4-18. Dans quelques cas, le tableau 3 donne une idée des dépenses.

Les tableaux 32-36 contiennent des données sur quelques-unes des organisations éducationnelles extra-scolaires qui s'occupent de bon nombre d'enfants, organisations qui jusqu'à un certain point collaborent avec les écoles. La liste des organisations que nous donnons est loin d'être complète; elle ne comprend que les cas où il a été possible d'obtenir des données statistiques.

4.—Historical Summary of Enrolments in Publicly Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces

4.—Relevé rétrospectif des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

Year — Année	Total Number Enrolled—Inscriptions—1854-1935									
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C. C.-B.	Nine Provinces — Neuf provinces
1854.....	-	-	-	-	282,209	-	-	-	-	-
1864.....	-	-	-	-	377,184	-	-	-	-	-
1867.....	-	65,896	31,364	-	407,339	-	-	-	-	718,000
1868.....	-	68,612	31,988	205,530	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869.....	-	74,130	33,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870.....	-	75,279	34,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871.....	-	75,995	33,981	-	-	817	-	-	-	803,000
1872.....	-	73,638	39,837	-	462,630	-	-	-	514	-
1873.....	-	74,287	42,611	216,992	-	-	-	-	1,028	-
1874.....	-	76,277	45,561	-	-	-	-	-	1,248	-
1875.....	-	79,123	62,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,403	-
1876.....	-	79,813	64,689	-	499,078	2,734	-	-	1,685	-
1877.....	16,109	82,364	67,803	-	500,089	-	-	-	1,998	-
1878.....	19,240	82,846	68,780	226,322	499,589	-	-	-	2,198	-
1879.....	19,904	82,998	71,764	-	499,148	-	-	-	2,301	-
1880.....	21,054	76,393	65,598	-	495,955	-	-	-	2,462	-
1881.....	21,601	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	4,919	-	-	2,571	-
1882.....	21,269	79,042	63,793	229,230	483,860	6,972	-	-	2,653	-
1883.....	21,495	80,477	66,775	238,514	476,212	10,831	-	-	2,693	-
1884.....	21,843	82,153	68,928	243,365	479,654	11,708	-	-	3,420	-
1885.....	21,983	84,025	72,967	247,875	486,708	13,074	-	-	4,027	-
1886.....	22,414	85,714	68,365	-	502,540	15,926	2,553	-	4,471	-
1887.....	22,460	85,474	68,583	255,259	510,671	16,940	3,144	-	5,345	967,876
1888.....	22,478	84,534	68,268	257,829	513,065	18,000	3,453	-	6,372	973,999
1889.....	23,045	84,429	68,221	-	519,457	18,358	4,474	-	6,796	-
1890.....	22,530	85,482	68,523	260,768	515,960	23,256	5,389	-	8,042	989,950
1891.....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	-	23,871	5,652	-	9,260	-
1892.....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	-	10,773	993,383
1893.....	22,292	94,899	-	267,202	504,123	28,706	8,214	-	11,496	-
1894.....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	10,721	-	12,613	1,028,225
1895.....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	11,972	-	13,482	1,047,784
1896.....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	12,796	-	14,460	1,056,809
1897.....	21,845	100,847	66,917	297,328	507,167	39,841	14,576	-	15,798	1,064,319
1898.....	21,852	101,203	68,239	304,197	501,495	44,070	16,754	-	17,648	1,075,458
1899.....	21,550	100,617	68,579	307,267	493,483	48,660	18,801	-	19,185	1,078,142
1900.....	21,289	100,129	67,159	311,253	494,217	50,460	20,343	-	21,531	1,086,381
1901.....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	23,857	-	23,615	1,092,633
1902.....	20,803	99,059	67,425	321,288	490,880	54,056	27,441	-	23,901	1,104,833
1903.....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	-	24,499	1,113,837
1904.....	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,660	484,351	58,574	41,033	-	25,787	1,120,606
1905.....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,610
1906.....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907.....	19,036	100,007	66,422	347,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	30,783	30,039	1,196,013
1908.....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,078
1909.....	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,154
1910.....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,309,984
1911.....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,361,205
1912.....	17,078	103,984	69,190	400,035	527,570	-	-	-	-	-
1913.....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	544,138	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,470,844
1914.....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915.....	18,402	107,351	70,622	448,087	571,387	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,603,032
1916.....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,553	563,727	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,626,144
1917.....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,650,600
1918.....	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,933	569,394	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,674,943
1919.....	17,587	106,982	71,029	492,829	589,514	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,395
1920.....	17,354	108,096	72,985	504,914	609,849	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,826,571
1921.....	17,510	109,483	73,771	518,410	637,467	129,015	184,871	124,328	85,950	1,880,805
1922.....	18,323	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,850	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923.....	17,742	114,458	78,887	543,559	677,106	142,369	194,313	145,803	94,888	2,009,125
1924.....	17,281	111,594	79,452	547,880	682,906	144,491	204,154	145,312	96,204	2,029,274
1925.....	17,427	112,352	80,360	555,721	692,653	145,834	206,595	145,692	97,954	2,054,588
1926.....	17,324	112,391	81,330	559,198	703,614	148,279	213,404	148,245	101,688	2,085,473
1927.....	17,210	112,556	81,916	563,704	720,625	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,119,634
1928.....	17,214	112,898	83,271	571,135	731,258	150,883	223,409	155,741	108,179	2,153,628
1929.....	17,180	113,309	84,370	582,661	738,477	150,517	227,263	161,235	109,558	2,184,570
1930.....	17,277	113,860	87,308	598,286	756,812	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017	2,220,359
1931.....	17,506	115,511	88,836	606,120	772,388	153,553	230,492	165,786	113,914	2,264,106
1932.....	17,846	116,041	89,755	618,597	778,972	151,927	239,193	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933.....	18,247	117,238	90,888	624,045	774,868	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	2,287,171
1934.....	18,358	117,937	92,708	632,266	724,870	147,253	224,543	168,924	115,792	2,242,553
1935.....	18,247	116,798	92,288	-	-	144,741	221,335	167,954	117,233	-

¹ Half yearly only.—² Six mois seulement.

² Starting in 1934 the enrolment in Ontario elementary schools is for the school year, thus eliminating some forty-odd thousand that used to be duplicated when enrolment was for calendar year.—² Avec l'année 1934, l'inscription dans les écoles élémentaires de l'Ontario porte sur l'année scolaire, ce qui élimine quelque 40 mille élèves inscrits deux fois lorsque l'inscription portait sur l'année civile.

Note on Quebec.—The Quebec figures in this and the next table include private or independent schools. The figures for other provinces do not. Thus when comparing enrolment or attendance with the cost of publicly-controlled schools in Table 16, etc., the pupils in Quebec independent schools (See Table 49) should be deducted from the total above.

Note sur Québec.—Les chiffres du Québec dans ce tableau et le suivant comprennent les écoles privées ou indépendantes. Les chiffres des autres provinces ne les comprennent pas. Ainsi, en faisant des comparaisons sur les inscriptions ou la fréquentation avec les dépenses des écoles sous le contrôle public, du tableau 16 etc., il faut déduire les élèves des écoles indépendantes du Québec du total ci-dessus. (Voir tableau 49).

5.—Historical Summary of Average Attendance in Publicly-Controlled Day Schools in Canada, by Provinces
 5.—Relevé rétrospectif de la fréquentation moyenne des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, par provinces

Year — Année	Average Daily Attendance—Fréquentation moyenne—1867-1935									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Nine Provinces
	I.P.-E.	N.-E.	N.-B.	Qué.					C.-B.	Neuf provinces
1854.....	-	-	-	-	204,168	-	-	-	-	-
1864.....	-	-	-	-	371,695	-	-	-	-	-
1867.....	-	-	-	-	167,107	-	-	-	-	-
1868.....	-	36,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869.....	-	39,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870.....	-	43,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871.....	-	42,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1872.....	-	43,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873.....	-	40,806	-	-	193,163	-	-	-	575	-
1874.....	-	41,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	-
1875.....	-	44,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-
1876.....	-	44,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	-
1877.....	-	45,373	-	-	217,202	-	-	-	1,260	-
1878.....	9,303	46,690	-	-	222,385	-	-	-	1,396	-
1879.....	10,401	48,951	-	-	230,586	-	-	-	1,316	-
1880.....	10,713	45,856	-	-	226,434	-	-	-	1,294	-
1881.....	11,285	42,580	-	-	227,324	-	-	-	1,367	-
1882.....	11,924	43,461	-	-	222,534	-	-	-	1,359	-
1883.....	11,285	43,746	-	-	220,756	-	-	-	1,383	-
1884.....	11,759	45,650	-	-	222,015	5,064	-	-	1,809	-
1885.....	11,904	47,280	-	-	229,163	6,520	-	-	2,090	-
1886.....	12,166	48,398	-	-	234,114	7,847	-	-	2,481	-
1887.....	12,612	51,142	32,974	-	247,842	8,611	-	-	2,873	-
1888.....	12,325	50,055	33,141	190,857	255,379	9,715	-	-	3,093	-
1889.....	12,248	48,707	32,237	192,045	256,253	9,856	-	-	3,681	-
1890.....	13,159	50,038	31,741	-	264,741	11,242	-	-	4,334	-
1891.....	12,490	49,620	33,489	202,360	262,744	11,627	-	-	5,135	-
1892.....	12,898	49,347	34,071	204,190	-	12,443	-	-	6,227	-
1893.....	12,986	50,975	35,133	205,623	267,532	12,976	-	-	7,111	-
1894.....	12,900	50,103	-	220,999	273,259	14,180	-	-	7,786	-
1895.....	12,849	51,152	37,076	206,143	282,198	19,516	-	-	8,610	-
1896.....	13,250	54,007	38,138	221,108	286,593	20,247	-	-	9,234	-
1897.....	13,412	54,016	37,839	222,322	288,432	21,500	-	-	10,000	-
1898.....	12,978	54,922	37,337	222,322	287,432	24,968	-	-	11,056	-
1899.....	13,377	57,771	38,492	227,016	282,333	25,453	-	-	12,304	-
1900.....	12,941	55,919	38,240	229,588	275,915	27,870	-	-	13,438	-
1901.....	13,167	56,224	37,856	-	275,234	27,550	-	-	15,355	669,000
1902.....	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,970	28,306	-	-	16,627	-
1903.....	12,884	55,438	38,657	236,924	275,385	36,479	16,321	13,375	16,627	693,292
1904.....	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	273,815	31,426	20,918	14,782	17,071	692,738
1905.....	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	281,674	33,794	13,493	17,310	18,871	723,998
1906.....	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	285,330	34,947	15,770	18,923	19,809	743,299
1907.....	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	284,998	37,279	19,841	22,225	20,459	753,903
1908.....	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	292,052	40,691	26,081	28,423	23,473	782,431
1909.....	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	295,352	41,405	28,998	29,611	25,662	815,202
1910.....	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	299,747	43,885	34,517	32,556	28,423	849,076
1911.....	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	305,648	45,303	38,278	39,226	32,517	870,532
1912.....	10,916	63,640	43,685	314,520	323,358	-	49,329	45,888	37,384	-
1913.....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	340,223	48,163	56,005	54,582	43,072	978,862
1914.....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	357,519	55,778	65,009	60,271	49,090	1,051,938
1915.....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	367,959	65,250	72,113	60,112	52,494	1,112,769
1916.....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,754	366,891	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,118,522
1917.....	11,319	70,118	46,800	367,868	371,129	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,143,212
1918.....	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,426	382,506	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,161,919
1919.....	10,908	65,906	45,797	370,710	391,539	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,187,191
1920.....	10,991	66,442	46,950	379,319	398,264	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,234,092
1921.....	11,446	78,238	49,714	401,655	450,656	80,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,349,256
1922.....	12,338	79,410	51,668	426,466	475,591	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,525	1,435,990
1923.....	11,763	83,472	53,745	426,935	482,068	98,787	130,499	103,612	77,752	1,468,633
1924.....	11,783	79,509	58,366	430,185	496,673	103,775	139,782	105,978	79,262	1,503,338
1925.....	12,259	80,318	58,397	443,741	508,044	104,312	144,650	108,881	85,293	1,564,840
1926.....	11,823	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1927.....	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,577	528,485	109,793	157,392	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1928.....	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	115,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1929.....	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	553,394	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,199	1,746,451
1930.....	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	562,265	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1931.....	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	122,843	176,012	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1932.....	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	121,990	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,856,907
1933.....	13,810	93,866	72,204	525,215	613,084	120,314	175,457	139,155	103,408	1,873,740
1934.....	13,399	93,294	72,109	542,355	614,249	117,379	175,323	136,202	104,824	-
1935.....	13,496	90,565	70,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note on Quebec.—See the preceding table.

Note sur Québec.—Voir tableau précédent.

6.—Attendance of Pupils in six provinces—Assiduité des élèves dans six provinces

Province	Year Année	Number attending—Nombre d'élèves présents											Total(2)
		20 days jours	20-39 days jours	40-59 days jours	60-79 days jours	80-99 days jours	100-119 days jours	120-139 days jours	140-159 days jours	160-179 days jours	180-199 days jours	200 ¹ days jours	
P.E.I.— I.P.-E.	1923	817	1,084	1,029	1,088	1,263	1,424	1,745	2,420	3,166	3,549	125	17,710
	1924	684	834	841	985	1,094	1,331	1,717	2,264	3,230	4,120	260	17,360
	1925	516	789	799	903	978	1,291	1,573	2,294	3,835	4,172	261	17,411
	1926	638	906	844	919	1,118	1,291	1,629	2,185	2,960	4,522	322	17,334
	1927	583	861	862	889	1,011	1,221	1,701	2,357	3,266	3,797	336	16,884
	1928	489	827	789	867	935	1,250	1,585	2,233	3,356	4,267	238	16,836
	1929	518	762	804	808	957	1,241	1,720	2,484	3,940	3,611	93	17,161
	1931	436	719	744	706	854	1,091	1,610	2,250	3,529	4,974	359	17,386
	1932	435	651	670	629	814	1,036	1,342	2,125	3,577	5,604	671	17,761
	1934	676	750	711	684	901	995	1,399	1,988	3,498	6,190	483	18,324
	1935	610	748	608	642	815	1,033	1,382	2,179	3,890	5,949	163	18,247
	N.S.— N.-E.	1923	4,890	6,650	6,274	6,128	6,867	7,974	10,276	15,225	23,812	25,013	1,349
1924		4,711	6,210	5,665	5,383	5,723	6,807	8,996	13,878	23,338	29,163	1,720	111,594
1925		4,321	5,593	5,290	4,927	5,177	6,682	8,240	14,289	25,719	30,114	1,000	112,352
1926		4,224	5,685	5,221	5,006	5,420	6,759	9,480	15,356	26,819	27,520	901	112,391
1927		3,890	5,534	5,063	4,841	5,257	6,514	9,308	16,024	27,361	28,249	515	112,556
1928		3,710	5,290	5,092	4,771	5,249	6,422	8,726	13,977	24,721	34,015	925	112,898
1929		3,380	4,885	4,580	4,894	5,291	6,605	9,365	14,991	26,478	30,858	1,577	113,309
1930		3,143	4,633	4,475	4,296	4,691	5,739	8,398	13,394	25,198	38,266	1,627	113,860
1931		2,737	4,323	4,256	4,027	4,495	5,836	8,437	14,598	27,754	37,888	1,160	115,511
1932		2,241	3,402	3,582	3,837	4,348	5,430	7,906	13,581	27,573	42,405	1,736	116,041
1933		1,884	2,861	3,180	3,332	4,175	4,569	6,667	11,774	25,374	50,829	2,593	117,238
1934		2,060	3,171	3,265	3,603	4,282	5,038	7,525	13,116	26,399	47,455	1,925	117,839
1935	2,207	3,194	3,496	3,866	4,437	5,597	9,039	17,039	33,518	34,244	101	116,798	
N.B.— N.-B.	1923	2,620	4,712	4,590	5,019	5,026	6,089	5,937	8,372	12,612	19,129	1,571	75,677
	1924	2,362	4,140	4,007	4,231	4,463	5,751	5,971	8,411	14,178	22,447	1,412	77,373
	1925	1,972	3,801	4,185	4,256	4,059	5,426	5,907	8,273	13,748	24,493	2,714	78,384
	1926	2,635	4,342	4,379	4,454	4,374	5,516	5,767	8,532	14,702	23,827	1,501	80,120
	1927	2,372	3,916	4,248	4,323	3,986	5,259	5,944	7,914	13,108	25,725	4,034	80,829
	1928	2,382	4,076	4,097	4,189	4,064	5,553	6,004	9,094	16,437	24,725	1,372	82,275
	1929	2,333	3,801	3,943	4,058	4,224	5,229	5,921	9,015	15,928	27,419	1,503	83,683
	1930	2,153	3,871	3,714	3,989	3,723	5,093	5,889	9,014	16,561	29,443	2,129	85,667
	1931	1,911	3,371	3,717	3,718	3,315	4,731	5,361	8,047	13,993	33,979	4,234	86,397
	1932	1,734	3,247	3,419	3,532	3,309	4,965	5,876	9,491	20,766	31,289	19	87,355
	1933	1,653	3,441	3,164	3,781	3,260	4,721	5,616	8,934	18,040	34,745	—	87,648
	1934	2,110	4,063	4,088	4,372	3,825	5,279	6,027	9,500	19,601	31,399	36	90,302
1935	2,279	3,901	3,670	3,830	3,618	5,028	5,797	9,811	20,480	30,633	—	90,317	
Saskat- chewan	1923	9,387	14,088	15,599	10,617	10,847	13,165	15,196	21,023	32,708	43,124	7,214	192,968
	1924	9,424	14,553	15,039	10,933	10,239	11,933	13,599	19,681	32,494	53,898	12,041	203,834
	1925	8,272	12,997	15,500	9,697	9,957	11,286	13,091	19,989	34,922	60,138	10,315	206,164
	1926	8,661	12,682	16,000	10,033	10,162	10,758	12,933	19,996	38,026	62,350	11,281	212,882
	1927	8,883	13,884	14,748	10,065	9,990	11,651	14,592	22,647	39,812	60,380	10,467	217,119
	1928	8,311	11,728	15,831	9,693	9,725	11,118	13,483	20,494	37,873	68,179	15,319	221,754
	1929	7,745	11,654	15,347	9,594	9,069	10,596	13,554	22,230	45,760	70,405	10,296	227,263
	1930	6,922	11,749	12,815	8,006	7,665	8,968	11,034	18,990	42,043	83,687	16,035	228,434
	1931	5,841	8,819	12,668	7,436	7,325	8,001	10,330	17,140	40,599	96,396	15,166	230,492
	1932	5,680	8,854	10,837	7,926	7,517	9,020	12,554	22,768	47,553	89,353	6,973	229,193
	1933	5,277	9,584	9,701	6,729	7,279	8,455	12,244	24,005	51,111	86,589	4,383	225,992
	1934	5,486	8,396	10,163	6,458	6,612	7,710	11,515	20,599	47,634	95,452	4,235	224,543
1935	5,820	10,944	7,344	6,119	6,181	7,740	12,572	25,083	56,597	80,856	1,983	221,335	
Alberta ³	1923	5,637	9,803	10,343	8,240	8,932	10,203	10,719	14,832	24,199	37,104	2,890	142,902
	1924	6,151	9,709	10,571	8,474	9,197	10,129	10,868	14,914	25,336	39,811	2,685	148,045
	1925	4,668	9,517	9,083	7,974	8,091	9,925	11,114	15,537	26,869	41,320	2,275	147,373
	1926	4,957	8,409	9,029	8,814	6,936	8,715	10,521	15,532	28,687	45,893	2,303	147,796
	1927	4,725	7,758	9,254	6,539	6,458	8,399	9,859	14,932	30,048	50,774	1,780	150,526
	1928	4,361	8,349	8,404	6,123	6,318	8,079	10,280	16,012	29,333	54,164	2,957	154,380
	1929	4,900	7,478	8,534	6,075	6,361	8,329	10,526	17,980	43,628	43,683	1,592	159,086
	1930	4,632	7,307	8,959	6,169	5,831	7,990	10,637	18,873	40,937	52,446	1,069	164,850
	1931	4,159	7,588	7,056	5,471	4,672	6,717	8,266	14,670	35,717	72,307	1,453	168,076
	1932	3,265	5,206	6,692	4,626	4,173	5,688	8,566	12,448	34,944	82,934	1,898	168,730
	1933	2,773	4,919	6,171	4,142	3,662	5,187	7,482	12,638	31,760	85,055	7,006	170,795
	1934	2,863	5,450	5,572	3,944	3,827	5,284	7,463	15,290	40,470	80,328	954	171,445
1935	2,878	4,781	5,864	3,868	3,794	5,149	7,427	17,092	38,401	85,117	669	172,040	
1935	3,201	5,927	4,601	3,946	3,926	5,813	8,606	17,848	48,057	95,913	166	167,954	
Manitoba		(20-49)		(50-99)		(100-149)		(150-174)		(175-199)			
	1921	19,408		18,439		24,979		24,636		39,279		2,274	129,015
	1922	20,402		16,480		25,254		25,579		46,428		2,733	136,876
	1923	19,673		18,886		27,450		28,220		47,374		766	142,369
	1924	20,121		16,792		24,112		25,902		56,495		1,069	144,491
	1925	19,649		16,661		25,401		25,277		58,191		655	145,834
	1926	17,668		16,455		26,053		27,183		59,407		1,513	148,279
	1927	19,167		15,780		27,247		25,969		58,850		1,750	148,763
	1928	16,361		13,780		23,211		25,988		69,232		2,701	150,883
	1929	14,539		14,850		28,880		51,719		39,928		601	150,517
	1930	15,504		11,128		20,557		29,512		74,402		743	151,846
	1931	12,817		10,654		19,099		30,972		79,064		947	153,553
	1932	9,376		9,933		17,789		28,215		83,792		2,822	151,927
	1933	11,307		8,532		22,014		36,696		70,729		792	150,070
	1934	8,582		9,069		18,775		31,467		78,551		807	147,253
	1935	9,644		7,701		21,341		36,186		69,589		280	144,741

¹ Includes over 200 days. ² The totals include those unclassified. ³ Including Private Schools from 1925 to 1934.¹ Comprend plus de 200 jours. ² Les totaux comprennent les élèves non classifiés. ³ Comprenant les écoles privées de 1925 à 1934.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1935

7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1935

Province and county — Province et comté	Total Population 1931	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Comté ou division de re- censement—								
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	9,229	9,018	18,247	13,496	1,060	1,506	2,566
Kings.....	19,147	2,065	2,059	4,124	2,904	231	350	581
Prince.....	31,500	3,342	3,192	6,534	4,789	305	503	808
Queens.....	37,391	3,822	3,767	7,589	5,803	524	653	1,177
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	58,200	58,598	116,798	90,565	7,112	9,964	17,076
Annapolis.....	16,297	1,783	1,789	3,572	2,801	273	394	667
Antigonish.....	10,073	1,031	1,142	2,173	1,582	188	281	469
Cape Breton.....	92,419	11,670	11,815	23,485	18,352	1,371	1,588	2,959
Colchester.....	25,051	2,953	3,023	5,976	4,661	439	729	1,168
Cumberland.....	36,366	4,157	4,216	8,373	6,480	557	842	1,399
Digby and Clare.....	18,353	1,934	1,966	3,900	3,152	168	299	467
Guysborough.....	15,443	1,666	1,530	3,196	2,406	167	256	423
Halifax.....	100,204	11,317	11,212	22,529	18,003	1,167	1,563	2,730
Hants.....	19,393	2,377	2,409	4,786	3,743	301	446	747
Inverness.....	21,055	2,472	2,309	4,781	3,246	329	477	806
Kings.....	24,357	2,867	2,969	5,836	4,382	363	558	921
Lunenburg.....	31,674	3,256	3,467	6,723	5,258	358	603	961
Pictou.....	39,018	3,744	3,853	7,597	5,791	674	874	1,548
Queens.....	10,612	1,122	1,175	2,297	1,826	116	160	276
Richmond.....	11,098	1,136	1,102	2,238	1,555	103	133	236
Shelburne.....	12,485	1,492	1,429	2,921	2,288	164	215	379
Victoria.....	8,009	802	831	1,633	1,142	121	176	297
Yarmouth and Argyle.....	20,939	2,421	2,361	4,782	3,897	253	370	623
New Brunswick.....	408,219	45,185	46,617	91,902	70,757	3,553	4,849	8,402
Albert.....	7,679	895	939	1,834	1,344	76	87	163
Carleton.....	20,796	2,499	2,664	5,163	3,833	300	393	693
Charlotte.....	21,337	2,115	2,311	4,426	3,559	176	233	409
Gloucester.....	41,914	4,640	4,546	9,286	6,170	109	139	248
Kent.....	23,478	2,531	2,443	4,974	3,582	54	82	136
Kings.....	19,807	2,100	2,318	4,418	3,396	175	335	510
Madawaska.....	24,527	2,778	2,905	5,683	4,447	182	237	419
Northumberland.....	34,124	3,809	3,844	7,653	5,588	204	355	559
Queens.....	11,219	1,421	1,439	2,860	2,041	74	112	186
Restigouche.....	29,859	2,815	2,996	5,811	4,328	246	266	512
St. John.....	61,613	6,545	6,727	13,272	11,635	850	1,215	2,065
Sunbury.....	6,999	554	711	1,265	890	18	22	40
Victoria.....	14,907	1,812	1,916	3,728	2,735	103	133	236
Westmoreland.....	57,506	7,016	7,009	14,025	11,284	611	770	1,381
York.....	32,454	3,655	3,849	7,504	5,925	375	470	845
Québec.....	2,874,255	313,999	315,081	629,080	539,625	—	—	—
Abitibi.....	33,692	2,801	2,834	5,635	4,403	—	—	—
Argenteuil.....	18,976	2,729	1,935	4,664	4,011	—	—	—
Arthabaska.....	27,159	3,474	3,261	6,735	5,773	—	—	—
Bagot.....	16,914	1,845	2,033	3,878	3,321	—	—	—
Beauce.....	44,793	5,105	5,182	10,287	8,595	—	—	—
Beauharnois.....	25,163	2,480	2,399	4,879	4,306	—	—	—
Bellechasse.....	22,006	2,605	2,730	5,335	4,347	—	—	—
Berthier*.....	19,506	2,940	2,717	5,657	4,924	—	—	—
Bonaventure.....	32,432	3,359	3,527	6,886	5,418	—	—	—
Brome.....	12,433	1,175	1,182	2,357	1,844	—	—	—
Chambly.....	26,801	3,305	3,140	6,445	5,440	—	—	—
Champlain.....	59,935	6,265	7,205	13,470	11,705	—	—	—
Charlevoix.....	22,940	2,559	2,618	5,177	4,280	—	—	—
Chateauguay.....	13,125	1,414	1,623	3,037	2,558	—	—	—
Chicoutimi.....	55,724	7,211	7,015	14,226	12,217	—	—	—
Compton.....	21,917	2,422	2,577	4,999	4,035	—	—	—
Deux-Montagnes.....	14,284	1,491	1,680	3,171	2,658	—	—	—
Dorchester.....	27,994	3,496	3,663	7,159	5,876	—	—	—
Drummond.....	26,179	3,209	3,194	6,401	5,373	—	—	—
Frontenac.....	25,681	3,170	3,153	6,323	5,220	—	—	—
Gaspé.....	45,617	4,829	4,869	9,698	7,387	—	—	—
Hull*.....	63,870	6,417	6,166	12,583	10,420	—	—	—
Huntingdon.....	12,345	1,157	1,224	2,381	1,875	—	—	—
Iberville.....	9,402	1,104	1,133	2,237	1,838	—	—	—
Joliette.....	27,585	3,389	3,754	7,143	6,070	—	—	—
Kamouraska.....	23,954	2,671	3,055	5,726	4,646	—	—	—
Labelle.....	20,140	2,115	2,182	4,297	3,323	—	—	—
Lac St-Jean.....	50,253	6,388	6,283	12,671	10,532	—	—	—
L'Assomption.....	15,323	1,444	1,739	3,183	2,697	—	—	—
Lévis.....	35,656	4,001	3,926	7,927	7,006	—	—	—

* Estimated—* Estimation. † The totals include pupils not given by sex.—† Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

† See note to Table 4 on Quebec.—† Voir note au tableau 4 sur Québec.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1935—Continued

7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1935—suite

Province and county Province et comté	Total Population 1931	School Enrolment Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quentat- ion	Secondary Grade Enrolment Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total		Male Garçons	Female Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Com.—Comté ou division de recensement—suite.								
Quebec—Con.								
L'Islet.....	19,404	2,071	2,191	4,262	3,478	—	—	—
Lotbinière.....	23,034	2,762	3,936	5,698	4,861	—	—	—
Maskinongé*.....	16,039	2,461	2,374	4,835	4,151	—	—	—
Matane*.....	45,272	5,809	6,177	11,986	9,462	—	—	—
Megantic.....	35,492	3,945	3,987	7,932	6,715	—	—	—
Missisquoi.....	19,636	2,080	2,172	4,252	3,431	—	—	—
Montcalm.....	13,865	1,551	1,821	3,372	2,846	—	—	—
Montmagny.....	20,239	2,370	2,333	4,703	3,899	—	—	—
Montmorency.....	16,955	1,820	1,800	3,620	3,039	—	—	—
Montréal, Cité.....	818,577	84,156	80,471	164,627	150,394	—	—	—
Montréal, autre Ile de.....	185,291	16,651	16,392	33,043	29,193	—	—	—
Jésus, Ile*.....	16,150	2,010	2,120	4,130	3,510	—	—	—
Napierville-Laprairie.....	21,091	2,313	2,379	4,692	3,901	—	—	—
Nicolet.....	28,673	3,441	3,878	7,319	6,083	—	—	—
Papineau*.....	29,246	4,356	4,150	8,506	5,993	—	—	—
Pontiac.....	21,241	2,047	2,098	4,145	3,047	—	—	—
Portneuf.....	35,890	4,086	4,146	8,232	7,051	—	—	—
Québec.....	170,915	17,436	18,027	35,463	32,075	—	—	—
Richelieu.....	21,433	2,080	2,229	4,309	3,785	—	—	—
Richmond.....	24,956	2,809	2,729	5,538	4,577	—	—	—
Rimouski*.....	33,151	3,401	3,690	7,091	5,701	—	—	—
Rouville.....	13,776	1,654	1,683	3,337	2,833	—	—	—
Saguenay.....	21,754	1,757	1,867	3,624	2,860	—	—	—
Shefford*.....	28,262	3,520	3,497	7,017	5,863	—	—	—
Sherbrooke.....	37,356	3,860	3,850	7,710	6,547	—	—	—
Soulages.....	9,099	995	1,016	2,011	1,784	—	—	—
Stanstead.....	25,118	2,812	3,024	5,836	4,705	—	—	—
St-Hyacinthe.....	25,854	2,598	2,793	5,391	4,755	—	—	—
St-Jean.....	17,649	1,800	1,783	3,583	3,076	—	—	—
St-Maurice.....	69,095	8,483	8,703	17,186	14,217	—	—	—
Témiscamingue*.....	20,609	2,777	2,799	5,576	4,568	—	—	—
Témiscouata.....	50,294	6,285	6,541	12,826	10,200	—	—	—
Terrebonne.....	38,611	4,643	4,393	9,036	7,456	—	—	—
Vaudreuil.....	12,015	1,185	1,220	2,405	2,026	—	—	—
Vorchères.....	12,603	1,488	1,445	2,933	2,618	—	—	—
Wolfe.....	16,911	1,987	2,176	4,163	3,401	—	—	—
Yamaska.....	16,820	1,932	2,192	4,124	3,426	—	—	—
Ontario ²	3,431,683	—	—	676,601	608,068	354,198	356,328	710,526
Algoma.....	46,444	—	—	9,745	8,734	713	851	1,564
Brant.....	53,476	—	—	9,536	8,800	950	936	1,886
Bruce.....	42,286	—	—	7,443	6,574	581	715	1,296
Carleton.....	170,040	—	—	35,932	32,402	3,218	2,666	5,884
Cochrane.....	58,033	—	—	12,851	11,697	406	447	853
Dufferin.....	14,892	—	—	2,333	2,059	196	231	427
Dundas.....	16,098	—	—	3,290	2,977	317	366	683
Durham.....	25,782	—	—	4,423	3,816	379	451	830
Elgin.....	43,436	—	—	8,045	7,273	773	884	1,657
Essex.....	159,780	—	—	36,573	33,041	3,066	2,894	5,960
Frontenac.....	45,756	—	—	8,758	7,650	690	750	1,440
Glenagarry.....	18,666	—	—	3,898	3,394	144	201	345
Grenville.....	16,327	—	—	2,957	2,612	267	269	536
Grey.....	67,699	—	—	10,767	9,553	744	816	1,560
Haldimand.....	21,428	—	—	3,936	3,535	341	401	802
Haliburton.....	5,997	—	—	1,256	990	21	26	47
Halton.....	26,558	—	—	5,406	4,200	390	530	920
Hastings.....	58,846	—	—	12,195	10,851	852	956	1,808
Huron.....	45,180	—	—	5,939	6,859	514	626	1,140
Kenora.....	21,946	—	—	4,086	3,653	202	316	518
Kent.....	62,865	—	—	12,979	11,622	1,066	1,077	2,083
Lambton.....	54,674	—	—	10,246	9,099	809	917	1,726
Lanark.....	32,856	—	—	6,368	5,937	630	671	1,301
Leeds.....	35,157	—	—	6,418	5,765	495	714	1,209
Lennox and Addington.....	18,883	—	—	3,425	2,900	210	284	494
Lincoln.....	54,199	—	—	10,843	10,026	905	1,031	1,936
Manitoulin.....	10,734	—	—	1,699	1,517	55	76	131
Middlesex.....	118,241	—	—	22,243	19,676	2,400	2,659	5,059
Muskoka.....	20,985	—	—	4,289	3,733	198	278	476
Nipissing.....	41,207	—	—	10,091	8,783	510	489	999
Norfolk.....	31,359	—	—	6,050	5,059	295	351	646

* Enrolment figures are for the month of May.—* Les chiffres de l'inscription se rapportent au mois de mai.

* Figures of secondary enrolment do not include pupils of secondary grade in public and separate schools, to the number of 10,732.—* Les chiffres de l'inscription secondaire ne comprennent pas les élèves de degré secondaire dans les écoles publiques et les écoles séparées, au nombre de 10,732.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1935—Continued

7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1935—suite

Province and county — Province et comté	Total Population 1931	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Con.—Comté ou division de recensement—fin.								
Ontario—Con.								
Northumberland.....	31,452	-	-	5,604	4,855	349	467	816
Ontario.....	59,667	-	-	11,333	10,320	879	1,010	1,889
Oxford.....	47,825	-	-	8,815	7,733	694	969	1,663
Parry Sound.....	25,900	-	-	5,367	4,629	202	286	488
Peel.....	28,156	-	-	5,055	4,508	396	477	873
Perth.....	51,392	-	-	9,600	8,681	860	994	1,854
Peterborough.....	43,958	-	-	8,607	7,581	585	683	1,268
Prescott.....	24,596	-	-	5,829	5,310	222	311	533
Prince Edward.....	16,693	-	-	2,822	2,460	163	210	373
Rainy River.....	17,359	-	-	3,840	3,285	220	238	458
Renfrew.....	52,227	-	-	11,017	9,752	573	695	1,268
Russell.....	18,487	-	-	4,329	3,892	120	150	270
Simcoe.....	83,667	-	-	16,323	14,573	1,212	1,580	2,792
Stormont.....	32,624	-	-	6,986	6,223	439	436	875
Sudbury.....	58,251	-	-	11,571	10,276	557	623	1,180
Thunder Bay.....	65,118	-	-	13,362	12,217	1,163	1,262	2,425
Timiskaming.....	37,043	-	-	8,741	7,866	677	743	1,420
Victoria.....	25,844	-	-	4,219	4,004	328	428	756
Waterloo.....	89,852	-	-	17,536	16,527	1,006	1,006	2,012
Welland.....	82,731	-	-	18,262	16,960	1,677	1,704	3,381
Wellington.....	58,164	-	-	10,535	9,514	787	949	1,736
Wentworth.....	190,019	-	-	37,772	34,879	3,438	3,124	6,562
York.....	856,955	-	-	165,055	147,251	15,374	14,044	29,418
District of Patricia.....	3,973	School enrolment not entered—Inscriptions scolaires omises.						
Manitoba.....								
Division 1.....	700,139	72,822	71,919	144,741	117,379	9,478	10,521	19,999
Division 2.....	22,817	2,992	3,015	6,007	4,289	98	127	225
Division 3.....	38,810	4,516	4,650	9,166	7,122	413	403	816
Division 4.....	26,753	2,879	2,874	5,753	4,557	308	430	738
Division 5.....	18,253	1,627	1,671	3,298	2,652	237	451	688
Division 6.....	46,228	4,866	4,651	9,517	7,606	395	383	778
Division 7.....	283,828	27,224	26,285	53,509	46,359	4,818	4,719	9,537
Division 8.....	36,912	3,757	3,976	7,733	6,350	645	785	1,430
Division 9.....	19,846	1,997	2,055	4,052	3,312	309	411	720
Division 10.....	45,414	5,354	5,184	10,538	8,979	697	762	1,459
Division 11.....	17,916	2,073	2,104	4,177	3,149	209	303	512
Division 12.....	28,100	3,035	3,193	6,228	4,980	452	560	1,012
Division 13.....	24,344	2,721	2,714	5,435	3,908	119	170	289
Division 14.....	24,263	2,901	2,887	5,788	4,316	268	329	597
Division 15.....	25,978	3,483	3,364	6,847	4,988	285	383	668
Division 16.....	10,008	1,463	1,372	2,835	1,985	103	161	264
Division 17.....	30,669	1,934	1,924	3,858	2,827	122	144	266
Saskatchewan.....								
Division 1.....	921,785	111,579	109,756	221,335	172,870	15,827	19,563	35,390
Division 2.....	41,544	4,699	4,553	9,252	7,217	661	990	1,591
Division 3.....	42,831	4,969	4,852	9,821	7,715	767	999	1,766
Division 4.....	46,881	5,767	5,893	11,660	9,106	821	1,199	2,020
Division 5.....	38,126	3,145	3,119	6,264	4,838	395	611	1,006
Division 6.....	53,948	6,618	6,532	13,150	10,054	833	1,010	1,843
Division 7.....	109,906	12,814	12,646	25,460	20,750	2,387	2,732	5,119
Division 8.....	63,230	7,408	7,312	14,720	11,606	1,668	1,451	3,119
Division 9.....	63,230	7,408	7,312	14,720	11,606	1,668	1,451	3,119
Division 10.....	49,361	6,009	6,076	12,085	9,707	879	1,151	2,030
Division 11.....	60,539	7,841	7,613	15,454	11,516	738	820	1,558
Division 12.....	41,890	5,344	5,301	10,645	7,786	523	833	1,356
Division 13.....	87,976	10,370	10,177	20,547	17,061	2,343	2,645	4,988
Division 14.....	40,612	4,570	4,606	9,176	7,254	743	980	1,723
Division 15.....	42,632	5,249	5,216	10,465	8,218	786	1,068	1,854
Division 16.....	48,222	6,250	6,174	12,424	9,254	405	686	1,091
Division 17.....	83,697	10,876	10,376	21,252	16,150	1,014	1,152	2,166
Division 18.....	49,736	5,942	5,684	11,626	9,058	595	796	1,391
Division 19.....	27,315	3,489	3,438	6,927	5,328	269	498	767
Division 20.....	6,339	219	188	407	252	-	2	2
Alberta.....								
Not available.—Non disponibles.								
British Columbia.....								
Division 1.....	694,263	59,989	57,244	117,233	104,824	9,815	10,124	12,235
Division 2.....	22,566	2,005	1,880	3,885	3,608	267	262	613
Division 3.....	40,455	3,439	3,442	6,881	6,160	420	482	1,044
Division 4.....	40,523	4,216	4,046	8,262	7,313	451	506	1,254
Division 5.....	379,858	34,832	32,917	67,749	60,187	6,600	6,640	14,502
Division 6.....	120,933	9,412	8,983	18,395	16,689	1,556	1,608	3,334
Division 7.....	30,025	2,132	2,041	4,173	3,749	244	274	586
Division 8.....	12,658	761	774	1,535	1,436	67	74	166
Division 9.....	21,534	1,563	1,547	3,110	2,814	83	105	339
Division 10.....	18,698	944	973	1,917	1,775	127	173	322
Division 11.....	7,013	685	641	1,326	1,093	-	-	75

1 The totals include pupils not given by sex.—1 Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1935—Continued

7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1935—suite

City — Cité	Total Population 1931 — Population totale en 1931	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
B.—Cities over 10,000—Cités de plus de 10,000 âmes—								
Belleville, Hastings, Ont.....	13,790	—	—	3,412	2,942	467	439	906
Brandon, Division 7, Man.....	17,082	1,762	1,692	3,454	3,073	376	367	743
Brantford, Brant, Ont.....	30,107	—	—	6,139	5,769	727	674	1,401
Calgary, Division 6 , Alta.....	83,761	8,651	8,665	17,316	14,972	2,187	2,461	4,648
Charlottetown, Queen's, P.E.I...	12,361	1,316	1,210	2,526	2,210	249	171	420
Chatham, Kent, Ont.....	14,569	—	—	3,660	3,359	515	447	962
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, P.Q....	11,877	1,696	1,845	3,541	3,139	—	—	—
Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.....	11,126	—	—	3,938	3,660	289	293	582
Edmonton, Division 11, Alta....	79,197	9,483	9,877	19,360	16,601	2,514	2,768	5,282
Fort William, Thunder Bay, Ont.	26,277	—	—	6,031	5,741	613	684	1,297
Galt, Waterloo, Ont.....	14,006	—	—	2,635	2,501	321	346	667
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S....	20,706	2,688	2,791	5,479	4,540	287	357	644
Granby, Shefford, P.Q.....	10,587	1,390	1,174	2,564	2,254	—	—	—
Guelph, Wellington, Ont.....	21,075	—	—	4,310	3,983	443	448	891
Halifax, Halifax, N.S.....	59,275	6,834	6,595	13,429	11,260	806	1,006	1,812
Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.....	155,547	—	—	32,307	30,101	3,071	2,698	5,769
Hull, Hull, P.Q.....	29,433	3,519	3,495	7,014	6,004	—	—	—
Joliette, Joliette, P.Q.....	10,765	1,432	1,310	2,742	2,406	—	—	—
Kingston, Frontenac, Ont.....	23,439	—	—	4,943	4,522	604	655	1,259
Kitchener, Waterloo, Ont.....	30,793	—	—	6,783	6,593	536	505	1,041
Lachine, Montréal, P.Q.....	18,630	2,292	2,193	4,485	3,856	—	—	—
Lethbridge, Division 2, Alberta..	13,489	1,546	1,453	2,999	2,665	393	418	811
Lévis, Lévis, P.Q.....	11,724	705	874	1,579	1,392	—	—	—
London, Middlesex, Ont.....	71,148	—	—	15,038	13,436	1,983	2,068	4,051
Medicine Hat, Division 1, Alta..	10,300	1,080	1,090	2,170	1,909	303	341	644
Moncton, Westmorland, N.B....	20,689	2,630	2,565	5,195	4,425	423	482	905
Montréal, Montréal, P.Q.....	818,577	85,125	81,084	166,209	141,843	—	—	—
Moose Jaw, Division 7, Sask....	21,299	2,684	2,461	5,145	4,897	782	715	1,497
New Westminster, B.C.....	17,524	1,836	1,828	3,664	3,237	530	512	1,042
Niagara Falls, Welland, Ont....	19,046	—	—	3,860	3,645	386	331	717
North Bay, Nipissing, Ont.....	15,528	—	—	4,090	3,713	436	394	830
Oshawa, Ontario, Ont.....	23,439	—	—	5,246	5,037	512	522	1,034
Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.....	126,872	—	—	27,348	24,689	2,785	2,135	4,920
Outremont, Montréal, P.Q.....	28,641	1,915	2,045	3,960	3,451	—	—	—

GENERAL NOTE.—The population figures in tables 7A. and 7B. are from the census of 1931. The School enrolment figures for each province are those of the provincial school reports, of the current year though determination of the number in each county or census division except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia has generally been done in the Bureau of Statistics. New Brunswick figures include vocational schools which are not added in provincial reports. Quebec figures include only "primary" schools, and not classical colleges and technical schools, but city figures include kindergartens. The provincial statistics are given for electoral divisions. The counties differing from these are marked with an asterisk. In these the enrolment has been estimated. Ontario figures simply constitute the addition of the enrolment shown in the provincial report in different types of schools. The secondary grade enrolment does not include pupils of elementary schools in "fifth classes" who number 10,732. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia figures are compiled from individual school returns; for Alberta there is no available record.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1935—Concluded

7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1935—fin

City — Cité	Total Population 1931 — Population totale en 1931	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
B.—Cities over 10,000—Cités de plus de 10,000 âmes—								
Owen Sound, Grey, Ont.....	12,839	—	—	2,882	2,615	331	315	646
Peterborough, Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	—	—	4,815	4,442	437	481	918
Port Arthur, Thunder Bay, Ont..	19,818	—	—	4,260	3,939	504	511	1,015
Québec, Québec, P.Q.....	130,594	13,925	14,356	28,281	24,934	—	—	—
Régina, Division 6, Sask.....	53,209	6,252	6,149	12,401	10,612	1,464	1,556	3,020
St-Boniface, Division 6, Man....	16,305	857	1,192	2,049	1,707	119	192	311
St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.....	24,753	—	—	5,727	5,462	627	686	1,313
St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe, P.Q.	13,448	1,396	1,687	3,083	2,788	—	—	—
St-Jean, St-Jean, P.Q.....	11,256	1,238	1,248	2,486	2,135	—	—	—
St. John, St. John, N.B.....	47,514	4,847	5,145	9,992	8,779	472	889	1,361
St. Thomas, Elgin, Ont.....	15,430	—	—	3,453	3,236	539	549	1,088
Sarnia, Lampton, Ont.....	18,191	—	—	4,128	3,749	549	541	1,090
Saskatoon, Division 11, Sask....	43,291	5,268	5,110	10,378	9,151	1,511	1,607	3,118
Sault Ste-Marie, Algoma, Ont....	23,082	—	—	5,419	4,958	568	653	1,221
Shawinigan Falls, St-Maurice, P.Q.	15,345	2,231	2,024	4,255	3,830	—	—	—
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, P.Q....	28,933	3,109	3,229	6,338	5,559	—	—	—
Sorel, Richelieu, P.Q.....	10,320	1,040	959	1,999	1,822	—	—	—
Stratford, Perth, Ont.....	17,742	—	—	3,807	3,575	508	492	1,000
Sudbury, Sudbury, Ont.....	18,518	—	—	4,002	3,660	448	473	921
Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.....	23,089	3,113	3,016	6,129	4,973	565	458	1,023
Thetford Mines, Mégantic, P.Q..	10,701	1,368	1,292	2,660	2,300	—	—	—
Timmins, Timiskaming, Ont.....	14,200	—	—	4,391	4,158	287	299	586
Toronto, York, Ont.....	631,207	—	—	116,497	103,323	11,516	10,088	21,604
Trois-Rivières, St-Maurice, P.Q.	35,450	4,406	4,827	9,233	8,114	—	—	—
Valleyfield, Beauharnois, P.Q....	11,411	1,221	1,304	2,525	2,264	—	—	—
Vancouver, Division 4, B.C.....	246,593	21,297	19,787	41,084	35,536	5,049	4,762	9,811
Verdun, Montréal, P.Q.....	60,745	6,675	6,095	12,770	11,047	—	—	—
Victoria, Division 5, B.C.....	39,082	2,774	2,705	5,479	4,983	650	663	1,313
Welland, Welland, Ont.....	10,709	—	—	2,771	2,676	371	371	742
Westmount, Montreal, Que.....	24,235	1,891	1,629	3,520	3,176	—	—	—
Windsor, Essex, Ont.....	98,179	—	—	24,640	22,313	2,554	2,322	4,876
Winnipeg, Division 6, Man.....	218,785	19,807	18,540	38,347	36,373	4,042	3,622	7,664
Woodstock, Oxford, Ont.....	11,395	—	—	2,162	1,930	271	349	620

NOTE GÉNÉRALE.—Les chiffres quant à la population figurant aux tableaux 7A. et 7B. sont ceux du recensement de 1931. Les chiffres de l'inscription pour chaque comté ou division de recensement, sauf pour l'Île du Prince-Edouard et la Nouvelle-Ecosse, ont en partie été faits par le bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. Les chiffres du Nouveau-Brunswick comprennent les écoles industrielles, lesquelles ne figurent pas dans les totaux provinciaux. Les chiffres du Québec comprennent seulement les écoles primaires, et non les collèges classiques et les écoles techniques, mais les chiffres des villes comprennent les écoles maternelles. Les statistiques provinciales sont données pour les circonscriptions électorales. Les comtés différant de ceux-ci sont marqués d'un astérisque. Ceux de l'inscription ont été estimés. Les chiffres de l'Ontario constituent simplement l'addition de l'inscription indiquée dans le rapport provincial des divers types d'écoles. L'inscription du degré secondaire ne tient pas compte des élèves des écoles élémentaires de "cinquième classe" au nombre de 10,732. Les chiffres du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie Britannique sont la compilation des rapports de chaque école; il n'y a pas de données pour l'Alberta.

8A.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in the Different Provinces during the year 1935 or the latest year reported.

8A.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, par degrés, pendant l'année 1935, ou l'année la plus rapprochée.

NOTE ON GRADES.—The elementary school course in Ontario cities is now one of seven years only, though the entrance to high schools is shown as Grade VIII in the table below. As is evident from the figures a majority of the pupils do not spend two years in Grade IV and V (Form II). On the other hand, Grade XI (Lower School) commonly requires two years now though shown as a single grade. The tendency has been toward a seven-year division between the elementary and secondary schools. In Quebec Protestant schools the elementary grades are in reality also limited to seven. Grade VIII is considered a secondary year, thus making the high school course for junior matriculation one of four years as in Ontario. Some of the New Brunswick pupils shown in Grade VIII are also doing work of high school grade. University matriculation in all provinces is represented by the Grade XI column except in British Columbia. Grade XII is in effect a post-graduate high school year, except in B.C., and is equivalent to the first year at a university. The table below omits data for Quebec Catholic schools. Figures of their enrolment by years are given in a supplementary table on the next page.

NOTE.—Les cours de l'école élémentaire des cités de l'Ontario est actuellement de sept ans seulement bien que le début du cours de lycée soit indiqué comme degré VIII dans le tableau ci-dessous. Les chiffres démontrent qu'une majorité des élèves ne passent pas deux années dans le degré III et IV (2ème forme). D'autre part, le degré XI (Lower School) requiert généralement deux années, bien qu'il soit indiqué comme degré unique. La tendance est vers une division de sept ans entre les écoles élémentaires et secondaires. En Québec, les degrés élémentaires des écoles protestantes sont en réalité aussi limités à sept. Le degré VIII est considéré une année secondaire, portant ainsi le cours de lycée pour immatriculation junior à quatre ans comme en Ontario. Plusieurs des élèves du Nouveau-Brunswick indiqués au degré VIII font aussi du degré de lycée. L'immatriculation d'université, dans toutes les provinces, excepté en Colombie Britannique, est représentée par la colonne du degré XI. Le degré XII est en réalité post-gradué, excepté en C.-B., et équivalent à la première année d'université. Le tableau ci-dessous ne contient pas les données pour les écoles catholiques du Québec, les chiffres d'inscription de cette province sont donnés dans un tableau supplémentaire à la page qui suit.

Provinces	Year — Année	Prep. ³	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades — Degrés secondaires				Total			Un- classi- fied — Non- classi- fies	
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Degré spé- cial	Element- ary — Elémen- taires	Second- ary — Secon- daires		Total — classified — Total classifié
P. E. Island—Île du P.-Edouard...	1935	—	3,049	1,788	2,036	2,168	1,784	1,523	1,341	1,677	1,228	1,311	15	12	—	15,366	2,566	17,932	315
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse...	1935	—	20,331	12,070	12,811	12,779	12,498	11,176	9,777	8,280	6,798	4,841	4,346	1,691	—	99,722	17,076	116,798	—
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.	1935	—	14,196	10,454	11,121	10,464	10,023	9,311	7,848	7,539 (Second- ary in Que.)	3,180	2,000	1,555	82	—	80,956	6,817	87,773	2,930
Quebec (Protestant Schools)— Québec (protestantes).	1934	1,678	10,546	8,740	9,179	9,390	9,299	8,766	7,898	5,324	3,474	2,732	2,100	—	—	65,496	13,630	79,126	1,424
Ontario.....	1934-35	28,870	92,003	70,978	51,209	43,212	75,461	68,976	63,318	57,221	42,847	30,626	32,207	11,928	4,031	551,248	121,389	672,637	52,177
Manitoba.....	1935	—	23,596	15,343	15,126	16,192	16,017	14,630	13,105	10,733	8,367	6,092	4,971	569	—	124,742	19,999	144,741	—
Saskatchewan.....	1935	—	34,940	22,142	22,837	24,051	23,990	21,721	18,596	17,366	12,685	8,921	8,216	5,429	90	185,643	35,341	220,984	351
Alberta.....	1935	—	22,866	17,277	17,463	17,504	17,553	16,918	15,780	13,945	10,389	8,124	6,223	3,912	—	139,306	28,648	167,954	—
British Columbia—Colombie Bri- tannique.	1935	—	12,683	10,207	11,477	11,665	11,988	12,393	12,797	11,788	8,849	5,740	3,852	3,147	4,647	94,998	22,235	117,233	—
Total classified—Total classifiés.	—	30,548	234,219	168,999	153,259	147,425	178,613	165,414	150,463	133,873	97,817	70,387	63,455	25,879	4,818	1,357,477	267,701	1,625,178	57,197

1 Not including 404 more advanced pupils in P.W.C. 2 Pupils classified by grade are only those who were at school in May; hence the large number of the year's enrolment unclassified.

3 Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario. "Preparatory" in Quebec. 4 Senior Matriculation.

5 Are comprised plus 404 élèves plus avancés au Prince of Wales College. 6 Les élèves classifiés par degré sont ceux qui étaient à l'école en mai. De là le grand nombre d'inscriptions non classifiées. 7 Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans Québec. 8 Immatriculation senior.

8B.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces, etc.—Concluded

8B.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, etc.—fin

	Prepara- tory Prépara- toire	Elementary course Cours élémentaire						Complementary course Cours complémentaire		Superior course Cours supérieur			Total	Unclasi- fied — Non classifiés
		1st year — 1ère année	2nd year — 2ème année	3rd year — 3ème année	4th year — 4ème année	5th year — 5ème année	6th year — 6ème année	7th year — 7ème année	8th year — 8ème année	9th year — 9ème année	10th year — 10ème année	11th year — 11ème année		
Québec—Ecoles catholiques, 1933-34—	55,115	53,044	58,885	53,621	36,819	18,523	8,598	1,180	219	29	1	—	286,034	9,168
(a) Ecoles élémentaires.....	19,314	24,853	29,378	30,419	25,977	18,447	13,503	9,937	5,676	424	21	—	177,949	5,178
(b) Ecoles complémentaires.....	5,708	7,056	7,856	9,093	9,325	7,881	6,022	5,282	4,141	4,057	1,474	491	68,386	1,815
(c) Ecoles supérieures.....	80,137	84,953	96,119	93,133	72,121	44,851	28,123	16,399	10,036	4,510	1,496	491	532,369	16,161
Total.....														

NOTE ON QUÉBEC CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—This table is supplementary to the one on the preceding page which gives the corresponding information for Quebec Protestant schools and the schools of other provinces. It may be seen in the table that the elementary course in the Catholic schools, in addition to one preparatory year in which special emphasis is placed on religious and practical training, consists of six years. These seven years correspond in a general way to the elementary grades in other provinces which, as noted on the preceding page, are in some cases seven and in other cases eight in number. Next follow two complementary or continuation years which are the equivalent of high school grades as that term is used in other provinces. These two years are taken by students preparing for teachers' diplomas by examination from the provincial Board of Examiners, and correspond closely to the first two years of the course in the normal schools. The last three years, or superior course, were added to the curriculum of the Catholic schools for the first time in the year 1930. The instruction is a continuation of that given in the complementary course and is intended to prepare young people for commercial and industrial positions and for admission to special higher schools such as the Polytechnic school, and School for Higher Commercial Studies. Throughout the complementary and superior courses emphasis is placed on practical training. These courses do not offer classical studies in preparation for university entrance as do the High Schools of other provinces. This is done in the classical colleges, etc., which are the genuine secondary schools of the Catholic system. In this report their statistics are included in the University and College Section.

NOTA SUR LES ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES DU QUÉBEC.—Ce tableau complète celui de la page précédente qui renseigne sur les écoles protestantes du Québec et des autres provinces. On verra par ce tableau que le cours élémentaire des écoles catholiques, en plus d'une année plus spécialement consacrée à une formation religieuse et pratique, consiste de six années. Ces sept années correspondent, en somme, aux degrés élémentaires des autres provinces, lesquels comme on le souligne à la page précédente, sont en certains cas de sept et dans d'autres de huit. Viennent ensuite deux années complémentaires ou de continuation qui équivalent aux degrés de lycée (high school) terme employé dans les autres provinces. Ces deux années sont suivies par les étudiants qui se préparent aux examens du Bureau provincial des Examinateurs pour certificat d'instituteur, et correspondent étroitement aux deux premières années de cours des écoles normales. Les trois dernières années, ou cours supérieur, ont été ajoutées au programme des écoles catholiques pour la première fois en 1930. L'enseignement fait suite à celui donné dans le cours complémentaire et prépare la jeunesse aux positions commerciales et industrielles et à l'admission à des écoles supérieures spéciales comme l'École polytechnique et l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales. Dans les cours complémentaires et supérieurs on s'applique spécialement à une formation pratique. Ces cours ne contiennent pas les études classiques préparatoires à l'entrée à l'université comme font les lycées (High Schools) des autres provinces. Ces études se suivent dans les collèges classiques proprement dits, etc., qui sont les réelles institutions d'enseignement secondaire du système catholique. Dans ce présent rapport, leurs statistiques sont comprises dans la section consacrée aux universités et aux collèges.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

9.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada, 1935, or latest year reported

No.	Province and type of School	No. of Pupils enrolled whose age was								
		5 and under 5 et moins	6 yrs. 6 ans	7 yrs. 7 ans	8 yrs. 8 ans	9 yrs. 9 ans	10 yrs. 10 ans	11 yrs. 11 ans	12 yrs. 12 ans	13 yrs. 13 ans
1	Prince Edward Island—									
	Urban or graded.....	63	373	650	690	710	745	732	734	703
2	Rural ungraded.....	165	667	939	1,056	1,036	1,048	1,098	1,085	1,111
3	Total.....	228	1,040	1,589	1,746	1,746	1,793	1,830	1,819	1,814
4	Nova Scotia—									
	Cities and towns.....	776	3,436	4,537	4,689	4,908	5,013	4,900	4,948	5,103
5	Rural and villages.....	592	3,317	5,400	5,834	6,315	6,315	6,201	6,262	6,418
6	Total.....	1,368	6,753	9,937	10,523	11,223	11,328	11,101	11,210	11,521
7	New Brunswick—									
	Urban or graded.....	—	4,713	4,787	4,874	5,195	5,073	5,088	5,205	4,745
8	Rural ungraded.....	—	4,493	4,159	4,298	4,323	4,337	4,163	4,150	3,598
9	Total.....	—	9,206	8,946	9,172	9,518	9,410	9,251	9,355	8,343
10	Quebec—									
	Primary schools ¹									
11	Roman Catholic.....	56,164					412,097			
12	Protestant.....	8,244					54,845			
13	Total.....	64,408					466,942			
14	Classical Colleges ²	—					1,636			
15	Independent Classical Schools ²	—					115			
16	Ontario—									
	Public Schools—									
	Urban.....	180	11,892	23,391	28,541	29,077	29,999	30,871	31,128	31,417
17	Rural.....	62	2,898	14,396	20,901	21,603	23,638	21,443	22,382	22,052
18	Separate Schools—									
19	Urban.....	1	320	4,606	8,320	8,867	8,780	8,965	9,121	8,962
20	Rural.....	5	189	1,375	2,569	2,806	2,902	2,728	2,789	2,596
21	Coll. Inst. and High Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	40	858	4,840
22	Continuation Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	170	937
23	Full time day vocational.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	167	1,740
24	Total.....	248	15,299	43,768	60,331	62,353	65,322	64,066	66,615	72,544
25	Manitoba.....	695	8,399	12,582	13,268	13,567	14,070	14,228	14,828	15,086
26	Saskatchewan—									
27	Cities.....	78	1,742	2,674	2,705	2,851	2,947	2,986	3,016	3,047
28	Towns.....	75	747	1,466	1,620	1,644	1,703	1,781	1,851	1,801
29	Villages.....	267	1,584	2,793	3,106	3,213	3,253	3,303	3,312	3,468
30	Rural.....	1,030	7,327	12,978	13,701	13,601	13,782	13,565	13,477	13,652
31	Secondary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	258
32	Total.....	1,450	11,400	19,911	21,132	21,306	21,685	21,641	21,683	22,226
33	Alberta.....	317	6,961	14,519	15,929	15,834	16,127	15,952	16,338	16,725
34	British Columbia.....	No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.								

¹ Figures are for 1934 and include independent schools.—Ces chiffres sont pour 1934 et comprennent les écoles indépendantes.

² Strictly speaking, the classical institutions should not appear in this table on publicly controlled schools—Proprement parlant, les collèges classiques ne devraient pas paraître dans le tableau des écoles sous le contrôle public.

9.—Age de la population scolaire des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, chiffres de 1935 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves inscrits Agés de									Un- classi- fié — Non classi- fiés	Province et type d'école	N°
14 yrs. — 14 ans	15 yrs. — 15 ans	16 yrs. — 16 ans	17 yrs. — 17 ans	18 yrs. — 18 ans	19 yrs. — 19 ans	20 yrs. — 20 ans	21 yrs. or over — 21 ans ou plus	Total classi- fié — Total classi- fiés			
723	600	358	230	67	12	5	2	7,397	-	Ile du Prince-Edouard—	
1,004	755	358	154	44	12	1	2	10,535	-	Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	1
1,727	1,355	716	384	111	24	6	4	17,932	315	Rurales à classe unique....	2
										Total.....	3
4,802	4,523	3,157	2,246	1,313	609	193	78	55,231	-	Nouvelle-Ecosse—	
5,745	4,306	2,603	1,302	614	237	66	40	61,567	-	Cités ou villes.....	4
									-	Rurales et villages.....	5
10,547	8,829	5,760	3,548	1,927	846	259	118	116,798	-	Total.....	6
4,351	3,015	2,132	1,182	468	149	26	14	51,017	-	Nouveau-Brunswick—	
2,363	1,261	598	188	70	20	5	2	38,028	-	Urbaines ou à classes multiples.	7
6,714	4,276	2,730	1,370	538	169	31	16	89,045	1,658	Rurales, à classe unique...	8
										Total.....	9
57,484		19,750			3,035			548,530	-	Québec—	
11,308		5,276			877			80,550	-	Ecoles primaires ¹ —	
									-	Catholiques.....	10
68,792		25,026			3,912			629,080	-	Protestantes.....	11
									-	Total.....	12
2,956		3,083			2,926			10,601	-	Collèges classiques ²	13
365		301			117			898	-	Ecoles classiques indépen- dantes. ²	14
27,319	18,932	10,454	2,674	478	96	35	-	276,484	-	Ontario—	
19,158	11,630	5,660	1,522	286	50	21	-	187,702	-	Ecoles publiques—	
									-	Urbaines.....	15
									-	Rurales.....	16
8,435	6,297	3,912	1,376	333	88	31	-	78,414	-	Ecoles séparées—	
2,369	1,550	825	313	107	43	11	-	23,177	-	Urbaines.....	17
11,640	13,847	12,786	10,503	7,047	3,625	1,483	805	67,477	-	Rurales.....	18
									-	Instituts collégiaux et ly- cées.	19
2,140	2,512	2,187	1,505	814	372	111	93	10,852	-	Ecoles de continuation...	20
4,807	7,134	6,592	5,047	3,364	2,004	976	656	32,495	-	Ecoles professionnelles du jour, élèves réguliers.	21
75,868	61,902	42,416	22,940	12,429	6,278	2,668	1,554	676,601	48,213	Total.....	22
13,699	10,465	7,172	3,953	1,800	602	327		144,741	-	Manitoba.....	23
2,211	1,119	378	92	12	2	1	1	25,862	-	Saskatchewan—	
1,709	1,418	1,013	859	536	285	116	74	18,695	-	Cités.....	24
3,368	2,825	2,144	1,717	961	490	217	164	36,185	22	Villes.....	25
12,537	8,337	3,481	1,466	517	207	88	106	129,852	19	Villages.....	26
1,187	1,929	2,073	1,930	1,461	787	400	332	10,390	310	Rurales.....	27
									-	Secondaires.....	28
21,012	15,628	9,089	6,064	3,487	1,771	822	677	220,984	351	Total.....	29
15,623	13,265	7,850	5,450	3,670	2,063	744	587	167,954	-	Alberta.....	30
No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.										Colombie Britannique....	31

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10.—Urban and Rural Schools in Seven Provinces of Canada, 1934-35—Écoles urbaines et rurales dans sept provinces du Canada, 1934-35

Grade Degré	Age															Total	
	5 and under et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over et plus		
K. and K.P.—E.M.P.	U..... R.....	165 29	10,919 830	10,039 2,405	1,665 1,615	264 503	94 177	25 72	5 24	4 17	5 13	—	—	—	—	23,185 5,685	
I.....	U..... R.....	1,793 2,128	24,551 18,677	41,580 31,048	31,008 23,789	10,591 10,262	3,401 4,391	1,196 1,880	488 999	256 493	123 255	48 102	19 26	8 9	4 3	2 5	115,068 94,067
II.....	U..... R.....	12 27	1,405 1,526	13,702 7,599	30,479 16,845	26,518 16,173	12,166 8,244	4,472 3,594	1,735 1,671	717 863	286 365	113 155	41 9	9 4	3 2	2 2	91,660 57,118
III.....	U..... R.....	2 3	63 176	1,738 1,844	13,165 7,716	25,395 14,842	21,669 12,617	11,264 6,847	4,973 3,257	2,020 1,698	770 782	261 291	81 88	11 14	3 6	3 3	81,418 50,185
IV.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	75 189	2,054 2,100	15,195 9,532	24,189 16,094	15,531 11,988	8,133 6,880	4,133 3,732	1,781 1,865	750 650	208 163	49 33	8 4	3 4	72,119 53,241
V.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	1 5	136 270	2,375 2,181	18,209 11,847	31,707 16,835	21,610 13,683	12,744 8,305	6,260 4,277	2,363 1,614	716 443	94 68	17 16	6 4	96,238 59,549
VI.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	2 14	116 269	2,425 2,282	16,501 9,327	29,407 16,045	21,274 12,852	12,600 7,448	5,981 3,196	1,877 892	349 134	55 20	16 11	90,703 52,940
VII.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	103 18	103 281	2,251 2,285	15,534 8,794	27,055 14,725	19,985 11,686	12,227 5,557	5,067 1,675	1,083 343	107 38	25 5	83,442 46,407
VIII.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	5 1	8 1	179 379	2,538 2,568	14,669 8,836	25,130 14,134	18,860 9,879	9,362 4,491	2,739 1,255	449 228	92 38	22 11	74,036 41,840
IX.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 3	71 30	1,292 2,282	8,588 1,584	21,010 4,190	21,508 4,881	11,549 2,453	4,566 797	1,409 207	598 78	14 5	70,524 14,805
X.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 3	101 261	1,265 1,218	7,724 1,218	15,586 2,584	18,661 2,515	8,476 1,209	3,491 429	1,927 177	53,233 8,416	10 2	53,233 8,416
XI.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 1	98 15	1,351 144	6,658 352	14,577 1,147	9,257 1,109	6,444 595	426 154	53,375 3,989
XII.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	48 —	212 3	721 18	1,667 51	3,321 99	3,813 124	4,862 154	14,646 449
Spec.—Spéc.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	47 —	198 —	545 —	667 —	708 —	1,352 —	— —	4,171 —
Uncl.—Non classifiés.....	U..... R.....	— —	2 151	7 173	38 201	118 194	258 197	357 187	531 181	584 167	573 110	440 84	401 48	135 14	45 8	21 1	3,519 1,717
Totals—Totaux.....	U..... R.....	1,972 2,459	36,940 58,308	67,142 110,455	78,582 131,102	80,582 134,557	82,325 138,689	83,556 136,858	86,356 140,761	92,497 141,445	98,018 144,511	96,070 115,433	69,993 75,026	36,482 41,555	15,293 21,946	15,293 21,946	927,347 1,415,800
Grand Total.....	U..... R.....	2,459 2,459	58,308 58,308	110,455 110,455	131,102 131,102	134,557 134,557	138,689 138,689	136,858 136,858	140,761 140,761	141,445 141,445	144,511 144,511	115,433 115,433	75,026 75,026	41,555 41,555	21,946 21,946	21,946 21,946	1,415,800 1,415,800

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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10A.—Prince Edward Island Graded and ungraded schools, 1935—Île du Prince-Édouard. Écoles à classes multiples et à classe unique, 1935

Grade Degré	—	Age																	
		5 and under et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I.....	U.....	63	352	421	193	75	22	9	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,141
	R.....	164	558	587	309	143	62	41	19	15	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,908
II.....	U.....	—	21	182	247	135	79	33	12	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	714
	R.....	1	102	249	316	189	110	53	30	12	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1,074
III.....	U.....	—	—	46	213	249	171	82	47	23	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	838
	R.....	—	6	93	285	330	206	121	76	50	24	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
IV.....	U.....	—	—	1	34	188	247	175	89	41	29	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	818
	R.....	—	1	10	130	273	345	258	151	112	47	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	1,350
V.....	U.....	—	—	—	3	57	173	227	174	77	54	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	778
	R.....	—	—	—	15	77	202	289	199	119	61	37	4	8	—	—	—	—	1,009
VI.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	6	48	148	161	135	85	36	11	3	—	—	—	—	633
	R.....	—	—	—	1	22	91	198	232	186	104	44	11	1	—	—	—	—	890
VII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	41	137	168	131	58	20	16	—	—	—	—	576
	R.....	—	—	—	—	2	22	88	168	226	156	78	18	7	—	—	—	—	765
VIII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	88	168	189	157	50	22	6	1	—	—	696
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	41	166	257	273	177	39	14	2	2	—	—	981
IX.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	73	153	173	103	47	10	—	—	—	579
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	40	100	195	177	91	34	2	2	—	—	649
X.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	73	151	167	137	41	7	1	1	597
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	130	214	188	92	40	8	1	2	714
XI.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	7	2	—	—	15
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	1	12
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals—Totaux.....	U.....	63	373	659	690	710	745	732	734	763	723	690	358	239	67	12	5	2	7,397
	R.....	165	667	939	1,036	1,036	1,048	1,098	1,085	1,111	1,004	755	358	154	44	12	1	2	10,555
Grand total.....		228	1,040	1,589	1,746	1,746	1,793	1,839	1,819	1,814	1,727	1,555	716	384	111	24	6	4	17,952

Pupils classified in the above table are 315 short of the full enrolment of the year. Il y a un écart de 315 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10B.—Nova Scotia Urban and Rural Schools, 1935—Écoles urbaines et rurales de la Nouvelle-Écosse, 1935

Grade — Degré	5 and under et moins	Age																	Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I(a).....	756	2,585	1,260	319	78	32	9	5	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,049	
U.....	560	2,533	2,124	744	247	106	66	39	27	7	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	6,465	
I(b).....	17	637	1,381	788	343	145	60	33	15	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3,429	
U.....	25	618	1,732	1,446	776	389	186	122	52	23	13	4	1	—	1	—	—	5,388	
II.....	2	206	1,673	1,882	1,060	525	224	106	50	19	8	6	2	1	1	—	—	5,765	
U.....	6	153	1,243	1,420	704	375	211	122	58	36	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	6,305	
III.....	1	8	218	1,449	1,851	1,134	597	345	158	71	23	10	4	—	—	—	—	5,869	
U.....	1	13	269	1,300	2,033	1,477	843	463	303	144	63	26	4	2	1	—	—	6,942	
IV.....	—	—	—	5	236	1,352	1,765	893	414	215	98	31	11	3	—	—	—	6,007	
U.....	—	—	—	30	326	1,413	1,875	814	496	280	113	39	3	3	—	—	2	6,772	
V.....	—	—	—	—	15	217	1,176	1,574	903	510	280	59	8	—	1	—	—	5,946	
U.....	—	—	—	—	52	376	1,337	1,697	922	528	236	61	10	1	—	—	—	6,552	
VI.....	—	—	—	—	—	224	1,060	1,419	1,131	730	486	154	25	6	—	—	—	5,242	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	378	1,192	1,645	1,295	882	354	117	17	5	—	—	—	5,994	
VII.....	—	—	—	—	—	47	184	931	1,323	1,059	726	279	100	9	2	—	—	4,625	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	384	1,151	1,583	605	177	45	8	1	—	—	5,152	
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	895	1,236	1,001	507	168	35	7	—	—	4,054	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	1,123	1,302	873	336	85	14	7	—	—	4,226	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	760	1,107	759	418	131	40	5	—	3,430	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	419	1,006	1,015	590	180	61	7	—	—	3,388	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	173	635	753	581	304	91	12	2,571	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	72	312	722	678	318	118	33	8	6	2,270	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	151	542	660	498	254	79	32	2,236	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	51	266	553	613	368	176	53	2,110	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	56	269	326	214	97	1,008	
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	24	31	10	4	2	83	
Totals—Totaux.....	776	3,436	4,537	4,689	4,908	5,013	4,999	4,948	5,103	4,892	4,323	3,157	2,246	1,313	699	193	78	55,231	
R.....	592	3,317	5,400	5,834	6,315	6,315	6,291	6,262	6,418	5,745	4,306	2,603	1,392	614	237	66	40	61,567	
Grand total.....	1,368	6,753	9,937	10,523	11,223	11,328	11,101	11,210	11,521	10,547	8,529	5,760	3,548	1,927	846	259	118	116,798	

NOTE.—Grade I (a) are pupils who began grade I during the year, while grade I (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.
NOTA.—Le degré I (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré I durant l'année, et le degré I (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré l'année précédente.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

33

10C.—New Brunswick Graded and Ungraded Schools, 1935—Ecoles à classes multiples et à classe unique du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1935

Grade — Degré	6 and under et moins	Age													21	Total
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
I.....	U..... R.....	1,599 1,791	628 996	314 538	161 337	86 160	42 99	13 44	5 16	1 6	2 2	— 1	— 1	1 1	—	1 —
II.....	U..... R.....	2,375 1,395	648 1,090	648 657	351 393	185 199	95 125	46 85	23 30	6 8	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
III.....	U..... R.....	41 125	774 1,271	1,344 1,135	727 752	436 476	231 320	231 179	126 69	48 23	1 10	— —	— —	1 —	—	— —
IV.....	U..... R.....	— 5	660 613	2,180 1,176	1,223 1,070	777 697	461 517	270 291	142 150	43 43	6 7	1 5	— —	— —	—	— —
V.....	U..... R.....	— 1	66 129	659 540	1,954 1,048	914 993	914 738	561 429	298 225	85 60	22 23	2 2	1 2	— —	—	— —
VI.....	U..... R.....	— —	2 5	47 102	632 495	1,845 1,032	1,339 960	807 731	528 333	199 137	58 32	16 6	1 1	1 1	—	— —
VII.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	1 4	21 78	465 387	1,713 886	1,231 848	785 524	416 205	159 59	28 18	5 1	4 —	—	— —
VIII.....	U..... R.....	— —	5 —	2 —	4 5	26 80	384 362	1,339 820	1,191 875	689 645	378 375	136 127	25 50	4 14	3 —	— —
IX.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	23 20	331 69	1,037 89	697 85	452 68	191 16	58 8	8 1	3 —	2 1
X.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	20 6	239 16	658 26	499 11	328 7	147 2	30 2	2 —	4 —
XI.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	24 —	196 —	527 —	449 4	221 3	99 —	19 —	6 —
XII.....	U..... R.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	8 —	27 —	31 —	10 —	2 —	2 —	1 —
Uncl.—Non classées.....	U..... R.....	151 —	194 —	171 —	159 —	139 —	122 —	96 —	36 —	23 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals—Totaux.....	U..... R.....	4,713 4,493	4,874 4,298	5,195 4,323	5,023 4,337	5,088 4,163	5,295 4,150	4,745 3,598	4,351 2,363	3,015 1,261	2,432 598	1,482 188	468 70	149 20	26 5	14 2
Grand Total.....		9,206	8,946	9,518	9,410	9,251	9,355	8,343	6,714	4,276	2,730	1,370	538	169	31	16
																89,045
																1,272
																51,017
																38,928

Pupils classified in the above table are 1,658 short of the full enrolment of the year.—Il y a un écart de 1,658 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré

10D.—Ontario Urban and Rural Schools, 1934-35—Écoles urbaines et rurales d'Ontario, 1934-35

Grade — Degré	Age															Total
	5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over — et plus	
K. and K.P.....	165 29	10,919 830	10,039 2,405	1,665 1,615	264 503	94 177	25 72	5 24	4 17	5 13	—	—	—	—	23,185 5,685	
I.....	16 38	1,284 2,245	17,252 12,463	22,216 14,184	7,897 6,365	2,311 2,571	734 1,039	253 484	114 240	55 139	23 48	7 12	7 5	—	52,169 39,834	
II.....	—	7	665	11,970	18,367	8,895	3,236	1,178	450	173	64	22	2	2	45,031	
III.....	—	12	829	6,432	9,481	5,273	2,201	950	464	203	76	22	3	1	25,947	
IV.....	—	—	23	782	7,638	12,594	7,308	3,202	1,207	416	138	48	4	1	33,361	
V.....	—	—	69	1,013	4,837	5,914	3,342	1,499	691	310	125	38	7	1	17,848	
VI.....	—	—	11	181	3,227	7,174	5,916	3,381	1,727	774	341	127	25	4	22,888	
VII.....	—	—	5	211	2,794	6,489	5,112	2,969	1,575	776	284	90	18	1	20,324	
VIII.....	—	—	—	9	426	7,007	15,565	11,604	7,110	3,565	1,347	500	64	9	47,207	
IX.....	—	—	—	8	376	5,592	7,992	6,871	4,164	2,070	838	290	40	12	28,254	
X.....	—	—	—	—	7	439	6,197	13,831	11,307	7,188	3,553	1,438	239	35	44,240	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	29	441	3,740	7,952	6,303	3,730	1,804	624	96	10	24,736	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	476	5,722	12,524	10,604	7,222	3,723	764	68	41,120	
XIII.....	—	—	—	—	1	41	571	3,674	7,246	6,077	3,149	1,183	233	20	22,198	
XIV.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	5,209	11,519	10,267	6,210	1,830	278	41	35,911	
XV.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	49	671	3,684	7,290	5,433	3,140	879	140	21,310	
XVI.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	57	1,115	6,506	12,478	10,858	5,842	2,295	627	40,018	
XVII.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	16	173	704	968	598	269	71	28,229	
XVIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	82	1,032	5,718	9,008	7,104	3,941	1,536	29,157	
XIX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	135	394	444	273	135	64	1,469	
XX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	74	1,065	4,808	8,972	8,610	5,241	32,207	
XXI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XXII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spec.—Spéc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uncl.—Non classifiées.....	—	2	7	38	118	258	357	531	584	573	449	401	135	45	3,519	
Totals—Totaux.....	181 67	12,212 3,057	27,997 15,771	36,861 23,470	57,944 24,409	28,782 25,340	39,895 24,171	41,444 25,171	47,896 24,648	54,341 24,571	48,722 13,180	35,931 6,485	21,105 1,835	12,036 393	465,722 210,879	
Grand Total.....	248	15,299	43,768	60,331	62,353	65,322	64,066	66,615	72,544	75,868	61,902	42,416	22,949	12,429	676,601	

Pupils classified in the above table do not represent the full enrolment of the year, but the enrolment of May. The number thus recorded is 48,213 short of the year's enrolment in elementary schools and an unknown number short of the year's secondary enrolment.
 Les élèves qui figurent au tableau ci-dessus ne représentent pas l'entière inscription de l'année, mais l'inscription en mai. Il manque donc 48,213 à l'inscription des écoles élémentaires de l'année et un nombre inconnu fait aussi défaut dans l'inscription secondaire.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

35

10E.—Manitoba Urban and Rural Schools, 1935—Écoles urbaines et rurales du Manitoba, 1935

Grade — Degré	Age																		Total
	5 and under et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
U..... R.....	215 333	5,134 2,425	5,111 3,224	1,634 1,682	442 671	172 256	58 129	39 97	20 33	8 23	4 6	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	12,839 8,911	
I..... U..... R.....	— — —	38 45	2,503 706	4,138 1,648	1,797 1,169	672 503	224 271	92 116	36 60	13 20	7 6	— 3	1 —	—	—	—	—	9,521 4,548	
II..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	104 82	2,146 740	3,881 1,578	2,009 1,060	833 578	367 253	130 165	56 84	18 21	6 4	1 1	—	1	—	—	9,552 4,574	
III..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	156 116	2,001 757	3,952 1,490	2,303 1,200	1,145 684	532 337	200 166	57 57	13 4	6 —	—	—	—	—	10,366 4,816	
IV..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 5	163 111	1,910 703	3,600 1,344	2,350 1,163	1,205 703	540 355	167 86	46 10	5 1	5 1	—	—	—	9,996 4,482	
V..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 4	162 95	1,722 602	3,605 1,316	2,380 1,133	1,272 536	445 142	98 31	21 —	—	1	—	—	9,708 3,860	
VI..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 4	166 98	1,704 547	3,454 1,156	2,295 906	1,101 304	323 44	61 10	7 —	—	1	—	9,118 3,071	
VII..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 82	168 461	1,676 926	1,902 502	688 124	183 21	32 3	6	2	1	7,718 2,130	
VIII..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	9 2	250 71	1,743 283	2,644 336	1,441 182	500 49	153 12	24 3	3	6	6,773 1,939	
IX..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	20 2	304 21	1,499 62	2,146 97	1,116 35	380 14	84 4	16 1	23 2	5,588 2,238	
X..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 —	31	365	1,369	1,545	949	351	110	52	4,774 28	
XI..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
XII..... U..... R.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Totals—Totaux.....	215 333	5,172 2,477	7,719 4,016	8,078 4,191	8,286 4,251	8,882 4,142	8,913 4,229	9,479 4,260	9,705 4,121	9,515 3,520	8,210 1,524	6,166 598	3,574 128	1,601 39	561	188	117	96,441 31,597	
Grand Total.....	548	7,649	11,735	12,269	12,577	13,024	13,142	13,739	13,826	12,885	9,734	6,674	3,702	1,700	570	192	122	134,038	

Pupils classified in the above table are 10,703 short of the full enrolment of the year—Il y a un écart de 10,703 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10F.—Saskatchewan Urban and Rural Schools, 1935—Écoles urbaines et rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1935

Grade — Degré	Age																	
	5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I.....	409	3,874	4,523	1,430	943	119	58	20	18	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	10,806
U.....	1,008	6,863	9,127	4,428	1,522	640	298	139	82	41	18	3	2	—	—	—	1	24,134
II.....	10	189	2,124	3,447	1,245	402	146	55	22	9	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	7,659
R.....	20	438	3,177	5,395	3,257	1,201	495	239	120	46	27	5	2	—	—	—	—	14,483
III.....	1	10	271	2,173	3,494	1,499	517	179	91	34	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	8,284
U.....	2	25	623	3,107	4,929	3,208	1,487	646	310	151	54	8	2	1	—	—	—	14,553
IV.....	—	—	—	355	2,248	3,312	1,631	634	324	116	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	8,735
U.....	—	1	51	704	3,119	4,825	3,343	1,745	921	446	136	18	5	1	—	—	2	15,316
V.....	—	—	—	26	344	2,135	3,303	1,708	850	383	147	26	4	—	1	1	—	8,928
R.....	—	—	—	61	701	2,965	4,520	3,383	1,968	1,038	357	55	12	—	—	—	2	15,062
VI.....	—	—	—	—	389	1,951	2,563	3,052	1,788	856	332	77	12	3	3	—	—	8,487
U.....	—	—	—	—	65	782	2,563	3,940	1,863	715	77	13	13	4	—	—	—	13,234
VII.....	—	—	—	—	4	43	375	1,756	2,675	1,570	707	209	39	5	2	—	—	7,385
R.....	—	—	—	—	8	93	757	2,368	3,666	2,871	1,216	194	30	8	—	—	—	11,211
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	2,054	2,627	1,445	495	125	20	5	—	—	7,529
U.....	—	—	—	—	3	7	128	883	2,491	3,468	2,249	477	109	19	4	1	—	9,837
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	78	619	1,988	2,168	1,061	432	124	45	13	13	6,522
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	124	752	1,913	2,100	924	249	53	15	6	13	6,163
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	119	735	1,560	858	326	97	33	19	5,266
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	127	604	1,166	1,097	484	120	30	7	10	3,655
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	170	743	1,653	1,708	1,069	550	249	231	6,378
R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	93	284	581	483	219	109	26	32	1,838
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	123	562	1,410	1,401	837	424	296	5,063
U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	42	75	93	49	47	42	366
Spec.—Spéc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	21	24	13	90
Totals—Totaux.....	420	4,073	6,933	7,431	7,705	7,903	8,076	8,206	8,574	8,475	7,291	5,698	4,598	2,970	1,564	734	571	91,132
U.....	1,030	7,827	12,978	13,701	13,601	13,782	13,565	13,477	13,652	12,537	8,337	3,481	1,466	517	297	88	106	129,852
Grand Total.....	1,450	11,400	19,911	21,132	21,306	21,685	21,641	21,683	22,226	21,012	15,628	9,089	6,064	3,487	1,771	822	677	220,984

Pupils classified in the above are 41 short of the full enrolment in urban schools and 310 short of the full enrolment in rural schools of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus donnent 41 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles urbaines et de 310 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles rurales de l'année.

11.—Boys and Girls in Seven Provinces of Canada, 1931-35—Garçons et filles dans sept provinces du Canada, 1931-35

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age													19 and over et plus	Total	
		5 and under et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18
K. and K. P.	M.....	88	5,880	6,314	1,779	441	182	70	18	13	11	—	—	—	—	14,796	
	F.....	106	5,869	6,130	1,501	326	89	27	11	8	7	—	—	—	—	14,074	
I.	M.....	1,861	21,638	37,686	29,456	12,163	4,623	1,861	960	479	233	106	30	10	4	111,116	
	F.....	2,060	21,590	34,942	25,341	8,685	3,169	1,215	527	270	145	44	15	7	6	98,019	
II.	M.....	18	1,296	10,118	23,451	22,538	16,939	5,029	2,198	1,035	422	181	55	8	4	78,295	
	F.....	21	1,635	11,183	23,873	20,153	8,471	3,037	1,208	545	229	87	27	10	3	70,483	
III.	M.....	1	104	1,566	9,585	19,736	18,133	10,393	5,071	2,388	1,042	355	117	17	3	68,511	
	F.....	4	135	2,016	11,266	20,501	16,153	7,718	3,159	1,330	510	197	52	8	6	63,082	
IV.	M.....	—	—	103	1,744	11,062	19,872	15,042	8,699	4,740	2,278	887	237	49	7	64,729	
	F.....	—	3	161	2,410	13,665	20,411	12,477	6,314	3,125	1,378	513	134	33	5	60,631	
V.	M.....	—	—	2	1,907	12,789	23,937	18,692	11,861	6,403	2,525	749	115	22	5	79,174	
	F.....	—	1	4	239	2,649	17,267	24,605	16,601	9,188	4,134	1,452	410	47	11	5	76,613
VI.	M.....	—	—	—	6	154	1,943	11,368	21,811	17,979	11,299	5,585	1,746	318	41	14	72,264
	F.....	—	—	—	10	231	2,764	14,460	23,041	16,147	8,749	3,592	1,123	165	34	13	70,929
VII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	7	151	1,882	10,833	19,836	16,590	9,919	4,047	888	95	21	64,269
	F.....	—	—	—	—	16	233	2,654	13,495	21,944	15,031	7,865	2,695	538	50	9	64,580
VIII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	15	216	2,111	10,104	18,420	14,180	7,241	2,289	393	79	55,049
	F.....	—	—	—	5	24	24	342	2,995	13,401	20,844	14,559	6,612	1,635	284	71	60,827
IX.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	670	4,328	11,351	12,620	7,253	2,900	977	371	40,517
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	904	5,844	13,849	13,569	6,749	2,463	639	245	44,322
X.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	51	620	3,716	7,841	7,953	4,761	2,008	1,094	23,046
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	70	906	5,226	10,329	9,223	4,924	1,912	1,010	33,603
XI.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	59	602	2,973	6,828	7,300	4,709	3,569	26,042
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	49	893	4,237	8,896	8,799	5,143	3,301	31,322
XII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	121	751	2,357	3,178	4,376	10,793
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47	206	618	967	1,063	759	940	4,302
Spec.—Spéc.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	119	336	406	310	298	622	2,120
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	79	209	261	342	410	730
Uncl.—Non classifiés.	M.....	—	83	103	121	163	263	339	448	458	452	359	317	115	33	11	3,265
	F.....	—	70	77	118	149	192	205	264	293	237	174	132	34	15	11	1,971
Totals—Total.	M.....	1,968	29,025	55,892	66,339	68,177	69,912	74,184	71,564	73,930	72,947	57,988	37,739	21,437	11,769	10,474	718,986
	F.....	2,191	29,533	54,513	64,733	66,559	65,177	69,199	69,197	73,115	71,567	57,445	37,296	20,118	9,277	6,048	696,819
Grand Total.		4,159	58,558	110,405	131,102	134,557	138,689	136,983	140,761	147,045	144,514	115,433	75,036	41,555	21,046	16,222	1,415,805

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11A.—Boys and Girls in Prince Edward Island, 1935—Garçons et filles dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M.....	107	472	551	297	140	63	36	15	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,696	
	F.....	120	438	457	205	78	21	14	7	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,353	
II.....	M.....	—	45	193	277	181	103	50	27	12	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	899	
	F.....	1	78	238	286	143	86	36	15	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	889	
III.....	M.....	—	3	65	210	288	200	109	84	50	20	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,035	
	F.....	—	3	74	288	291	177	94	39	23	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	
IV.....	M.....	—	1	2	72	202	298	241	134	91	49	21	4	1	—	—	—	—	1,116	
	F.....	—	—	9	92	259	294	192	106	62	27	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,052	
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	8	59	180	271	186	123	75	33	5	4	—	—	—	—	944	
	F.....	—	—	—	10	75	195	245	187	73	40	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	840	
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	9	56	152	189	176	103	56	10	2	—	—	—	—	753	
	F.....	—	—	—	1	19	83	194	204	145	86	24	12	2	—	—	—	—	770	
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	9	50	131	190	158	75	24	12	—	—	—	—	650	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	1	18	79	174	204	129	61	14	11	—	—	—	—	691	
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	111	179	236	191	57	28	6	2	—	—	836	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	33	143	246	226	143	32	8	2	1	—	—	841	
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	83	143	143	95	50	8	2	—	—	553	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	32	90	205	207	99	31	4	—	—	—	675	
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	66	129	144	86	33	6	1	1	489	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	30	137	236	211	143	48	9	1	2	822	
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	9	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	6	
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	9	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	107	521	811	864	889	912	955	998	929	861	660	343	187	53	11	5	2	8,989	
	F.....	121	519	778	882	866	881	895	911	885	866	695	373	197	58	13	1	2	8,943	
Grand Total.....		228	1,040	1,589	1,746	1,746	1,793	1,830	1,819	1,814	1,727	1,355	716	384	111	24	6	4	17,932	

Pupils classified in the above table are 240 short of the boys' enrolment and 75 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 240 garçons et 75 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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11R.—Boys and Girls in Nova Scotia, 1935—Garçons et filles dans la Nouvelle-Écosse, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
(a).....	M.....	593	2,487	1,769	593	196	80	44	24	18	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.....	723	2,631	1,615	470	129	58	31	20	13	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—		
(b).....	M.....	22	612	1,673	1,304	679	339	167	109	42	24	14	4	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.....	20	643	1,440	930	440	195	79	46	25	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
II.....	M.....	4	141	1,338	1,973	1,394	761	394	221	118	55	29	12	2	2	1	—	—		
	F.....	4	218	1,578	1,873	1,086	468	205	96	54	22	15	3	3	2	1	—	—		
III.....	M.....	—	7	190	1,159	1,903	1,415	899	530	300	154	58	26	6	1	—	—	—		
	F.....	2	14	297	1,590	1,981	1,196	541	278	161	61	28	10	2	1	1	—	—		
IV.....	M.....	—	—	17	214	1,269	1,793	1,355	855	556	319	152	51	9	6	—	—	1		
	F.....	—	—	18	348	1,496	1,847	1,207	652	354	176	59	19	5	—	—	—	1		
V.....	M.....	—	—	1	25	242	1,101	1,020	1,314	1,064	626	333	66	13	—	1	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	1	42	351	1,412	1,651	1,219	761	412	183	54	5	1	—	—	—		
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	21	256	960	1,478	1,237	912	524	166	27	5	—	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	—	2	33	346	1,292	1,586	1,189	700	316	105	15	6	—	—	—		
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	22	224	901	1,341	1,101	728	279	95	8	3	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	1	33	344	1,181	1,565	1,110	603	177	50	9	—	1	—		
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	259	845	1,181	963	445	145	23	9	—	1		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	56	341	1,173	1,357	911	398	108	26	5	—	1		
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	35	254	723	979	646	286	97	30	3	6		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	357	1,043	1,143	703	312	95	17	2	1		
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	104	490	612	398	104	60	8	4		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	65	291	858	819	501	228	64	12	5		
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	143	387	481	321	173	57	27		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	53	274	708	792	545	257	75	30		
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	102	139	101	47	23		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	191	218	123	54	18		
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	619	3,247	4,988	5,268	5,705	5,770	5,692	5,728	5,892	5,313	4,426	2,727	1,564	796	378	115	62		
	F.....	749	3,506	4,949	5,255	5,518	5,558	5,409	5,452	5,719	5,234	4,402	3,033	1,934	1,131	468	144	56		
Grand Total.....		1,368	6,753	9,937	10,523	11,223	11,328	11,101	11,210	11,521	10,547	8,829	5,769	3,548	1,927	846	259	118		

NOTE.—Grade 1 (a) are pupils who began grade 1 during the year, while grade 1 (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.
 Nota.—Le degré 1 (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré 1 durant l'année, et le degré 1 (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
 11C.—Boys and Girls in New Brunswick, 1935—Garçons et filles dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																			Total
		6 and under — et moins	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
I.....	M.....	3,704	1,875	932	507	289	159	95	41	14	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	7,627			
	F.....	3,647	1,515	692	345	209	87	46	16	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6,569			
II.....	M.....	717	1,895	1,175	753	434	227	156	86	35	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	5,490			
	F.....	815	1,875	1,122	552	310	157	64	45	18	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	4,964			
III.....	M.....	75	653	1,804	1,322	836	558	342	201	80	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	5,900			
	F.....	91	829	1,773	1,157	643	354	209	104	37	14	8	—	1	—	—	—	5,221			
IV.....	M.....	2	47	555	1,219	824	623	333	192	61	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	5,441			
	F.....	3	80	718	1,781	1,074	650	355	228	100	25	4	5	—	—	—	—	5,023			
V.....	M.....	—	1	89	530	1,399	1,113	930	585	317	101	33	2	—	—	—	—	5,100			
	F.....	1	3	106	669	1,603	1,147	722	405	206	44	12	2	3	—	—	—	4,923			
VI.....	M.....	—	—	3	60	458	1,271	1,133	838	516	193	66	13	1	1	1	—	4,554			
	F.....	—	—	4	89	669	1,606	1,166	700	345	143	24	9	1	—	—	—	4,757			
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	38	345	1,199	706	351	129	24	4	3	—	—	3,786			
	F.....	—	—	—	4	61	507	1,400	1,093	613	270	89	22	2	1	—	—	4,062			
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	39	279	869	556	293	109	24	5	—	—	3,076			
	F.....	—	—	5	2	5	67	467	1,290	1,108	778	460	154	51	13	3	—	4,463			
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	137	346	212	78	25	3	—	—	1,239			
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	263	726	436	308	129	41	6	3	—	1,941			
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	259	210	138	59	16	1	4	752			
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	168	425	300	197	90	15	1	—	1,218			
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	76	201	186	98	51	9	4	634			
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	120	331	267	126	48	10	3	921			
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	17	5	1	—	1	42			
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	14	5	1	2	—	40			
Unclassified—Non-classifiés.....	M.....	82	99	95	77	86	71	62	48	22	10	3	2	—	1	—	—	658			
	F.....	69	74	99	94	73	68	60	48	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	614			
Totals—Total.....	M.....	4,580	4,570	4,653	4,825	4,763	4,698	4,837	4,431	3,297	1,996	1,179	571	217	81	11	10	44,329			
	F.....	4,636	4,376	4,519	4,693	4,617	4,613	4,518	4,212	3,417	2,289	1,551	799	331	88	29	6	44,716			
Grand Total.....		9,206	8,946	9,172	9,518	9,410	9,251	9,355	8,343	6,714	4,276	2,730	1,370	538	169	31	16	89,045			

Pupils classified in the above table are 1,056 short of the boys' enrolment and 602 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 1,056 garçons et 602 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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11D.—Boys and Girls in Ontario, 1934-35—Garçons et filles dans l'Ontario, 1934-35

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age															Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over — et plus	
K. and K.P.	M.....	88	5,880	6,314	1,779	441	182	70	18	13	11	—	—	—	—	14,796	
	F.....	106	5,869	6,130	1,501	325	89	27	11	8	7	—	—	—	—	14,074	
I.	M.....	27	1,763	15,109	10,102	8,311	2,901	1,061	488	238	124	49	15	8	—	49,197	
	F.....	27	1,766	14,606	17,298	5,951	1,981	712	249	116	70	22	4	4	—	42,805	
II.	M.....	—	4	647	8,642	14,286	8,163	3,405	1,348	598	251	106	27	2	1	—	
	F.....	15	15	847	9,760	13,562	6,005	2,052	780	316	125	34	17	3	2	—	
III.	M.....	—	—	35	728	5,835	9,495	5,933	2,842	1,229	498	175	66	7	2	—	
	F.....	—	—	57	1,067	6,640	9,013	4,717	1,859	669	228	88	20	4	—	26,845	
IV.	M.....	—	—	6	165	2,553	6,612	6,120	3,059	2,008	971	376	130	27	1	—	
	F.....	—	—	10	227	3,468	7,051	4,908	2,691	1,294	579	249	87	16	4	—	
V.	M.....	—	—	—	5	316	4,891	11,634	9,770	6,252	3,433	1,353	519	75	16	1	
	F.....	—	—	—	12	486	7,708	11,923	8,705	5,022	2,202	832	271	29	5	1	
VI.	M.....	—	—	—	—	12	369	4,266	10,294	9,103	6,015	3,225	1,233	225	26	7	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	24	511	5,671	11,489	8,502	4,903	2,132	829	110	19	6	
VII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	417	4,084	9,221	8,506	5,784	2,943	616	62	10	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	1	30	630	5,312	10,549	8,175	4,587	1,933	381	26	3	
VIII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	468	3,745	8,677	7,499	4,918	1,593	260	33	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	52	738	5,148	10,132	8,201	4,432	1,116	158	30	
IX.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	496	2,892	6,180	5,843	3,423	1,450	440	139	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	36	635	3,787	7,002	5,983	3,017	1,114	258	123	
X.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	452	2,453	4,261	3,652	2,200	919	453	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	600	3,400	5,141	3,896	2,014	752	345	
XI.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	45	436	2,069	4,047	4,069	2,691	1,963	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	629	2,739	4,925	4,541	2,550	1,471	
XII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	328	1,172	1,794	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	65	545	1,374	1,709	
Spec.—Spéc.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	119	335	403	302	278	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	79	209	261	341	409	720	
Unclassified—Non-classifiées.	M.....	—	1	4	26	86	177	288	386	410	430	349	314	113	32	11	
	F.....	—	1	3	19	55	119	137	204	245	223	161	131	34	15	10	
Totals—Total.	M.....	115	7,648	22,115	30,447	31,810	32,810	33,219	33,893	36,240	38,106	31,459	22,048	11,859	6,522	5,831	
	F.....	133	7,651	21,652	29,884	30,513	32,512	33,847	33,722	36,394	37,762	30,443	20,338	11,081	5,907	5,331	
Grand Total.		248	15,299	43,768	60,331	62,323	65,322	67,066	67,615	72,634	75,868	61,902	42,416	22,940	12,429	10,500	
																676,601	

See note to table 10D.—The number of elementary boys and girls unclassified above is 43,213.—Voir renvoi au bas du tableau 10D.—Le nombre de garçons et filles dans les degrés élémentaires non classifiés ci-dessus est de 43,213.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
 11E.—Boys and Girls in Manitoba, 1935—Garçons et filles dans le Manitoba, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		5 and under et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M.....	240	3,751	4,451	1,912	651	264	122	83	31	18	7	—	—	1	—	—	—		
	F.....	308	3,808	3,884	1,404	462	194	65	53	22	13	3	3	—	—	—	—	11,531 10,219		
II.....	M.....	—	30	1,442	2,969	1,665	726	309	136	67	22	8	3	—	1	—	—	7,378		
	F.....	—	53	1,767	2,817	1,301	449	186	72	29	11	5	5	—	—	—	—	6,691		
III.....	M.....	—	2	76	1,356	2,692	1,684	828	397	194	95	23	7	1	—	—	—	7,355		
	F.....	—	5	110	1,530	2,767	1,385	583	223	101	45	16	3	1	1	—	—	6,771		
IV.....	M.....	—	—	4	106	1,198	2,677	1,858	1,057	535	224	68	9	5	—	—	—	7,741		
	F.....	—	—	1	166	1,590	2,765	1,645	772	334	142	46	8	2	—	—	—	7,441		
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	2	110	1,152	2,400	1,812	1,095	555	176	32	3	4	1	—	7,342		
	F.....	—	—	—	7	164	1,461	2,544	1,701	813	340	77	24	3	2	—	—	7,136		
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	3	99	1,008	2,336	1,833	1,036	381	83	15	—	—	—	6,794		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	3	158	1,316	2,585	1,680	772	206	46	7	—	—	—	6,774		
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	6	108	986	2,187	1,748	781	232	47	7	—	—	6,105		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	156	1,265	2,423	1,453	624	135	24	1	—	—	6,084		
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	101	916	1,847	1,243	457	121	23	5	2	4,725		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	149	1,221	2,132	1,161	355	83	12	1	1	5,123		
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	126	918	1,438	864	311	110	18	1	3,797		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	195	1,108	1,542	759	238	55	9	2	3,915		
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	636	1,041	600	246	60	9	2,773		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	171	925	1,202	551	148	28	8	3,063		
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	147	645	714	444	171	63	2,231		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	220	732	840	510	182	49	2,571		
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	42	66	51	24	217		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	93	69	42	32	271		
Totals—Totaux	M.....	240	3,783	5,973	6,345	6,320	6,699	6,640	6,913	6,997	6,635	4,998	3,390	1,859	902	306	100	69	67,989	
	F.....	308	3,866	5,762	5,924	6,257	6,415	6,592	6,826	6,829	6,200	4,826	3,284	1,843	798	261	92	53	66,049	
Grand Total.....		548	7,649	11,735	12,269	12,577	13,024	13,142	13,739	13,826	12,835	9,734	6,674	3,702	1,700	570	192	122	134,038	

Pupils classified in the above table are 4,833 short of the boys' enrolment and 5,870 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 4,833 garçons et 5,870 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

43

11F.—Boys and Girls in Saskatchewan, 1935—Garçons et filles dans la Saskatchewan, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
	M.....	728	5,401	7,147	3,242	1,083	439	177	91	63	21	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	18,413
	F.....	689	5,336	6,503	2,616	782	320	140	68	37	28	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	16,527
I.....	M.....	14	280	2,581	4,571	2,527	1,031	394	191	87	28	16	6	1	—	—	—	—	11,728
	F.....	16	347	2,720	4,271	1,975	632	247	103	55	27	17	2	2	—	—	—	—	10,414
II.....	M.....	1	15	412	2,486	4,312	2,643	1,203	506	249	115	39	7	1	—	—	—	—	11,989
	F.....	2	20	482	2,794	4,111	2,064	1,801	319	152	70	27	3	1	—	—	—	—	10,848
V.....	M.....	—	1	24	441	2,468	4,039	2,756	1,407	761	349	117	18	2	—	—	—	3	12,386
	F.....	—	—	42	618	2,899	4,098	2,218	1,022	484	213	63	4	3	1	—	—	—	11,665
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	35	465	2,284	3,840	2,764	1,630	870	327	61	12	—	1	1	—	12,290
	F.....	—	—	—	52	580	2,816	3,983	2,327	1,188	551	177	20	4	—	—	—	2	11,700
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	3	36	501	2,020	3,436	2,733	1,592	669	98	13	4	1	—	1	11,107
	F.....	—	—	—	3	53	670	2,494	3,556	2,259	1,127	378	56	12	3	2	—	1	10,614
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	3	52	481	1,866	3,076	2,354	1,117	243	45	4	2	—	—	9,243
	F.....	—	—	—	—	9	84	651	2,258	3,265	2,087	806	160	24	9	—	—	—	9,353
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	95	676	2,039	2,978	1,946	553	142	26	3	1	2	8,465
	F.....	—	—	—	—	2	8	117	872	2,506	3,117	1,748	419	92	13	6	—	1	8,901
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	73	558	1,695	2,037	1,006	379	103	46	13	17	5,942
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	129	813	2,176	2,231	979	302	74	14	6	9	6,743
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	89	546	1,128	1,157	621	237	66	21	17	3,886
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	157	793	1,598	1,452	721	209	61	19	12	5,035
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	104	394	945	942	585	307	130	117	3,532
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	159	633	1,289	1,249	703	352	145	136	4,084
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	67	229	617	645	399	235	162	2,357
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	71	375	868	849	487	236	176	3,072
Spec.—Spéc.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	20	16	18	78
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	1	12
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	743	5,697	10,164	10,778	10,895	10,992	10,980	11,014	11,294	10,654	7,874	4,329	2,784	1,624	841	413	339	111,416
	F.....	707	5,703	9,747	10,354	10,411	10,692	10,661	10,669	10,932	10,358	7,754	4,760	3,280	1,863	930	409	338	109,565
Grand Total.....		1,450	11,400	19,911	21,132	21,306	21,685	21,641	21,683	22,226	21,012	15,628	9,089	6,064	3,487	1,771	822	677	220,981

Pupils classified in the above table are 163 short of the boys' enrolment and 188 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 163 garçons et 188 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11G.—Boys and Girls of Alberta, 1935—Garçons et filles dans l'Alberta, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M..... F.....	144 173	3,448 3,321	5,111 4,922	2,074 1,726	601 498	248 191	95 87	55 38	39 32	22 14	9 7	3 3	— 1	— 4	— —	— —	— —		
II.....	M..... F.....	— 109	79 1,534	2,022 3,744	3,844 1,534	1,732 521	721 521	250 174	119 78	67 43	25 24	8 12	5 4	2 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —		
III.....	M..... F.....	— 2	2 3,554	135 2,254	1,842 3,384	3,384 1,675	1,800 1,675	863 628	370 232	165 120	80 59	30 22	6 8	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
IV.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	3 1	191 241	1,797 2,202	3,234 3,282	1,898 1,657	964 716	456 369	174 141	92 63	16 10	4 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —		
V.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 10	1,782 2,072	3,059 3,112	1,916 1,740	1,112 926	527 383	202 126	33 27	6 4	2 —	— —	1 —	— —		
VI.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	204 327	1,691 1,887	2,045 3,055	2,054 1,672	1,125 816	537 393	90 51	23 10	5 5	— —	— —	3 1		
VII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	257 287	1,666 1,905	2,835 2,845	1,514 1,514	1,033 914	197 157	49 26	10 3	— —	— —	1 —		
VIII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 10	217 285	1,511 1,817	2,603 2,712	1,782 1,617	518 516	151 124	31 22	8 3	5 3	1 2		
IX.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	18 339	278 1,589	1,272 1,589	1,834 2,027	1,007 884	346 337	194 112	43 25	21 12	23 12		
X.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	18 24	216 266	929 1,146	1,137 1,343	718 797	320 437	236 246	53 99	62 73		
XI.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	16 24	144 250	602 910	906 1,110	566 706	305 307	104 129	60 81		
XII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	15 23	130 193	406 426	527 724	381 500	160 156	132 135		
Totals—Totaux.....	M..... F.....	144 173	3,529 3,432	7,271 7,248	7,954 7,975	7,712 8,122	8,055 8,072	8,119 7,842	8,271 8,067	8,537 8,188	8,081 7,542	6,665 6,609	3,744 4,106	2,613 2,837	1,655 2,615	974 1,089	344 400	282 305		
Grand Total.....		317	6,961	14,519	15,929	15,834	16,127	15,952	16,338	16,725	15,623	13,265	7,850	5,456	3,679	2,063	744	587		

Classification of Teachers' certificates in the different provinces and the conditions upon which each class of certificate is now awarded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PATRON	CLASS OF CANDIDATE	MINIMUM ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS	NORMAL LEARNING OR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	ACADEMIC WORK IN TRAINING YEARS 1 AND 2 (Class numbers and other activities during training years are optional)	HOW LONG TRAINING	PLACEMENT OR PLACEMENTS AFTER COMPLETION OF COURSE	REMARKS
FAIRFAX EDWARD LINDEN	First Class	3rd year Prince of Wales College	Two years' elementary with Academic Work School	Graduate in Arts of Chesham College and so on at Normal School	Permanent	1 year	Students are admitted to Prince of Wales College by examination on completion of 3rd year
	Second Class	1st year Prince of Wales College	One year's elementary with Academic Work School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Third Class	1st year F. W. College making two class years, but doing preliminary work	One year's elementary with Academic Work School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
FERRIS STATE	Academic Class	First Graduate degree in Education at University of Michigan High School in U.S.	A preliminary to an Academic degree in a University or a University	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training "B" 1st year	
	Superior First (University Graduate)	B.A. or B.Sc. degree	One year's graduate year at a University high school	Candidates holding a post-graduate degree or two undergraduate degrees may have the Superior First License by attending two months of First License	Permanent	Physical training "B" 1st year	
	Superior First "A"	Grade XII	Nine months at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training "B" 1st year	
	First Class "B"	Grade XI	Nine months at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training "B" 1st year	The least of Normal Class or Grade C is taken, and Temporary Certificate was obtained in 1915
NEW BERNHARD	General School	Grade XII	One year at Normal School	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	A limited number of students only (200) admitted to the Normal School, by highly competitive entrance
	Junior Class	Grade XI (First Class Reading)	One year at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	Grade X	One year at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	Grade XI	One year at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
CHESAPEAKE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN	Third Class	Grade IX	Four months at Normal School	Permanent	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Superior	Complementary	Five years at a Normal School, i.e., two years in a Normal School, and three years in a Normal School, and one year in a Normal School	No alternative	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Complementary	Elementary diploma	Three years in a Normal School, and one year in a Normal School, and one year in a Normal School	Three years in the complementary course followed by a year in the Normal School	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Elementary	Seventh year certificate	Two years at a Normal School where teachers are trained with academic work	Two years in a complementary course followed by a year in the Normal School	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	The Course of Study in the Normal School is designed to be completed by the completion of the Normal College Course, but only those attending the Normal School have the opportunity of doing so
PRINCETON COLLEGE	High School	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Advanced Intermediate	Intermediate Diploma	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Advanced Elementary	Elementary Diploma	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Elementary	Elementary Diploma	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
CONCORD	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
HARRISBURG	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
HARRISBURG	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
HARRISBURG	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
HARRISBURG	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
HARRISBURG	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	High School Graduate	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	First Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent	Physical training Grade "B" 1st year	
	Second Class	B.A. or B.Sc.	1 year and graduate study at McGill University	Graduation in Arts or Science, with education license as part of course	Permanent		

12.-ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA RELEVANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION:

Classification du personnel enseignant dans les diverses provinces

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Provinces	Clauses ou catégories de postes	C'est où l'enseignant a obtenu son diplôme	Diplôme obtenu par la majorité des candidats	FORMATION ALTERNATIVE POUR LE 1 ^{er} AU CRÉDIT	Diplôme ou certificat	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Autres conditions
Île du Prince-Édouard	Troisième classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Les candidats sont admis au Collège Prince of Wales après examen à la fin de l'école X.
	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Première classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
Nouveau-Brunswick	Cours normalisés	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Premier cours normalisés (Grade 1)	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Deuxième cours normalisés (Grade 2)	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
Nouveau-Brunswick	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Première classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
Colombie-Britannique	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Première classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
Ontario	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Première classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890
	Seconde classe	École normale de Collège Prince of Wales, au sud de la ville, ancienne, mais isolée de l'école normale	Dans quelle année ou à quel moment	Primaire	Dans une	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890	Collège Prince of Wales, 1890

TEACHERS—PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT

13.—Certificates held by Teachers of Publicly-controlled Schools in Canada, by provinces, 1934-35

13.—Certificats détenus par les instituteurs des écoles relevant de l'administration au Canada, par provinces, en 1934-35

	Teachers by sex Personnel, par sexe			Class of Certificate of all Teachers Classe de certificats de tous les instituteurs						Number of teachers who are Instituteurs qui sont	
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	1st Class higher grade class ou plus élevé	2nd Class Deux- ième classe	3rd Class Trois- ième classe	Special Certi- ficates — Certi- ficates spéciaux	Certi- ficates un- specified — Certi- ficates non spécifiés	Univer- sity — Gradués univer- sitaires	Normal school graduates ¹ — Gradués d'école normale ¹	
Prince Edward Island.....	181	471	652	271	371	10	—	—	23	2	Ile du Prince-Edouard.
Nova Scotia.....	518	3,131	3,649	(Ac. & A.) 1,182	(B.) 1,328	(C. & D.) 1,139	—	—	577	3,166	Nouvelle-Ecosse.
New Brunswick.....	411	2,386	2,797	1,439	1,063	199	—	96	164	2,701	Nouveau-Brunswick.
Quebec (1934)— Catholic lay.....	1,249	9,011	10,260	(Superior & H.S.) 536	(Compl. & Inter.) 1,862	(Elem.) 7,617	—	245	2	2,588	Québec (1934)— Laique catholique.
Catholic religious.....	3,060	7,430	10,490	Not classified by grade of certificate.	—	—	—	—	2	2	Congréganiste catholique.
Protestant.....	404	2,327	2,731	712	229	1,619	—	171	2	1,686	Protestante.
Ontario— Elementary (Public).....	3,049	11,469	14,518	6,082	10,206	380	1,047	189	536	—	Ontario— Elémentaire publique.
Elementary (R.C. Separate).....	267	2,550	2,817	—	—	—	—	—	2,457	2	Elémentaire Séparée, catholique. Secondaire ² .
Secondary.....	1,640	1,223	2,863	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Manitoba.....	1,102	3,294	4,396	1,977	2,358	—	56	5	537	2	Manitoba.
Saskatchewan— Elementary.....	2,481	5,659	8,140	5,087	3,053	—	—	—	2	2	Saskatchewan— Elémentaire. Secondaire.
Secondary.....	197	106	303	303	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Alberta.....	1,888	4,023	5,911	2,823	2,993	33	62	—	2	2	Alberta.
British Columbia— Elementary.....	737	2,135	2,872	1,619	1,109	49	85	10	141	2	Colombie Britannique— Elémentaire. Secondaire.
Secondary.....	605	465	1,070	872	41	2	152	3	777	2	—

¹ Including also university training schools—Y compris les écoles de formation universitaire.² No record in 1934 autumn statistics.³ Vocational schools not included—Écoles professionnelles non comprises.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

14A.—Certificates and Salaries of Teachers in One-Room Rural Schools, 1935

14A.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, 1935

	Prince Edward Island — Île du Prince-Edouard				New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick				Ontario				Manitoba				British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes	Hommes	Femmes
Certificates—																				
Class I.....	55	81	136	438	348	438	314	1,405	1,719	83	167	250	10	32	42	101	258	354	130	253
Class II.....	54	218	272	661	56	661	387	2,058	2,445	137	302	439	14	100	114	256	636	912	63	203
Class III.....	4	1	5	167	13	167	2	12	14	10	26	36	30	141	171	—	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous and Special	—	—	—	84	5	84	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	—	1
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	63	78	—	1
Total.....	113	300	413	1,352	167	1,185	703	3,476	4,179	230	497	727	54	278	332	372	973	1,345	195	461
Salaries—																				
Number receiving less																				
than \$300.....	—	4	4	72	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	34	—	—
\$ 300 and under \$ 400.....	6	35	41	125	12	113	21	160	181	4	13	17	14	37	51	43	98	141	—	—
400 " " 500.....	55	179	234	555	59	555	156	885	1,041	29	74	103	11	70	81	123	455	585	—	—
500 " " 600.....	13	62	75	444	20	374	444	1,352	1,586	42	172	214	10	88	98	40	206	419	—	—
600 " " 700.....	35	3	38	5	20	64	234	733	897	61	122	183	9	51	60	19	75	115	—	—
700 " " 800.....	—	—	—	4	1	4	164	279	365	80	129	7	21	28	25	6	1	25	102	273
800 " " 900.....	—	—	—	1	2	2	86	44	65	49	28	51	2	9	11	6	1	7	30	111
900 " " 1,000.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	44	65	28	23	61	2	2	8	1	—	1	28	55
1,000 " " 1,100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	27	12	10	22	—	—	2	1	—	1	10	16
1,100 " " 1,200.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	3	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	2
1,200 " " 1,300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	19
1,300 " " 1,400.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
1,400 " " 1,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified.....	4	17	21	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	16	—	2
Total.....	113	300	413	1,352	167	1,185	703	3,476	4,179	230	497	727	54	278	332	372	973	1,345	195	461
Median Salary.....\$	489	458	465	478	516	474	675	651	655	716	694	716	615	635	632	507	477	484	796	784

14B.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales de plus d'une classe, 1935

	Prince Edward Island Ile du Prince-Edouard				New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick				Ontario								Manitoba				British Columbia Colombie Britannique																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Male — Hommes		Female — Femmes		Public Schools of the Counties Ecoles publiques de comté.		Public Schools of the Districts Ecoles publiques de district.		Separate Schools Ecoles séparées				Male — Hommes		Female — Femmes		Total		Male — Hommes		Female — Femmes		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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15A.—Prince Edward Island Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1935

15A.—Ecoles de l'Île du Prince-Edouard relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			Charlottetown City Cité, Charlottetown			Town, Village and Other Graded Schools Villes, villages et autres écoles à classes multiples			One-room Schools Ecoles à classe unique			Nomenclature
	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	
Certificates—													Diplôme—
Class I.....	102	169	271	10	40	50	37	48	85	55	81	136	Première classe.
Class II.....	72	299	371	1	16	17	17	38	55	54	218	272	Deuxième classe.
Class III.....	7	3	10	1	—	1	2	2	4	4	1	5	Troisième classe.
Total.....	181	471	652	12	56	68	56	115	171	113	300	413	Total.
Salaries—													Traitement—
\$ 200 and under \$ 300.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	Entre \$ 200 et \$ 300.
300 " 350.	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	20	20	" 300 " 350.
350 " 400.	9	18	27	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	15	21	" 350 " 400.
400 " 450.	8	174	182	—	—	—	2	20	22	6	154	160	" 400 " 450.
450 " 500.	54	48	102	—	1	1	5	22	27	49	25	74	" 450 " 500.
500 " 550.	17	70	87	—	—	—	6	26	32	11	44	55	" 500 " 550.
550 " 600.	4	33	37	—	—	—	2	15	17	2	18	20	" 550 " 600.
600 " 650.	47	6	53	—	—	—	15	3	18	32	3	35	" 600 " 650.
650 " 700.	10	6	16	—	1	1	7	5	12	3	—	3	" 650 " 700.
700 " 750.	3	9	12	—	7	7	3	2	5	—	—	—	" 700 " 750.
750 " 800.	4	17	21	—	16	16	4	1	5	—	—	—	" 750 " 800.
800 " 850.	1	21	22	—	21	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	" 800 " 850.
850 " 900.	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 850 " 900.
900 " 950.	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	" 900 " 950.
950 " 1,000.	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	" 950 " 1,000.
1,000 " 1,500.	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	" 1,000 " 1,500.
1,500 " 1,850.	7	1	8	5	—	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	" 1,500 " 1,850.
Unspecified.....	8	31	39	—	5	5	—	2	2	4	7	11	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	181	471	652	12	56	68	56	115	171	113	300	413	Total.
Median salary.....\$	547	450	483	1,250	802	817	635	512	538	494	435	449	Salaires médian.
Experience at end of year—													Expérience à la fin de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.	28	76	104	—	2	2	1	12	13	27	62	89	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 "	24	54	78	1	—	1	8	12	20	15	42	57	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 "	26	49	74	2	—	2	8	7	15	16	42	58	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 "	19	52	71	1	5	6	6	4	10	12	43	55	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 6 "	18	40	58	—	5	5	7	9	16	11	26	37	" 5 et 6 ans.
6 " 7 "	9	28	37	—	2	2	2	13	15	7	13	20	" 6 et 7 ans.
7 " 8 "	5	22	27	—	1	1	3	8	11	2	13	15	" 7 et 8 ans.
8 " 9 "	4	23	27	—	3	3	3	5	8	1	15	16	" 8 et 9 ans.
9 " 10 "	4	19	23	—	4	4	1	7	8	3	8	11	" 9 et 10 ans.
10 " 15 "	20	49	69	4	11	15	7	11	18	9	27	36	" 10 et 15 ans.
15 " 20 "	7	19	26	1	8	9	3	8	11	3	3	6	" 15 et 20 ans.
20 " 25 "	6	13	19	2	6	8	1	7	8	3	—	3	" 20 et 25 ans.
25 " 30 "	3	5	8	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	—	1	" 25 et 30 ans.
30 " 35 "	1	5	6	—	2	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	" 30 et 35 ans.
Over 35 yrs.....	1	5	6	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	—	1	Plus de 35 ans.
Unspecified.....	4	9	13	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	5	5	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	181	471	652	12	56	68	56	115	171	113	300	413	Total.
Median experience....	4.5	5.0	4.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	5.5	6.8	6.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	Expérience médiane.

15B.—Nova Scotia Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1935

15B.—Écoles de la Nouvelle-Écosse relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			City and Town Schools — De cités et de villes			Rural and Village Schools — Rurales et de villages			Nomenclature
	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Certificates—										Diplôme—
Academic.....	49	56	105	48	51	99	1	5	6	Académique.
Class A (Superior First)....	278	799	1,077	126	459	585	152	340	492	Classe A.
Class B (First).....	104	1,224	1,328	17	508	525	87	716	803	Classe B.
Class C (Second).....	61	933	994	3	146	149	58	787	845	Classe C.
Class D (Third).....	14	100	114	2	16	18	12	84	96	Classe D.
Temporary and Permissive	12	19	31	—	1	1	12	18	30	Temporaires et surnuméraires.
Total.....	518	3,131	3,649	196	1,181	1,377	322	1,950	2,272	Total.
Experience at start of year—										Expérience au commencement de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	—	—	681	—	—	149	—	—	532	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	—	—	365	—	—	96	—	—	269	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " " 5 ".....	—	—	893	—	—	217	—	—	676	" 2 et 5 ans.
5 " " 10 ".....	—	—	893	—	—	335	—	—	558	" 5 et 10 ans.
10 " " 15 ".....	—	—	360	—	—	208	—	—	152	" 10 et 15 ans.
15 " " 20 ".....	—	—	178	—	—	136	—	—	42	" 15 et 20 ans.
20 " " 25 ".....	—	—	126	—	—	101	—	—	25	" 20 et 25 ans.
25 " " 30 ".....	—	—	80	—	—	70	—	—	10	" 25 et 30 ans.
Over 30 yrs.....	—	—	73	—	—	64	—	—	9	Plus de 30 ans.
Total.....	—	—	3,649	—	—	1,377	—	—	2,272	Total.
Median experience....	—	—	4.6	—	—	8.4	—	—	3.5	Expérience médiane.
Migration—										Migration—
New teachers.....	—	—	357	—	—	67	—	—	290	Débutantes.
Teachers moved to another school.	—	—	1,227	—	—	135	—	—	1,092	Anciens instituteurs transférés à une autre école.
Remained in same school...	—	—	2,065	—	—	1,175	—	—	890	Demeurant dans la même école.
Total.....	—	—	3,649	—	—	1,377	—	—	2,272	Total.
Training—										Qualifications—
Holding Normal School diplomas.	—	—	3,166	—	—	1,281	—	—	1,885	Possédant un diplôme d'école normale.
Holding University degree.	—	—	577	—	—	368	—	—	209	Possédant un degré universitaire.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Academic.....	2,164	1,437	1,801	—	—	1,846	—	—	1,017	Académique.
Class A.....	1,018	844	889	—	—	1,094	—	—	646	Classe A.
Class B.....	763	685	691	—	—	910	—	—	544	Classe B.
Class C.....	505	516	516	—	—	781	—	—	471	Classe C.
Class D.....	444	411	450	—	—	717	—	—	388	Classe D.
All Teachers.....	985	680	724	1,598	951	1,046	606	519	531	Tous instituteurs.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

15C.—New Brunswick Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience,
1935

15C.—Ecoles du Nouveau-Brunswick relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			St. John, Moncton and Fredericton Cities — Cités St. John, Moncton et Frédéricton			Town, Village and Other Graded Schools — Villes, villages et autres écoles à classes multiples			One-room Schools — Ecoles à classe unique			Nomenclature
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
	H			H			H			H			
Certificates (2nd term)— Grammar School..... Superior School..... Class I..... Class II..... Class III..... Classroom assistants..... Unspecified.....	71 118 68 73 17 5 1	67 481 529 912 166 79 5	138 599 627 985 183 84 6	26 26 5 1 — — —	40 166 161 24 — — 3	66 192 166 25 — — 3	42 67 152 16 238 2 1	24 186 133 283 14 — 1	66 253 62 299 16 5 1	3 25 33 56 15 1 1	3 129 216 605 162 79 1	6 154 278 661 187 84 2	Diplôme (2ème terme)— École de grammaire. Ecole supérieure. Première classe. Deuxième classe. Troisième classe. Instituteurs auxiliaires. Non spécifiés.
Total.....	383	2,239	2,622	58	394	452	158	660	818	167	1,185	1,352	Total.
Salaries— Number receiving less than \$300..... \$ 300 and under \$ 400.. 400 " 500..... 500 " 600..... 600 " 700..... 700 " 800..... 800 " 900..... 900 " 1,000..... 1,000 " 1,100..... 1,100 " 1,200..... 1,200 " 1,300..... 1,300 " 1,400..... 1,400 " 1,500..... 1,500 " 1,600..... 1,600 " 1,700..... 1,700 " 1,800..... 1,800 " 1,900..... 1,900 " 2,000..... 2,000 " 2,500..... 2,500 " 3,000..... 3,000 " 3,500..... Over \$3,500..... Unspecified.....	2 15 62 81 41 22 18 15 18 10 13 7 3 8 12 6 8 8 27 5 1 1 —	72 148 592 475 233 199 87 53 34 112 121 58 11 14 23 3 9 5 2 10 37 5 — — 4	74 163 654 556 274 221 105 68 52 122 134 65 14 17 23 9 13 2 37 5 1 — 4	— — — 1 1 — — — — 2 — — — — — — — — — 23 3 1 — —	— — — 2 8 5 19 11 20 108 121 55 10 8 9 3 5 5 6 2 10 33 3 — — —	— — — 3 9 20 5 5 11 8 16 3 12 5 2 3 — — — 2 9 4 3 — — —	2 35 40 99 161 21 190 66 82 12 181 2 13 3 1 5 — — — 2 — — — — — — 1	2 12 40 59 70 20 21 56 2 32 1 13 — — — — — — — 4 — — — — — — 1	2 70 555 374 64 4 2 1 —<				

NOTE.—The teachers classified in this table are about 175 short of the total employed in the province.

NOTE.—Il y a un écart d'environ 175 entre les instituteurs figurant dans ce tableau et le total de la province.

15D.—Quebec Primary Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualifications, Salaries and Experience, 1935

15D.—Ecoles primaires de Québec; Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			Roman Catholic Schools Ecoles catholiques			Protestant Schools Ecoles protestantes			Nomenclature
	M. — M.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Classification— Lay teachers..... Religious teachers..... Total.....	1,653 2,712 4,365	11,338 7,009 18,347	12,991 9,721 22,712	1,249 2,703 3,952	9,011 7,009 16,020	10,260 9,712 19,972	404 9 413	2,327 — 2,327	2,731 9 2,740	Classification— Laïques. Religieux. Total.
Type of School taught in— Lay in Publicly-Controlled. Lay in Independent..... Religious in Publicly-Con- trolled. Religious in Independent.... Total.....	1,546 107 2,865 347 4,365	10,884 454 4,939 2,070 18,347	12,430 561 7,304 2,417 22,712	1,187 62 2,865 338 3,952	8,631 380 4,939 2,070 16,020	9,818 442 7,304 2,408 19,972	359 45 — 9 413	2,253 74 — — 2,327	2,612 119 — 9 2,740	Type d'école où enseignant: Laïques, dans les écoles sous contrôle administratif. Laïques, dans les écoles indépendantes. Religieux, dans les écoles sous contrôle administratif. Religieux, dans les écoles indépendantes. Total.
Class of Certificates— For elementary schools (lay) For complementary and in- termediate schools (lay). For superior and high schools (lay). Without certificates (lay).. Nuns and brothers (unclasi- fied). Total.....	290 824 389 150 2,712 4,365	8,946 1,267 859 266 7,009 18,347	9,236 2,091 1,248 416 9,721 22,712	186 799 183 81 2,703 3,952	7,431 1,063 353 164 7,009 16,020	7,617 1,862 536 245 9,712 19,972	104 25 206 69 9 413	1,515 204 506 102 — 2,327	1,619 229 712 171 9 2,740	Classe de diplôme— Ecoles élémentaires (laï- ques). Ecoles complémentaires et intermédiaires (laïques). Ecoles supérieures et lycées (laïques). Sans diplôme (laïques). Religieuses et frères (non classifiés). Total.
Sources of certificates— Normal School (lay)..... Board of examiners (lay).. Without certificates (lay).. Religious orders..... Total.....	596 907 150 2,712 4,365	3,678 7,394 266 7,009 18,347	4,274 8,301 416 9,721 22,712	514 654 81 2,703 3,952	2,074 7,773 164 7,009 16,020	2,588 7,427 245 9,712 19,972	82 253 69 9 413	1,604 621 102 — 2,327	1,686 874 171 9 2,740	Provenance de diplôme— Ecole normale (laïques). Bureau central d'examina- teurs (laïques). Sans diplôme (laïques). Congrégation religieuse. Total.
Experience— 1 yr. and under 5 yrs. (lay) 5 " 10 " (lay) 10 " 15 " (lay) 15 " 20 " (lay) Over 20 yrs. (lay)..... Unclassified lay¹..... Religious, all unclassified... Total.....	353 339 304 230 277 150 2,712 4,365	5,945 2,653 1,156 701 617 266 7,009 18,347	6,298 2,982 1,460 931 894 416 9,721 22,712	224 267 248 196 233 81 2,703 3,952	5,197 2,061 848 437 304 164 7,009 16,020	5,421 2,328 1,096 633 537 245 9,712 19,972	129 72 56 34 44 69 9 413	748 592 308 264 313 102 — 2,327	877 664 364 298 357 171 9 2,740	Carrière— 1 an et moins de 5 (laïques). 5 " 10 " 10 " 15 " 15 " 20 " Plus de 20 ans (laïques). Non classifiés (laïques).¹ Religieux, tous non classifiés. Total.
Average salaries— Lay urban elementary¹..... Lay urban compl., superior and H.S.¹. Lay rural elementary¹..... Lay rural compl., superior and H.S.¹ All lay teachers..... Religious urban elementary² Religious urban comple- mentary and superior.² Religious rural elementary.² Religious rural complemen- tary and superior.² All religious teachers...	— — — — 1,731 —<									

¹ The lay teachers not classified by experience are those without certificates and their salaries are not included in computing the average.

² In computing these averages the salaries of religious teachers in independent schools are not included. Those included number 2,365 brothers and priests, and 4,939 nuns. Religious teachers tend to be in urban schools, lay teachers in rural schools.

¹ Les instituteurs laïques non classifiés selon la durée de leur carrière sont ceux qui ne possèdent pas de diplôme et leur traitement n'est pas compris dans la compilation de la moyenne.

En calculant ces moyennes, les traitements des instituteurs religieux des écoles indépendantes ne sont pas compris parmi ceux-ci, on compte 2,365 frères et prêtres et 4,939 religieuses. Les religieux enseignent d'ordinaire dans les écoles urbaines et les laïques dans les écoles rurales.

15E.—Ontario Elementary Schools¹; Teachers by Sex, Qualification and Salaries, 193415E.—Ecoles élémentaires d'Ontario¹; Instituteurs classifiés par sexe, diplôme et traitement, 1934

Description	Urban Urbaine			Rural Rurale			Total			Nomenclature
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	H.			H.			H.			
Public Schools.....	1,525	5,798	7,323	1,524	5,671	7,195	3,049	11,469	14,518	Ecoles publiques.
R.C. Separate Schools.....	168	1,898	2,066	99	652	751	267	2,550	2,817	Ecoles séparées catholiques.
Total.....	1,693	7,696	9,389	1,623	6,323	7,946	3,316	14,019	17,335	Total.
Certificates, General—										Diplôme, général—
Public Schools—										Ecoles publiques—
Class I.....	—	—	2,727	—	—	2,866	—	—	5,593	De première classe.
Class II.....	—	—	4,097	—	—	4,265	—	—	8,362	De deuxième classe.
Class III.....	—	—	7	—	—	38	—	—	45	De troisième classe.
District.....	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	7	De district.
Perm. Ungraded.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Permanents, non-classifiés.
Temporary.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	Temporaires.
Certificates, General—										Diplôme, général—
Separate Schools—										Ecoles séparées—
Class I.....	—	—	369	—	—	120	—	—	489	De première classe.
Class II.....	—	—	1,482	—	—	361	—	—	1,843	De deuxième classe.
Class III.....	—	—	97	—	—	238	—	—	335	De troisième classe.
District.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	De district.
Perm. Ungraded.....	—	—	68	—	—	4	—	—	72	Permanents, non classifiés.
Temporary.....	—	—	77	—	—	27	—	—	104	Temporaires.
Certificates, Special—										Diplôme, spécial—
Kindergarten—Directress.....	—	—	371	—	—	24	—	—	395	Kindergarten—directrice.
Kindergarten—Assistant.....	—	—	87	—	—	10	—	—	97	Kindergarten—assistante.
Auxiliary.....	—	—	137	—	—	24	—	—	161	Auxiliaires.
Manual Training.....	—	—	85	—	—	4	—	—	89	Travaux manuels.
Household Science.....	—	—	81	—	—	4	—	—	85	Science ménagère.
Music.....	—	—	37	—	—	7	—	—	44	Musique.
University Graduates—										Gradués d'universités—
Public Schools.....	—	—	370	—	—	67	—	—	437	Ecoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	—	—	83	—	—	16	—	—	99	Ecoles séparées.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Public Schools—										Ecoles publiques—
Class I Teachers.....	2,045	1,251	—	831	679	—	1,552	932	—	Total, première classe.
Class II Teachers.....	1,645	1,373	—	872	745	—	1,142	1,064	—	Total, deuxième classe.
All Teachers.....	1,908	1,403	—	853	715	—	1,382	1,061	—	Tous Instituteurs.
Separate Schools—										Ecoles séparées catholiques—
Class I Teachers.....	907	750	—	886	814	—	903	766	—	Total, première classe.
Class II Teachers.....	998	739	—	892	818	—	964	754	—	Total, deuxième classe.
Class III Teachers.....	672	615	—	594	598	—	606	603	—	Total, troisième classe.
All Teachers.....	893	725	—	742	741	—	838	729	—	Tous Instituteurs.
Public Schools—										Ecoles publiques—
Salaries—										Traitement—
Less than \$500.....	5	2	7	22	202	224	27	204	231	Inférieur.
\$ 500 and under \$ 600.....	1	23	24	197	1,045	1,242	198	1,068	1,266	Entre \$ 500 et \$ 600
600 " 700.....	18	88	106	350	1,699	2,049	368	1,737	2,155	" 600 " 700
700 " 800.....	47	304	351	282	1,243	1,525	329	1,547	1,876	" 700 " 800
800 " 900.....	41	508	549	208	628	836	249	1,136	1,385	" 800 " 900
900 " 1,000.....	76	785	861	114	296	410	190	1,081	1,271	" 900 " 1,000
1,000 " 1,100.....	87	633	720	99	168	267	186	801	987	" 1,000 " 1,100
1,100 " 1,200.....	49	536	585	45	152	197	94	688	782	" 1,100 " 1,200
1,200 " 1,300.....	60	503	563	50	106	156	110	609	719	" 1,200 " 1,300
1,300 " 1,400.....	48	527	575	19	80	99	67	607	674	" 1,300 " 1,400
1,400 " 1,500.....	48	265	313	28	24	52	76	289	365	" 1,400 " 1,500
1,500 " 1,600.....	91	250	341	23	10	33	114	260	374	" 1,500 " 1,600
1,600 " 1,700.....	70	138	208	25	12	37	95	150	245	" 1,600 " 1,700
1,700 " 1,800.....	62	95	157	9	—	9	71	95	166	" 1,700 " 1,800
1,800 " 1,900.....	69	89	158	8	3	11	77	92	169	" 1,800 " 1,900
1,900 " 2,000.....	60	111	171	3	—	3	63	111	174	" 1,900 " 2,000
2,000 " 2,500.....	367	920	1,287	32	1	33	399	921	1,320	" 2,000 " 2,500
2,500 " 3,100.....	234	19	253	8	2	10	242	21	263	" 2,500 " 3,000
3,000 " 3,500.....	39	1	40	2	—	2	41	1	42	" 3,000 " 3,500
Over 3,500.....	53	1	54	—	—	—	53	1	54	Plus de 3,500.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	1,525	5,798	7,323	1,524	5,671	7,195	3,049	11,469	14,518	Total.
Median Salary.....	1,887	1,204	1,282	769	694	705	1,088	899	927	Salaire médian.

¹ Data for Ontario secondary teachers, similar to the above, are not available.¹ Des données similaires à celles figurant au tableau ci-dessus n'existent pas en Ontario pour les instituteurs des écoles secondaires.

15F.—Manitoba Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualifications, Salaries and Experience, 1935
 15F.—Écoles du Manitoba relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon le sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière 1935

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			City and Suburban Schools — Écoles urbaines et suburbaines			Town, Village and Other Graded Schools — Ville, villages et autres écoles à classes multiples			One-room Rural — Rurales à classe unique			Nomenclature
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
	H.			H.			H.			M.			
Number by Certificate—													Nombre par catégories de diplôme—
Class I.....	547	1,198	1,745	182	621	803	264	324	588	101	253	354	Première classe.
Class II.....	353	1,592	1,945	21	476	497	76	460	536	256	656	912	Deuxième classe.
Class III.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Troisième classe.
Specialist.....	3	8	11	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	Spécialiste.
Permit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Permis.
Unspecified.....	26	168	194	4	63	67	7	42	49	15	63	78	Non classifiés.
Total.....	929	2,966	3,895	210	1,167	1,377	347	826	1,173	372	973	1,345	Total.
Salaries—													Traitement—
Number receiving less than \$300.....	3	8	41	—	5	5	—	2	2	3	31	34	Inférieur à \$300, nombre.
\$ 300 and under \$ 400.....	45	116	161	—	—	—	2	18	20	43	98	141	Entre \$ 300 et \$ 400
400 " 500.....	160	609	769	—	2	2	30	152	182	130	455	555	" 400 " 500
500 " 600.....	156	479	635	1	6	7	32	177	209	123	296	419	" 500 " 600
600 " 700.....	90	274	364	1	8	9	49	191	240	40	75	115	" 600 " 700
700 " 800.....	63	213	276	8	103	111	36	104	140	19	6	25	" 700 " 800
800 " 900.....	40	114	154	1	46	47	33	67	100	6	1	7	" 800 " 900
900 " 1,000.....	41	190	231	8	155	163	32	35	67	1	—	1	" 900 " 1,000
1,000 " 1,100.....	44	111	155	7	89	96	36	22	58	1	—	1	" 1,000 " 1,100
1,100 " 1,200.....	22	117	139	6	97	103	15	20	35	1	—	1	" 1,100 " 1,200
1,200 " 1,300.....	35	101	136	9	86	95	26	15	41	—	—	—	" 1,200 " 1,300
1,300 " 1,400.....	22	54	76	5	51	56	17	3	26	—	—	—	" 1,300 " 1,400
1,400 " 1,500.....	17	199	216	5	196	201	12	3	15	—	—	—	" 1,400 " 1,500
1,500 " 1,600.....	21	76	97	12	75	87	9	1	10	—	—	—	" 1,500 " 1,600
1,600 " 1,700.....	24	31	55	19	31	50	5	—	5	—	—	—	" 1,600 " 1,700
1,700 " 1,800.....	20	120	140	16	120	136	4	—	4	—	—	—	" 1,700 " 1,800
1,800 " 1,900.....	15	21	36	15	21	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 1,800 " 1,900
1,900 " 2,000.....	9	8	17	7	8	15	2	—	2	—	—	—	" 1,900 " 2,000
2,000 " 2,500.....	49	40	89	45	40	85	4	—	4	—	—	—	" 2,000 " 2,500
2,500 " 3,000.....	42	—	42	42	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 2,500 " 3,000
3,000 " 3,500.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 3,000 " 3,500
Over 3,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de \$3,500.
Unspecified.....	10	54	64	2	27	29	3	16	19	5	11	16	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	929	2,966	3,895	210	1,167	1,377	347	826	1,173	372	973	1,345	Total.
Median salary.....	710	680	685	1,843	1,269	1,365	871	630	669	507	477	484	Salaires médians.
Experience where teaching													Carrière où ils enseignent
Less than 1 year.....	18	82	100	2	11	13	4	19	23	12	52	64	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	239	531	770	22	47	69	98	157	255	119	327	446	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	141	393	534	11	34	45	58	120	178	72	239	311	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 ".....	106	269	375	10	45	55	39	86	125	57	138	195	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 ".....	99	238	337	16	40	56	41	102	143	42	96	138	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 10 ".....	205	729	934	71	374	445	81	243	324	53	112	165	" 5 et 10 ans.
10 " 25 ".....	104	618	722	70	524	594	23	88	111	11	6	17	" 10 et 25 ans.
Over 25 yrs.....	8	80	88	5	77	82	2	3	5	1	—	1	Plus de 25 ans.
Unspecified.....	9	26	35	3	15	18	1	8	9	5	3	8	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	929	2,966	3,895	210	1,167	1,377	347	826	1,173	372	973	1,345	Total.
Median experience where teaching.....	3-6	4-8	4-4	8-0	10-7	10-0	3-3	4-3	4-0	2-7	2-4	2-5	Carrière médiane où ils enseignent.
Total experience at end of year.....													Carrière entière à la fin de l'année—
Less than 1 year.....	5	29	34	—	2	2	—	4	4	5	23	28	Moins d'un an.
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	70	184	254	1	18	19	18	45	63	51	121	172	Entre 1 et 2 ans.
2 " 3 ".....	64	191	255	3	16	19	17	38	55	44	137	181	" 2 et 3 ans.
3 " 4 ".....	64	183	247	8	23	31	15	41	56	41	119	160	" 3 et 4 ans.
4 " 5 ".....	49	181	230	3	15	18	20	47	67	26	119	145	" 4 et 5 ans.
5 " 6 ".....	48	210	258	4	22	26	20	68	88	24	120	144	" 5 et 6 ans.
6 " 7 ".....	52	206	258	3	39	42	25	74	99	24	93	117	" 6 et 7 ans.
7 " 8 ".....	54	163	217	12	51	63	24	52	76	18	60	78	" 7 et 8 ans.
8 " 9 ".....	60	183	243	11	62	73	28	70	98	21	51	72	" 8 et 9 ans.
9 " 10 ".....	40	143	183	16	58	74	14	53	67	10	32	42	" 9 et 10 ans.
10 " 25 ".....	339	1,056	1,395	112	672	784	135	292	427	92	92	184	" 10 et 25 ans.
Over 25 yrs.....	77	212	289	34	175	209	30	34	64	13	3	16	Plus de 25 ans.
Unspecified.....	7	25	32	3	14	17	1	8	9	3	3	6	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	929	2,966	3,895	210	1,167	1,377	347	826	1,173	372	973	1,345	Total.
Median experience.....	8-9	8-7	8-7	15-8	16-0	16-0	9-5	8-6	8-8	5-8	4-7	4-9	Carrière médiane.

NOTE.—The total number of teachers in Manitoba in 1935 was 4,396 of whom 1,102 were men and 3,294 women. First class certificates numbered 1,977, second class 2,358, specialist 56, exchange teachers 5. The reports from which the above data were compiled were not received from 501 teachers.

NOTE.—Le total des instituteurs au Manitoba en 1935 était de 4,396, composée de 1,102 hommes et 3,294 femmes; dont 1,977 possédaient un diplôme de première classe, 2,358 un diplôme de deuxième classe, 56 de spécialiste, 5 instituteurs prêts. Les rapports qui ont servi de base aux données ci-dessus sont à l'exception de 501 instituteurs qui ont négligé de répondre au questionnaire.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

15G.—Saskatchewan and Alberta Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1935

15G.—Ecoles de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, diplôme, traitement et durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools — Toutes écoles			Urban Schools — Ecoles urbaines			Rural Schools — Ecoles rurales			Nomenclature
	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	M. — H.	F.	T.	
Saskatchewan—										Saskatchewan—
Certificates—										Diplômes—
Collegiate and H. School Teachers.....	197	106	303	197	106	303	-	-	-	Instituteurs d'instituts col- légiaux et lycées.
First Class.....	1,692	3,395	5,087	727	1,089	1,816	965	2,306	3,271	Première classe.
Second Class.....	789	2,264	3,053	112	660	772	677	1,604	2,281	Deuxième classe.
Total.....	2,678	5,765	8,443	1,036	1,855	2,891	1,642	3,910	5,552	Total.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
Collegiate and H. School Teachers.....	1,895	1,467	1,745	1,895	1,467	1,745	-	-	-	Instituteurs d'instituts col- légiaux et lycées.
First Class.....	628	582	601	992	745	844	523	443	467	Première classe.
Second Class.....	504	547	537	840	738	752	513	442	463	Deuxième classe.
All Teachers.....	762	588	618	1,147	784	914	519	443	465	Tous instituteurs.
Alberta—										Alberta—
Certificates—										Diplômes—
First Class.....	1,065	1,758	2,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	Première classe.
Second Class.....	766	2,227	2,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deuxième classe.
Third Class.....	11	22	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	Troisième classe.
Vocational and Special... ..	46	16	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	Certificats d'apprentissage et de spécialité.
Total.....	1,888	4,023	5,911	-	-	2,267	-	-	3,644	Total.
Average Salaries—										Moyenne de traitement—
First Class Teachers.....	1,270	952	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	Instituteurs de 1ère classe.
Second Class Teachers....	869	849	855	-	-	-	-	-	-	Instituteurs de 2ème classe
Third Class Teachers....	608	663	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	Instituteurs de 3ème classe
Vocational and Special Teachers. .	2,312	1,888	2,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	Instituteurs enseignant des métiers et autres spécia- lités.
All Teachers.....	1,130	897	971	-	-	1,369	-	-	723	Tous instituteurs.

15H.—British Columbia Publicly Controlled Schools; Teachers by Sex and Qualification, Salaries and Experience, 1935

15H.—Ecoles de la Colombie Britannique relevant de l'administration; Instituteurs selon leur sexe, leur diplôme, la moyenne de leur traitement et la durée de leur carrière, 1935

Description	All Schools Toutes écoles			City Schools — Ecoles des cités			Other Graded Schools — Autres écoles à classes multiples			One-room Schools — Ecoles à classe unique			Nomenclature
	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	M — H	F	T	
Certificates—													Diplômes—
Academic.....	487	434	921	359	319	678	114	92	206	14	23	37	Académique.
First Class.....	524	1,083	1,577	214	497	711	194	326	520	116	230	346	Première classe.
Second Class.....	172	974	1,146	42	419	461	67	352	419	63	203	266	Deuxième classe.
Third Class.....	4	48	52	—	32	32	2	13	15	2	3	5	Troisième classe.
Temporary and Exchange.	1	11	12	—	6	6	1	4	5	—	1	1	Surnuméraire et substitut.
Specialists.....	154	79	233	125	62	187	29	17	46	—	—	—	Spécialistes.
Unspecified.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	1,342	2,600	3,942	740	1,335	2,075	407	804	1,211	195	461	656	Total.
Salaries—													Traitement—
Less than \$700.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inférieur à \$700.
\$ 700 and under \$ 800.	125	384	509	2	9	11	21	102	123	102	273	375	Entre \$ 700 et \$ 800.
800 " 900.	63	327	390	5	37	42	28	179	207	30	111	141	" 800 " 900.
900 " 1,000.	88	322	410	22	112	134	38	155	193	28	55	83	" 900 " 1,000.
1,000 " 1,100.	76	260	336	20	112	132	46	132	178	10	16	26	" 1,000 " 1,100.
1,100 " 1,200.	65	202	267	23	131	154	38	69	107	4	2	6	" 1,100 " 1,200.
1,200 " 1,300.	121	218	339	44	156	200	60	60	120	17	2	19	" 1,200 " 1,300.
1,300 " 1,400.	70	170	240	33	129	162	33	41	74	4	—	4	" 1,300 " 1,400.
1,400 " 1,500.	69	421	490	38	395	433	31	26	57	—	—	—	" 1,400 " 1,500.
1,500 " 1,600.	61	74	135	29	67	96	32	7	39	—	—	—	" 1,500 " 1,600.
1,600 " 1,700.	89	47	136	73	37	110	16	10	26	—	—	—	" 1,600 " 1,700.
1,700 " 1,800.	61	40	101	46	33	79	15	7	22	—	—	—	" 1,700 " 1,800.
1,800 " 1,900.	58	32	90	46	26	72	12	6	18	—	—	—	" 1,800 " 1,900.
1,900 " 2,000.	33	21	54	29	20	49	4	1	5	—	—	—	" 1,900 " 2,000.
2,000 " 2,500.	188	70	258	162	65	227	26	5	31	—	—	—	" 2,000 " 2,500.
2,500 " 3,000.	154	1	155	148	1	149	6	—	6	—	—	—	" 2,500 " 3,000.
3,000 " 3,500.	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 3,000 " 3,500.
Over 3,500.....	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plus de 3,500.
Unspecified.....	4	11	15	3	5	8	1	4	5	—	2	2	Non spécifiés.
Total.....	1,342	2,600	3,942	740	1,335	2,075	407	804	1,211	195	461	656	Total.
Median Salary.....	1,488	1,101	1,215	1,874	1,384	1,446	1,254	977	1,045	796	784	787	Salaire médian.

16.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914

16.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following tables do not include any amounts raised by loans, or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year.

NOTE.—Les recettes indiquées dans les tableaux ci-dessous ne comprennent pas les sommes réalisées par voie d'emprunt ou par la vente de valeurs ou d'obligations, car tous les revenus de cette nature doivent ultérieurement être remboursés au moyen de fonds provenant de taxes locales. A l'exception des Provinces Maritimes, pour lesquelles ce renseignement n'est pas disponible, la dette obligataire totale des écoles de chaque province est indiquée annuellement, ce qui permet de constater l'augmentation ou la diminution nette par année.

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants Subventions du gouvernement	Taxation within School Administrative Units Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'administration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties Sommes versées aux commissions scolaires par les comtés	Fees Redevances	Total Current Revenue Recorded Recettes totales encaissées	Debenture Indebtedness Dette obligataire	Administrative Units Operating Schools Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island—Île du Prince-Edouard—							
1914.....	130,959	64,761	—	—	195,720	—	472
1915.....	143,186	91,258	—	—	234,444	—	475
1916.....	146,825	70,610	—	—	217,435	—	474
1917.....	151,130	72,623	—	—	223,753	—	470
1918.....	145,865	84,273	—	—	230,138	—	465
1919.....	153,459	98,472	—	—	251,931	—	463
1920.....	179,284	131,012	—	—	310,296	—	451
1921.....	206,529	152,431	—	—	358,960	—	459
1922.....	236,012	157,766	—	Not available	393,778	Not available	471
1923.....	257,723	202,714	—	—	460,437	—	468
1924.....	241,921	169,949	—	—	411,870	—	469
1925.....	244,645	167,597	—	Non disponibles	412,242	Non disponibles	469
1926.....	242,336	171,650	—	—	413,986	—	469
1927.....	243,745	174,165	—	—	417,910	—	468
1928.....	245,479	179,004	—	—	424,483	—	467
1929.....	245,610	187,769	—	—	433,379	—	469
1930.....	249,247	189,669	—	—	438,916	—	464
1931.....	258,905	189,444	—	—	448,349	—	469
1932.....	263,034	213,477	—	—	481,511	—	474
1933.....	264,210	182,812	—	—	447,022	—	474
1934.....	262,351	165,704	—	—	428,055	—	475
1935.....	264,541	223,922	—	—	488,463	—	474
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse—							
1914.....	259,332	1,002,967	151,220	—	1,413,519	—	1,705
1915.....	269,059	1,066,892	150,934	—	1,486,885	—	1,728
1916.....	278,439	1,037,302	151,633	—	1,467,374	—	1,736
1917.....	281,714	1,157,907	147,122	—	1,586,743	—	1,736
1918.....	277,920	1,280,965	146,939	—	1,705,824	—	1,721
1919.....	269,566	1,460,577	192,910	—	1,923,053	—	1,673
1920.....	270,612	1,978,243	207,420	—	2,456,275	—	1,656
1921.....	316,383	2,370,712	469,776	—	3,156,871	—	1,665
1922.....	329,452	2,527,377	474,934	Not available	3,331,763	Not available	1,711
1923.....	346,305	2,313,460	496,934	—	3,156,699	—	1,706
1924.....	348,109	2,428,832	495,212	Non disponibles	3,272,153	Non disponibles	1,680
1925.....	356,859	2,522,255	493,863	—	3,372,977	—	1,697
1926.....	365,219	2,393,155	497,229	—	3,255,603	—	1,704
1927.....	368,579	2,393,125	497,876	—	3,259,580	—	1,767
1928.....	419,920	2,604,390	497,197	—	3,421,507	—	1,706
1929.....	436,757	2,549,461	495,227	—	3,481,445	—	1,706
1930.....	444,926	2,529,293	494,901	—	3,469,120	—	1,704
1931.....	509,462	2,657,780	493,533	—	3,660,775	—	1,714
1932.....	545,393	2,697,691	490,949	—	3,734,033	—	1,728
1933.....	572,570	2,631,324	487,130	—	3,691,024	—	1,729
1934.....	612,690	2,643,568	478,790	—	3,735,048	—	1,724
1935.....	†631,233	2,564,759	483,185	—	3,679,177	—	1,722
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick—							
1914.....	206,932	704,476	96,496	—	1,007,904	—	1,351
1915.....	212,835	761,753	97,423	—	1,072,011	—	1,393
1916.....	218,879	844,256	96,141	—	1,159,276	—	1,418
1917.....	218,747	843,357	97,284	—	1,159,388	—	1,397
1918.....	216,613	930,567	97,230	—	1,244,410	—	1,397
1919.....	209,206	1,153,163	99,097	—	1,461,466	—	1,307
1920.....	207,287	1,364,915	96,026	—	1,668,228	—	1,313

† Government Grants are for a 14 month period due to a change in the fiscal year.

† Les subventions du gouvernement sont pour une période de 14 mois, par suite d'un changement dans l'année fiscale.

† Includes contributions to teachers' salaries in the Maritime Provinces, and in New Brunswick, grants made to schools by the Vocational Education Board, 1921-1933.

† Y compris contributions aux traitements des instituteurs des Provinces Maritimes et, au Nouveau-Brunswick, octrois versés aux écoles par le Conseil de l'enseignement professionnel, 1921-1933.

16.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914—Continued

16.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914—suite

Fiscal Year Ending — Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants — Subven- tions du gou- vernement	² Taxation within School Adminis- trative Units — ² Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'adminis- tration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties — Sommes versées aux commis- sions scolaires par les comtés	³ Fees — ³ Rede- vances	Total Current Revenue Recorded — Recettes totales encaissées	Debenture Indebted- ness — Dette obligataire	Adminis- trative Units Operating Schools — Unités adminis- tratives qui maintien- nent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
New Brunswick-con. — Nou- veau-Brunswick—suite							
1921.....	278,605	1,779,926	146,023		2,204,554		1,291
1922.....	298,439	2,080,023	195,948		2,574,410	Not	1,339
1923.....	319,367	2,083,391	204,103	available	2,606,861	available	1,368
1924.....	336,012	2,102,938	213,836	—	2,652,786	—	1,393
1925.....	417,200	2,736,430	211,885	Non	3,365,615	Non	1,434
1926.....	511,550	2,263,082	213,066	disponibles	2,987,498	disponibles	1,459
1927.....	516,221	2,413,951	212,350		3,142,522		1,458
1928.....	432,865	2,337,740	212,616		2,983,221		1,463
1929.....	440,020	2,361,978	214,845		3,016,843		1,535
1930.....	449,702	2,405,390	212,172		3,067,764		1,481
1931.....	459,029	2,467,510	210,500		3,137,039		1,481
1932.....	430,449	2,389,050	214,008		3,033,507		1,421
1933.....	412,880	2,249,768	219,909		2,882,537	4,577,420	1,476
1934.....	426,434	1,922,036	220,063		2,568,533	4,966,150	1,498
1935.....	451,331	1,938,568	222,307		2,612,206	5,042,950	
Quebec—Québec—							
1914.....				Not available—Non disponibles			
1915.....	577,635	5,545,914	—	347,923	6,471,472	17,732,581	1,633
1916.....	587,264	6,016,965	—	365,281	6,969,510	20,570,354	1,657
1917.....	612,007	6,547,360	—	416,113	7,575,480	24,152,955	1,698
1918.....	568,947	6,832,846	—	376,097	7,777,890	28,894,971	1,673
1919.....	547,760	8,671,627	—	405,070	9,624,457	28,768,596	1,676
1920.....	617,238	9,807,527	—	449,050	10,873,815	34,173,888	1,718
1921.....	635,078	11,511,825	—	497,682	12,644,585	36,237,523	1,718
1922.....	624,564	12,666,555	—	520,498	13,811,617	39,179,020	1,746
1923.....	781,971	13,334,402	—	600,717	14,717,090	46,841,101	1,764
1924.....	943,650	14,849,315	—	612,311	16,405,276	46,596,560	1,781
1925.....	987,805	15,529,353	—	636,261	17,153,419	50,060,971	1,792
1926.....	993,509	15,647,512	—	630,762	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1927.....	1,077,073	16,237,999	—	549,725	17,864,797	53,203,161	1,808
1928.....	1,126,324	16,565,637	—	563,616	18,255,577	57,122,017	1,834
1929.....	1,189,919	17,629,630	—	566,006	19,385,555	58,962,578	1,840
1930.....	1,467,502	17,613,082	—	566,735	19,647,319	61,604,525	1,828
1931.....	1,429,033	18,697,183	—	616,735	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1932.....	1,269,210	18,214,999	—	632,792	20,117,001	71,669,326	1,830
1933.....	1,487,116	19,027,988	—	595,235	21,110,339	71,446,847	1,843
1934.....	1,218,936	19,391,697	—	626,744	21,237,377	76,415,272	1,853
Ontario—							
1914.....	1,092,160	15,601,950	428,336	188,202	17,310,648	25,760,262	—
1915.....	1,105,031	13,635,456	427,542	198,293	15,365,322	27,994,791	—
1916.....	1,082,562	12,998,793	452,268	189,380	14,723,003	29,618,968	—
1917.....	1,153,447	13,941,525	436,953	181,005	15,717,570	30,324,383	—
1918.....	1,816,289	15,171,982	501,469	215,922	17,205,662	30,696,924	—
1919.....	1,698,570	16,508,897	498,023	263,894	18,969,884	33,362,213	—
1920.....	2,414,761	22,051,200	705,124	277,021	25,448,106	40,686,584	—
1921.....	3,472,667	24,636,792	842,726	217,049	29,169,234	48,863,189	—
1922.....	4,041,233	27,039,282	1,072,831	134,894	32,288,240	67,413,282	—
1923.....	4,380,194	28,671,009	1,326,749	156,187	34,534,139	64,268,132	—
1924.....	4,618,020	30,072,768	1,534,804	105,770	36,326,362	69,891,227	—
1925.....	4,722,664	30,792,328	1,686,854	114,171	37,316,017	67,920,832	—
1926.....	4,775,853	30,903,925	1,774,592	151,149	37,605,519	71,061,955	—
1927.....	4,940,903	32,300,935	1,923,813	143,163	39,308,814	72,388,782	—
1928.....	5,078,005	34,072,913	2,068,889	392,215	41,612,022	75,088,615	—
1929.....	5,398,354	36,179,339	2,341,337	357,786	44,276,816	86,353,669	—
1930.....	5,600,500	39,208,561	2,554,480	314,506	47,678,047	86,551,861	—
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376	3,100,225	430,447	49,351,714	88,781,934	—
1932.....	6,090,276	37,217,288	2,864,146	No	46,171,710	88,143,815	6,600
1933.....	5,240,364	35,476,241	2,755,636	record	43,472,241	84,722,797	(approx.)
1934.....	5,010,385	35,386,482	2,631,561		43,028,428	83,068,135	

² The Ontario figures include the Township Grant towards the salary of rural public school teachers. In the rural municipalities of Manitoba about three-fifths of the school support is equalized by a uniform school rate levied over the whole municipality.

³ In Ontario, from 1921 to 1930 nothing is included for Continuation Schools, and in the years 1924-27 nothing for High Schools and Collegiates.

² Les chiffres relatifs à l'Ontario comprennent l'octroi versé par le township pour défrayer les traitements des instituteurs qui enseignent dans les écoles publiques rurales. Dans les municipalités rurales du Manitoba, les trois-cinquièmes environ des ressources pécuniaires des écoles proviennent d'un impôt scolaire uniforme prélevé sur la municipalité tout entière.

³ Dans l'Ontario, de 1921 à 1930, il n'y a rien d'inclus pour les écoles de perfectionnement, et pour les années 1924-27 rien non plus pour les lycées et les instituts collégiaux.

16.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914—Continued

16.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914—suite

Fiscal Year Ending — Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants — Subven- tions du gou- vernement	Taxation within School Adminis- trative Units — Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'adminis- tration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties — Sommes versées aux commis- sions scolaires par les comtés	Fees — Rede- vances	Total Current Revenue Recorded — Recettes totales encaissées	*Debtenture Indebted- ness — *Dette obligataire	Adminis- trative Units Operating Schools — Unités adminis- tratives qui maintien- nent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Manitoba—							
1914.....	390,582	2,673,449	—	—	3,064,031	6,819,013	1,535
1915.....	468,335	3,047,670	—	—	3,516,005	8,428,400	1,579
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	—	—	3,800,441	8,683,559	1,606
1917.....	522,293	3,445,239	—	—	3,967,532	8,986,175	1,659
1918.....	616,977	3,736,452	—	—	4,353,429	8,793,018	1,692
1919.....	559,147	4,200,519	—	—	4,759,666	8,255,573	1,765
1920.....	691,981	4,947,186	—	—	5,639,167	8,480,986	1,785
1921.....	822,186	6,922,864	—	—	7,745,050	10,483,085	1,816
1922.....	1,053,292	7,991,517	—	Not available	8,049,809	13,325,873	1,792
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,986	—	—	9,185,034	13,496,839	1,763
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	—	Non disponibles	8,564,747	13,687,574	1,851
1925.....	1,143,405	7,450,022	—	—	8,593,427	14,554,755	1,831
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044	—	—	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1927.....	1,110,575	7,365,798	—	—	8,476,373	14,730,128	1,868
1928.....	1,191,924	7,555,561	—	—	8,747,485	15,104,675	1,885
1929.....	1,208,809	7,611,029	—	—	8,819,838	15,257,885	1,892
1930.....	1,285,898	7,821,988	—	—	9,107,886	15,097,103	1,929
1931.....	1,310,587	7,675,879	—	—	8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1932.....	1,299,625	6,834,536	—	—	8,134,161	15,854,034	1,944
1933.....	1,207,836	6,029,404	—	—	7,237,240	15,611,523	1,943
1934.....	1,124,876	5,492,877	—	—	6,617,753	15,579,826	1,966
1935.....	1,042,824	6,016,858	—	—	7,059,682	15,457,253	1,948
Saskatchewan—							
1914.....	920,609	*4,589,000	—	—	5,509,609	6,885,710	3,073
1915.....	1,050,645	*4,121,000	—	—	5,171,645	7,555,423	3,385
1916.....	1,046,867	*4,839,000	—	—	5,885,867	8,145,756	3,629
1917.....	1,187,653	*5,107,000	—	—	6,294,653	7,394,230	3,816
1918.....	1,253,283	5,796,971	—	Not available	7,050,254	8,334,123	3,963
1919.....	1,339,019	7,385,471	—	—	8,724,490	8,962,375	4,183
1920.....	1,337,067	9,149,253	—	—	10,486,320	9,962,769	4,177
1921.....	1,491,610	9,973,725	—	Non disponibles	11,465,335	10,982,244	4,289
1922.....	1,971,139	10,485,864	—	—	12,457,003	11,800,582	4,331
1923.....	1,834,036	10,510,840	—	—	12,344,876	12,178,045	4,343
1924.....	2,074,660	10,430,167	—	—	12,504,827	11,034,870	4,394
1925.....	2,129,745	10,460,784	—	—	12,590,529	12,043,540	4,438
1926.....	2,265,481	10,696,154	—	150,194	13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1927.....	2,340,536	10,896,918	—	197,246	13,434,700	13,090,426	4,567
1928.....	2,402,621	11,367,519	—	208,442	13,978,582	13,321,836	4,643
1929.....	2,826,620	11,542,580	—	228,574	14,597,834	14,113,091	4,704
1930.....	2,763,903	10,670,745	—	215,294	13,649,942	15,659,373	4,763
1931.....	2,704,242	8,114,719	—	196,525	11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1932.....	1,919,153	6,870,606	—	142,381	8,932,140	15,726,862	4,880
1933.....	1,597,240	5,959,179	—	156,891	7,713,310	14,385,153	4,892
1934.....	1,593,706	5,800,000	—	163,575	7,557,281	14,300,000	4,919
Alberta—							
1914.....	507,682	3,028,775	—	1,169	3,537,626	11,027,378	2,027
1915.....	540,235	3,733,323	—	7,010	4,280,568	10,887,922	2,138
1916.....	553,141	3,749,008	—	7,646	4,309,795	10,357,892	2,170
1917.....	987,170	3,657,511	—	8,637	4,653,318	10,109,278	2,495
1918.....	625,830	5,132,232	—	14,527	5,772,589	10,039,067	2,766
1919.....	713,083	5,601,713	—	19,148	6,333,944	10,175,446	2,796
1920.....	885,524	6,894,401	—	24,810	7,804,735	10,476,486	2,826
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	—	39,456	8,619,114	11,006,300	2,861
1922.....	1,241,518	7,475,582	—	48,650	8,765,750	11,430,451	2,995
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	—	71,613	9,471,286	11,444,180	3,034
1924.....	1,054,733	8,327,327	—	94,963	9,477,023	11,064,424	3,083
1925.....	1,084,879	8,197,098	—	105,651	9,387,628	10,894,256	3,041
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715	—	111,777	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1927.....	1,218,572	8,901,979	—	113,862	10,234,413	10,574,633	3,202
1928.....	1,321,158	9,279,494	—	126,744	10,727,396	10,950,461	3,242
1929.....	1,355,962	9,419,440	—	142,296	10,917,698	11,833,631	3,314
1930.....	1,593,995	8,854,951	—	153,932	10,602,878	12,637,146	3,346
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880	—	155,548	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1932.....	1,675,229	8,366,781	—	151,586	10,193,596	11,541,291	3,451
1933.....	1,587,799	7,073,762	—	134,489	8,796,050	11,074,602	3,428
1934.....	1,444,705	7,988,630	—	118,514	9,551,849	10,466,837	3,449

* Amount of taxes raised by High School and Collegiate Institute boards not available. Estimate of amount (3% of total taxes raised) included in this total.

* In Saskatchewan the debenture indebtedness of the secondary schools is not included until 1922.

* Le montant des impôts perçus par les lycées et les instituts collégiaux n'est pas disponible. Une estimation de ce montant (3% des impôts globaux perçus) est comprise dans ce total.

* Dans la Saskatchewan la dette obligataire des écoles secondaires n'est comprise que depuis 1922.

16.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1914—Concluded

16.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1914—fin

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants Subventions du gouvernement	Taxation within School Administrative Units Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'administration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties Sommes versées aux commissions scolaires par les comtés	Fees Redevances	Total Current Revenue Recorded Recettes totales encaissées	Debtenture Indebtedness Dette obligataire	Administrative Units Operating Schools Unités administratives qui maintiennent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique—							
1914.....	1,694,845	2,749,223	—		4,444,068	9,089,389	374
1915.....	1,416,600	2,309,795	—		3,726,395	9,117,539	410
1916.....	1,386,162	1,625,028	—		3,011,190	No record	419
1917.....	1,402,560	1,637,539	—		3,040,099	8,918,864	432
1918.....	1,452,858	1,865,218	—		3,318,076	9,144,904	575
1919.....	1,546,328	2,437,566	—		3,983,894	9,092,856	582
1920.....	1,748,419	3,314,246	—		5,062,665	9,687,245	636
1921.....	2,156,748	4,238,457	—		6,395,205	10,368,144	665
1922.....	2,290,632	4,691,840	—		6,982,472	10,485,349	716
1923.....	2,305,064	4,453,323	—	Not available	6,758,387	10,967,450	744
1924.....	2,305,946	5,023,301	—	—	7,329,247	10,904,262	760
1925.....	2,371,728	5,105,418	—	Non disponibles	7,477,146	11,322,590	759
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	—		7,476,088	12,101,417	746
1927.....	2,568,326	5,769,788	—		8,338,114	13,259,740	761
1928.....	2,692,384	5,728,576	—		8,420,960	14,028,743	788
1929.....	2,926,762	7,384,075	—		10,310,837	15,813,616	792
1930.....	2,719,106	6,264,939	—		8,984,045	15,933,508	803
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	—		8,083,037	15,936,753	811
1932.....	3,089,566	5,704,260	—		8,793,826	15,592,820	830
1933.....	2,302,047	6,091,525	—		8,393,572	15,448,396	821
1934.....	2,053,762	5,601,431	—		7,655,193	15,233,204	827
1935.....	2,175,619	5,623,115	—		7,798,734	14,922,884	762

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

17.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914

17.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914

Fiscal year ending Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries Traitements des instituteurs	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	Interest on Debentures and other loans Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard			Not available—Non disponibles		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse			Not available—Non disponibles		
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick			Not available—Non disponibles		
Quebec—Québec					
1914.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
1915.....	3,430,153	3,954,739	955,274	2,683,335	11,023,501
1916.....	3,703,991	2,637,650	1,082,033	3,180,535	10,604,209
1917.....	4,025,110	2,753,056	1,303,290	3,208,383	11,289,839
1918.....	4,340,965	2,462,658	1,424,514	3,838,750	12,066,887
1919.....	4,736,445	1,937,459	1,583,329	3,571,509	11,823,742
1920.....	5,598,769	1,561,096	1,696,929	3,762,969	12,619,763
1921.....	6,722,061	3,708,575	2,136,588	5,524,836	18,092,060
1922.....	7,343,576	3,554,463	2,052,205	5,021,364	17,971,608
1923.....	7,798,348	4,421,350	2,224,938	5,251,994	19,696,630
1924.....	8,323,257	3,568,383	2,432,007	5,695,075	20,018,722
1925.....	8,683,105	4,250,018	2,622,609	5,924,172	21,479,904
1926.....	9,099,785	2,433,047	2,721,293	5,919,287	20,173,412
1927.....	9,487,999	3,702,156	2,777,941	5,940,814	21,908,910
1928.....	9,837,173	3,234,265	2,959,161	6,154,295	22,184,894
1929.....	10,127,817	3,029,047	3,067,600	6,643,102	22,867,566
1930.....	10,618,188	3,687,128	3,210,233	8,701,528	26,217,077
1931.....	11,130,976	5,969,843	3,371,340	7,936,447	28,408,606
1932.....	11,575,148	5,695,743	3,488,946	6,933,999	27,693,836
1933.....	11,417,920	2,540,389	3,928,117	6,814,659	24,701,085
1934.....	11,123,788	1,480,174	4,016,282	6,172,522	22,792,766
Ontario—					
1914.....	8,890,108	5,994,486	899,000	1,854,000	17,637,594
1915.....	9,308,453	4,048,364	1,288,000	1,848,000	16,492,817
1916.....	9,669,472	2,656,106	1,400,000	1,915,000	15,640,578
1917.....	10,188,239	2,297,879	1,481,000	2,190,000	16,157,118
1918.....	11,147,410	1,577,693	1,516,000	2,934,000	17,175,103
1919.....	12,542,117	3,302,308	1,535,000	3,404,000	20,783,425
1920.....	16,115,006	5,706,679	1,668,000	4,405,000	27,894,685
1921.....	19,308,504	7,250,014	2,034,000	5,227,000	33,819,518
1922.....	20,918,330	9,628,722	2,443,000	5,437,000	38,427,052
1923.....	22,486,125	11,957,096	3,371,000	6,798,000	44,612,221
1924.....	23,690,465	7,169,213	3,113,000	7,087,000	41,059,678
1925.....	24,679,068	6,034,738	3,496,000	7,473,000	41,682,806
1926.....	25,167,571	5,463,159	3,396,000	7,935,000	41,961,730
1927.....	25,984,803	6,451,090	3,553,000	8,118,000	44,106,893
1928.....	27,021,678	7,485,832	3,619,000	8,508,000	46,634,510
1929.....	28,198,063	8,068,212	3,754,000	10,168,482	50,188,757
1930.....	29,359,882	10,151,404	4,318,000	10,851,357	54,680,543
1931.....	30,490,962	5,148,123	4,328,000	10,739,094	50,706,179
1932.....	30,142,144	3,146,921	4,439,000	9,893,386	47,621,451
1933.....	27,405,768	926,673	4,407,000	9,291,393	42,030,834

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

Note.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.—Note.—Toutes les sommes indiquées à un millier de dollars près sont estimatives.

17.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914—Continued

17.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914—suite

Fiscal year ending Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries — Traitement des instituteurs	Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements — Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	Interest on Debentures and other loans — Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses — *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—					
1914.....	1,861,109	1,426,758	250,392	897,723	4,435,982
1915.....	2,066,440	1,358,533	344,476	919,634	4,689,083
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	409,193	903,999	4,331,684
1917.....	2,287,641	382,988	155,619	1,025,172	3,851,420
1918.....	2,382,840	440,221	357,409	1,325,274	4,505,744
1919.....	2,648,230	556,072	400,754	955,871	4,560,927
1920.....	3,296,035	958,933	439,946	1,982,528	6,677,442
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	496,565	2,696,175	9,609,445
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,528	610,417	2,838,127	10,412,975
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	625,196	2,679,905	9,663,198
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	678,079	2,287,067	8,541,443
1925.....	4,838,722	269,893	737,070	2,115,964	7,961,649
1926.....	4,914,087	419,047	681,643	2,184,409	8,199,186
1927.....	4,984,111	718,348	683,883	2,181,626	8,567,968
1928.....	5,063,926	597,183	683,714	2,228,088	8,572,911
1929.....	5,167,687	683,747	684,765	2,247,287	8,783,486
1930.....	5,329,428	1,222,272	694,929	2,427,817	9,674,446
1931.....	5,387,400	795,143	693,704	2,290,757	9,167,004
1932.....	5,052,322	298,959	691,335	1,940,073	7,982,689
1933.....	4,484,074	103,052	661,129	1,839,192	7,087,447
1934.....	3,713,676	106,250	650,341	1,656,252	6,126,519
1935.....	3,954,078	139,057	650,911	1,759,807	6,503,853
Saskatchewan—					
1914.....	2,739,477	1,556,404	1,199,722		5,495,603
1915.....	2,975,263	1,253,479	1,190,000		5,418,742
1916.....	3,131,764	1,105,765	1,400,000		5,637,529
1917.....	3,494,632	1,136,600	1,600,000		6,231,232
1918.....	3,591,027	994,200	1,832,287		6,417,514
1919.....	5,048,460	1,549,652	2,585,361		9,183,473
1920.....	6,266,366	2,103,008	3,248,901		11,618,275
1921.....	7,273,199	1,862,195	3,446,188		12,581,582
1922.....	7,223,117	1,277,197	2,916,739		11,417,053
1923.....	7,166,972	1,540,826	3,113,506		11,821,304
1924.....	7,279,860	1,286,855	3,077,728		11,644,443
1925.....	7,288,058	1,345,551	3,251,007		11,884,616
1926.....	7,438,095	1,688,015	3,350,490		12,476,600
1927.....	7,693,232	2,271,489	3,468,078		13,432,799
1928.....	8,023,677	2,325,815	3,665,477		14,014,969
1929.....	8,402,259	2,524,651	3,794,142		14,721,052
1930.....	8,530,621	2,903,150	3,826,107		15,259,878
1931.....	7,358,024	1,022,635	3,052,489		11,433,168
1932.....	5,468,043	341,217	2,698,871		8,508,131
1933.....	4,640,050	291,182	2,434,043		7,365,275
1934.....	4,345,229	311,695	2,260,856		6,917,780

¹ In Manitoba, interest on debentures only.—Au Manitoba, intérêt sur obligations seulement.

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

17.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly Controlled Schools Since 1914—Concluded

17.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1914—fin

Fiscal year ending Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries Traitement des instituteurs	² Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements ² Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	Interest on Debentures and other loans Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	*Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses *Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	*Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—					
1914.....	2,050,697	1,585,125	552,000	1,033,546	5,221,368
1915.....	2,244,964	513,223	662,000	1,410,567	4,830,754
1916.....	2,421,404	375,797	653,000	1,100,963	4,551,164
1917.....	2,620,086	462,012	621,000	1,345,225	5,048,323
1918.....	2,860,352	682,961	607,000	1,299,578	5,449,891
1919.....	3,560,318	901,740	602,000	1,788,357	6,852,415
1920.....	4,371,508	1,212,851	611,000	2,221,199	8,416,558
1921.....	5,213,011	1,281,115	625,000	2,280,922	9,400,048
1922.....	5,428,826	1,143,930	660,000	2,144,277	9,377,033
1923.....	5,411,487	954,330	686,000	2,093,963	9,145,780
1924.....	5,443,248	786,036	667,000	2,228,212	9,124,496
1925.....	5,477,156	744,316	664,000	2,109,664	8,995,136
1926.....	5,640,219	1,051,627	654,000	2,188,336	9,534,182
1927.....	5,899,839	1,090,624	642,000	2,228,086	9,860,549
1928.....	6,243,085	1,923,593	635,000	2,472,001	11,273,679
1929.....	6,586,974	2,221,647	657,000	2,725,051	12,190,672
1930.....	6,847,413	1,689,588	710,000	2,712,456	11,959,457
1931.....	6,741,826	536,555	758,000	2,325,678	10,362,059
1932.....	6,406,997	396,967	722,000	2,208,237	9,734,201
1933.....	5,734,956	318,889	692,000	1,950,073	8,695,918
1934.....	5,613,781	435,535	628,000	2,059,097	8,736,413
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique...			Not available—Non disponibles		

² In Alberta "repairs" are included under this heading.—Dans l'Alberta les "réparations" tombent sous cette rubrique.

*Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

18.—Assets and Liabilities of Publicly-Controlled Schools in Canada, since 1914
18.—Actif et passif des écoles canadiennes relevant de l'Administration, depuis 1914

Fiscal year ending Année fiscale terminée	Cash on Hand Espèces en caisse	Value of Lands and Buildings Valeur des terrains et édifices	Value of Furniture and Equipment Valeur du mobilier et du matériel	2 Arrears of Taxes Due 2 Taxes en souffrance	Sinking Funds Fonds d'amortissement	Other Assets Autre actif	Total Assets Actif total	Debt Dette	Other Outstanding Loans Autres emprunts remboursables	Other Debts Autres dettes	Total Liabilities Passif total
Prince Edward Island— Île du Prince-Ed.				Not available—Non disponibles							
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle- Écosse				Not available—Non disponibles							
New Brunswick—Nou- veau-Brunswick				Not available—Non disponibles							
Quebec—Québec											
1913.....	1,197,500	32,981,868	2,019,817	1,875,888	—	1,267,275	38,542,358	17,732,531	4,678,089	2,289,057	24,700,627
1914.....	1,692,617	33,956,976	1,841,031	1,980,087	598,114	1,093,947	41,294,608	20,570,534	5,327,488	1,174,624	27,072,366
1915.....	1,694,792	38,269,972	1,849,238	1,829,489	710,194	1,093,947	43,318,869	23,583,758	5,382,973	1,167,893	30,916,998
1916.....	1,793,882	40,874,602	2,193,243	1,725,220	1,471,756	1,390,775	46,344,816	23,894,101	4,382,022	1,403,461	34,432,286
1917.....	1,760,743	45,851,598	2,262,249	1,753,220	1,771,756	2,390,258	50,489,763	24,172,888	4,089,808	1,392,729	37,655,425
1918.....	1,760,743	45,851,598	2,262,249	1,753,220	1,771,756	2,390,258	50,489,763	24,172,888	4,089,808	1,392,729	37,655,425
1919.....	1,191,884	45,851,598	2,262,249	1,753,220	1,771,756	2,390,258	50,489,763	24,172,888	4,089,808	1,392,729	37,655,425
1920.....	1,121,884	50,753,852	3,147,897	1,089,514	1,095,445	2,235,823	61,195,630	36,237,823	4,020,932	1,868,330	42,638,543
1921.....	1,111,717	54,532,740	3,529,047	1,655,474	2,080,600	1,518,438	65,438,006	38,171,020	4,885,585	1,719,048	45,831,001
1922.....	2,714,007	59,368,865	3,907,955	2,088,557	2,296,476	2,137,702	73,511,952	48,841,101	4,885,585	1,611,980	53,327,966
1923.....	1,584,101	62,576,434	4,017,877	2,918,569	2,693,080	1,869,089	75,630,130	46,896,560	4,849,790	3,108,534	54,854,884
1924.....	1,642,995	67,396,445	4,373,858	3,107,089	3,208,112	1,335,447	80,964,538	50,060,971	4,620,250	2,803,822	57,874,015
1925.....	1,653,558	69,616,939	5,019,966	3,066,516	4,101,087	1,383,091	83,993,195	50,413,950	5,593,752	3,566,813	64,238,167
1926.....	1,438,083	73,352,216	5,019,966	3,215,431	5,282,016	1,046,860	92,741,079	57,122,017	7,583,065	3,451,941	66,953,266
1927.....	1,397,106	76,532,488	5,267,142	3,215,431	5,282,016	1,271,987	97,337,177	58,962,578	6,038,891	4,601,709	69,603,268
1928.....	1,384,332	80,250,788	5,423,894	3,239,927	5,578,356	2,563,642	103,171,136	61,604,525	6,864,554	4,413,432	72,682,511
1929.....	1,432,885	84,504,458	5,632,894	3,459,901	5,971,356	2,320,048	109,640,231	65,886,105	7,738,266	4,628,009	78,253,280
1930.....	1,400,866	90,347,540	6,001,257	3,956,654	5,801,866	3,360,244	117,622,727	71,669,326	6,396,345	5,554,061	83,619,732
1931.....	1,027,869	95,249,778	6,581,031	4,694,590	6,609,215	2,338,337	122,640,247	71,446,847	7,268,346	5,286,559	83,981,752
1932.....	1,206,833	97,483,228	6,239,338	5,902,240	7,238,337	2,570,271	130,645,613	76,415,272	13,475,217	—	89,890,489
1933.....	1,315,437	105,010,525	—	8,302,529	8,302,529	—	122,645,613	—	—	—	—
Ontario				Not available—Non disponibles							

¹ The only figures available are (1) the value of lands, buildings, furniture and equipment, as shown below; (2) the debt and debenture of the Ontario schools, Table 16.

² Includes arrears of fees in Quebec—Y compris redevances en souffrance dans le Québec.

* Arrears and interests 1930 to 1933.—* Arrangements et intérêts 1930 à 1933.

Year ending Année terminée	Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	Ontario	Year ending Année terminée	Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	Ontario
1914.....	3,338,540	—	1925.....	8,691,465	132,721,288
1915.....	3,541,397	—	1926.....	8,764,978	139,503,268
1916.....	3,933,294	—	1927.....	8,755,585	147,083,104
1917.....	4,294,751	53,556,940	1928.....	8,891,865	154,760,885
1918.....	3,890,601	56,048,912	1929.....	9,085,938	161,894,633
1919.....	4,137,743	61,723,731	1930.....	9,384,745	—
1920.....	5,271,290	76,324,845	1931.....	9,696,752	—
1921.....	6,500,570	86,618,253	1932.....	10,102,372	—
1922.....	7,245,510	99,895,909	1933.....	9,589,301	—
1923.....	8,198,995	114,836,690	1934.....	10,219,223	—
1924.....	8,461,187	126,683,177	1935.....	9,612,436	—

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

18.—Assets and Liabilities of Publicly-Controlled Schools in Canada, since 1914—Concluded
18.—Actif et passif des écoles canadiennes relevant de l'administration, depuis 1914—fin

Fiscal year ending Année fiscale terminée	Cash on Hand Espèces en caisse	Value of Lands and Buildings — — Valeur des terrains et édifices	Value of Furniture and Equip- ment — — Valeur du moblier et du matériel	Arrears of Taxes Due — — Taxes en souffrance	Sinking Funds — — Fonds d'amortis- sement	Other Assets — — Autre actif	Total Assets — — Actif total	Debiture Indebtedness — — Dette obligatoire	Other Outstanding Loans — — emprunts rembour- sables	Other Debts — — Autres dettes	Total Liabilities — — Passif total
Manitoba—											
1914.....	313,843	10,327,274	1,377,801	268,593	12,350,418	62,907	13,908,937	6,819,013	1,550,612	217,558	8,587,183
1915.....	515,530	11,648,709	1,435,404	84,705	13,908,937	124,589	13,908,937	8,428,400	1,401,182	308,038	10,137,618
1916.....	599,923	12,289,724	1,507,620	331,359	13,908,937	58,262	14,786,888	8,688,559	1,366,956	108,033	10,161,548
1917.....	342,606	12,778,130	1,434,065	553,011	15,233,367	43,015	15,233,367	8,986,175	1,471,180	93,897	10,551,252
1918.....	342,251	13,014,452	1,603,027	648,152	15,233,367	119,295	15,233,367	8,783,018	1,697,432	289,590	10,780,040
1919.....	371,684	12,980,054	1,849,788	600,000	15,960,670	159,144	15,960,670	8,255,573	2,047,250	253,396	10,556,219
1920.....	418,429	15,564,918	1,971,956	936,449	15,960,670	266,032	15,960,670	8,480,986	4,675,379	565,094	13,721,459
1921.....	494,063	16,609,574	2,817,895	1,170,503	20,324,187	349,859	20,324,187	8,480,986	3,277,257	406,221	14,226,563
1922.....	687,719	18,316,772	3,600,688	1,333,087	24,125,543	507,444	24,125,543	13,335,873	3,452,863	1,856,572	18,635,318
1923.....	673,957	19,095,219	4,151,548	1,545,393	26,701,255	430,607	26,701,255	13,687,574	4,596,502	519,907	18,616,311
1924.....	713,527	19,273,305	4,341,846	1,947,485	26,556,344	314,302	26,556,344	13,687,574	4,048,511	411,113	18,147,198
1925.....	856,321	19,255,662	4,305,341	1,947,485	26,556,344	190,535	26,556,344	14,554,755	3,383,890	440,757	18,379,402
1926.....	885,796	19,276,182	4,354,874	2,214,080	27,151,677	293,667	27,151,677	14,730,128	3,355,885	538,791	18,685,150
1927.....	895,771	19,130,002	4,254,455	2,577,782	27,320,136	261,744	27,320,136	15,104,675	3,556,262	520,017	18,806,407
1928.....	906,996	19,269,536	4,035,265	2,846,595	26,666,074	276,969	26,666,074	15,072,835	3,403,386	498,007	18,006,068
1929.....	775,100	20,117,146	4,103,666	2,990,865	26,666,074	351,036	26,666,074	15,237,855	3,590,118	419,127	19,267,130
1930.....	727,672	20,278,214	4,440,626	3,164,972	28,727,385	351,036	28,727,385	15,006,997	4,402,558	416,453	19,916,114
1931.....	615,703	19,317,431	4,583,804	3,392,576	29,491,147	351,036	29,491,147	15,854,034	4,393,682	531,196	19,931,875
1932.....	471,781	19,954,209	5,031,319	3,693,860	29,491,147	351,036	29,491,147	15,854,034	3,580,729	492,896	19,927,659
1933.....	411,834	19,295,151	5,212,138	4,044,572	29,221,011	257,406	29,221,011	15,611,523	3,367,475	567,925	19,546,923
1934.....	446,814	16,785,990	5,488,789	4,290,435	27,330,516	318,488	27,330,516	15,579,826	3,655,233	438,320	19,573,379
1935.....	477,251	18,247,441	5,132,483	4,770,069	28,632,497	305,313	28,632,497	15,457,253	3,248,187	895,570	19,601,010
Saskatchewan—											
1914.....	715,003	10,218,492	1,169,375	2,944,847	15,047,717	6,885,710	15,047,717	6,885,710	1,291,186	8,176,896	8,176,896
1915.....	998,531	11,738,937	1,409,567	3,101,015	17,248,050	7,555,423	17,248,050	7,555,423	1,376,328	8,931,751	8,931,751
1916.....	1,141,850	13,724,920	2,589,069	2,589,069	17,455,819	8,145,756	17,455,819	8,145,756	2,189,610	10,335,366	10,335,366
1917.....	1,360,117	13,180,866	2,401,452	2,401,452	16,942,435	7,394,230	16,942,435	7,394,230	2,305,016	9,699,246	9,699,246
1918.....	1,111,215	15,057,227	4,240,177	4,240,177	20,408,619	8,334,123	20,408,619	8,334,123	2,161,520	10,495,643	10,495,643
1919.....	1,239,866	18,041,582	3,280,029	3,280,029	22,561,477	8,962,375	22,561,477	8,962,375	2,793,876	11,756,251	11,756,251
1920.....	1,080,794	20,360,364	3,990,543	3,990,543	25,411,701	9,962,769	25,411,701	9,962,769	2,833,542	12,296,311	12,296,311
1921.....	995,078	22,136,276	4,802,879	4,802,879	27,634,233	10,982,244	27,634,233	10,982,244	2,785,467	13,767,711	13,767,711
1922.....	1,374,610	22,832,008	4,531,131	4,531,131	28,737,749	10,724,683	28,737,749	10,724,683	2,450,081	13,174,764	13,174,764
1923.....	1,528,972	23,352,125	4,280,650	4,280,650	29,161,747	10,973,183	29,161,747	10,973,183	2,184,437	13,767,711	13,767,711
1924.....	1,742,890	23,352,125	4,280,650	4,280,650	29,161,747	10,973,183	29,161,747	10,973,183	1,833,831	11,755,420	11,755,420
1925.....	2,069,179	24,031,371	3,860,876	3,860,876	29,981,426	10,886,090	29,981,426	10,886,090	1,846,735	12,732,825	12,732,825
1926.....	25,205,580	25,205,580	3,795,978	3,795,978	31,318,682	10,802,892	31,318,682	10,802,892	1,530,726	12,333,618	12,333,618
1927.....	2,424,824	26,922,340	3,365,489	3,365,489	32,712,653	11,797,473	32,712,653	11,797,473	1,716,135	13,513,608	13,513,608
1928.....	2,315,889	28,066,223	3,302,633	3,302,633	34,985,741	12,083,151	34,985,741	12,083,151	1,785,910	13,869,061	13,869,061
1929.....	2,435,623	29,349,536	3,200,582	3,200,582	36,767,967	12,540,538	36,767,967	12,540,538	1,799,327	14,339,865	14,339,865
1930.....	1,833,658	30,642,017	4,292,292	4,292,292	38,112,571	13,576,774	38,112,571	13,576,774	1,701,430	15,278,204	15,278,204
1931.....	1,241,234	29,951,114	7,320,818	7,320,818	37,967,493	13,954,182	37,967,493	13,954,182	1,696,793	15,031,975	15,031,975
1932.....	1,042,280	29,901,599	6,658,552	6,658,552	38,561,995	12,499,495	38,561,995	12,499,495	2,085,891	15,850,663	15,850,663
1933.....	997,141	28,663,424	9,530,802	9,530,802	38,634,820	14,277,774	38,634,820	14,277,774	2,302,059	14,801,554	14,801,554
1934.....	1,124,064	27,837,180							2,484,651	14,814,260	14,814,260

[illegible]

³Not including High Schools and Collegiate Institutes--Non compris les lycées et les instituts collégiaux.

SECONDARY EDUCATION—ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE.

GENERAL NOTE.—Under Quebec are included more than the publicly controlled schools, for in the Catholic System, strictly speaking, all of the secondary schools (i.e., classical colleges, affiliated girls' schools, and unaffiliated classical schools for boys) are outside of the provincially-controlled group of "primary" schools. The complementary course in the latter is secondary as that term is understood in other provinces, but is not called secondary within Quebec where the term designates the set of schools preparing students for matriculation to university professional courses, as opposed to the "primary" schools which give the general training required for teachers' certificates, admission to technical schools, etc. In the Protestant Schools of Quebec and in the provincial school systems of all other provinces both these types of training are given in the high school grades of the one set of schools. The Normal Schools are also included below in Quebec as their courses last from two to four years and provide general training the equivalent of the complementary course in the primary schools, plus teachers' professional training. (Some teachers obtain their training for a certificate in the ordinary primary schools, others in the normal schools.)

NOTE GÉNÉRALE.—En Québec, ne figurent pas uniquement les écoles relevant de l'administration, les institutions catholiques proprement dites embrassant toutes les écoles secondaires (collèges classiques, collèges affiliés de filles et collèges non affiliés de garçons) et sont en dehors du groupe des "Écoles primaires" sous le contrôle de la province. Le cours complémentaire de ce dernier groupe équivaut à secondaire, comme on l'entend dans d'autres provinces, mais n'est pas ainsi dénommé en Québec où le terme secondaire désigne les étudiants de l'immatriculation aux cours universitaires, contrairement à "l'École primaire" qui donne l'instruction requise pour le diplôme d'instituteur, l'admission à l'école technique, etc. Dans les écoles protestantes du Québec et dans les écoles publiques de toutes les autres provinces, ces deux genres d'instruction sont donnés dans les degrés de "high school", d'un seul groupe d'écoles. Les écoles normales sont aussi comprises en Québec, ces cours durent de deux à quatre ans et procurent une éducation équivalente au cours complémentaire des écoles primaires, en plus de la préparations professionnelle. (Certains instituteurs se préparent à l'obtention du diplôme dans les écoles primaires ordinaires, et d'autres dans les écoles normales.)

19.—Statistics of the Different Types of Schools doing work of High School Grade in each Province 1935 or latest year reported
19.—Types d'écoles ou l'on professe les matières secondaires dans chaque province du Canada, chiffres de 1935 ou du dernier rapport

Institutions	Insti- tutions	Classes	Secondary Instructors			Secondary pupils by sex			Av. Attend. Fréq. moy.	Secondary pupils by grade — Élèves secondaires par degré					Institutions		
			Instituteurs		Élèves secondaires par sexe		IX X XI XII Total										
			M. — H.	F. — F.	Total	B. — G.	G. — F.	Total		IX	X	XI	XII	Total			
Prince Edward Island—																	
Prince of Wales College (1936).....	1	21	14	7	21	179	225	404	—	—	—	—	252	110	404	Île du Prince-Édouard—	
Secondary Classrooms.....	11	22	14	8	22	350	323	673	585	585	342	304	15	12	673	Collège Prince of Wales (1936).	
Other Graded Schools doing H.S. work.....	52	52	34	18	52	221	304	525	—	—	232	293	—	—	525	Classes secondaires.	
One-room Schools doing H.S. work....	356	356	94	262	356	489	879	1,368	—	—	654	714	—	—	1,368	Autres classes multiples où se donnent des cours de lycée.	
Nova Scotia—																	
High Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	4,132	5,113	9,245	—	—	3,430	2,571	2,236	1,008	9,245	Nouvelle-Écosse—	
Village Schools doing H.S. work.....	222	—	—	—	—	2,980	4,851	7,831	—	—	3,368	2,270	2,110	83	7,831	Lycées.	
One-room Schools doing H.S. work....	1,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ Ecoles des villages où se donnent des cours de lycée, Ecoles à classe unique où se donnent des cours de lycée.	
New Brunswick—																	
Grammar Schools (H.S. rooms).....	15	94	55	39	94	1,557	1,932	3,489	—	—	1,423	1,071	909	26	3,489	Nouveau-Brunswick—	
Superior Schools (H.S. rooms).....	55	77	54	23	77	735	1,102	1,837	—	—	851	548	395	43	1,837	Ecoles de grammaire (salles de lycée).	
Other Graded Schools (H.S. rooms)...	58	68	23	45	68	405	1,086	1,491	—	—	549	311	178	13	1,061	Ecoles supérieures (salles de lycée).	
One-room Schools doing H.S. work....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	70	13	—	440	Autres classes multiples (salles de lycée).	
Day Vocational Schools.....	6	—	33	30	63	856	729	1,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,585	Ecoles à classe unique où se donnent des cours de lycée.	
											VII Cath.	VIII Cath.	IX Cath.	X Cath.	XI Prot.	Ecoles professionnelles du jour.	

Québec—										Québec—									
29	—	1,147	—	1,147	—	7,927	—	—	—	7,927	—	—	—	—	—	7,927	—	—	—
10	—	103	—	103	—	480	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	1,428	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,428	—	—	—
753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,058	—	—	—
204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,445 ²	—	—	—
31	—	199	258	—	—	2,475	—	—	—	2,475	—	—	—	—	—	11,802	—	—	—
67	—	—	—	—	—	1,146	—	—	—	1,146	—	—	—	—	—	1,146	—	—	—
74	—	—	—	—	—	622	—	—	—	622	—	—	—	—	—	8,035	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	3,229	4,806	—	—	8,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario—										Ontario—									
68	—	1,171	1,190	2,361	—	20,811	—	—	—	42,840	—	—	—	—	—	42,840	—	—	—
154	—	—	—	—	—	11,103	13,534	24,637	—	23,806	7,495	6,193	3,026	—	—	24,637	—	—	—
219	—	220	282	502	—	4,616	6,236	10,852	—	10,852	2,347	3,414	2,910	3,966	562	10,852	—	—	—
60	—	748	415	1,163	—	16,618	15,933	32,551	—	29,451	12,767	7,820	5,079	2,787	—	32,551 ³	—	—	—
Form V, Public and Separate Schools,	1,716	—	—	1,716	—	—	—	—	—	10,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba—										Manitoba—									
28	—	—	—	2474	—	9,260	—	—	—	9,260	—	—	—	—	—	9,260	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	48	—	966	—	—	—	966	—	—	—	—	—	966	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	76	—	1,691	—	—	—	1,691	—	—	—	—	—	1,691	—	—	—
128	—	—	—	128	—	2,579	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	—	—	—	2,579	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	69	—	3,014	—	—	—	3,014	—	—	—	—	—	3,014	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,489	—	—	—	2,489	—	—	—	—	—	2,489	—	—	—
Saskatchewan—										Saskatchewan—									
18	—	197	106	303	—	5,065	—	—	—	10,341	—	—	—	—	—	10,341 ⁴	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,865	2,384	4,249	—	1,170	890	1,053	1,136	4,249	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,912	4,817	8,729	—	2,425	1,976	2,362	1,966	8,729	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,953	7,069	12,022	—	6,163	3,655	1,838	360	10,022	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta—										Alberta—									
—	—	—	—	—	—	13,186	15,462	28,648	—	7,881	7,000	5,939	3,888	24,708	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,568	1,124	284	24	3,940	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	24	6	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—										Colombie Britannique—									
43	438	333	192	525	—	7,592	—	—	—	15,270	5,072	4,283	2,871	2,451	—	15,270 ⁵	—	—	—
21	109	64	58	122	—	1,575	—	—	—	3,408	2,921	1,362	948	674	452	3,408 ⁶	—	—	—
33	62	42	26	68	—	578	—	—	—	1,251	1,056	475	322	215	197	1,251 ⁶	—	—	—
10	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,530	—	—	—	—	—	1,530	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	160	86	47	555	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—

¹ This figure includes 42 students in the 3rd and 4th year who are in reality 2nd and year university students. ² Includes pupils in 11th year. ³ This total includes 4,098 special pupils. ⁴ Not including technical and manual training teachers. ⁵ This total includes 84 special pupils. ⁶ The totals include students in senior matriculation.

¹ Ces chiffres incluent 42 étudiants de 3^e et 4^e année, en réalité 2^e et 3^e année d'université de la 2^e année. ² Y compris les élèves en 11^e année. ³ Y compris 4,098 élèves spéciaux. ⁴ Ne comprend pas les professeurs techniques et de travaux manuels. ⁵ Y compris 84 élèves spéciaux. ⁶ Les totaux comprennent les étudiants de l'immatriculation senior.

20.—Vocational Education in Canada; Enrolment in Day Technical and Vocational Schools, 1935

20.—Enseignement professionnel au Canada; Inscription dans les écoles de jour techniques et industrielles, 1935

The preceding table has shown for each province the enrolment in each type of school doing work that can be called secondary, or more accurately, post-elementary. The table below is intended to be supplementary to the preceding table by showing the centres in each province which provide secondary instruction of a type other than the purely academic. It should be noted however, that the table does not include commercial students in Québec, and that these are the most numerous group in other provinces. There are commercial classes in several of the classical colleges and high schools, and the post-elementary work in the Catholic primary schools all has a definite vocational bent.

Le tableau qui précède montre pour chaque province les inscriptions à chaque type d'école où s'enseignent des matières qui peuvent être appelées secondaires ou plus exactement post-élémentaires. Le tableau ci-dessous supplémente le précédent en montrant les centres dans chaque province enseignant des matières secondaires d'un type autre que purement académique. Il faut noter toutefois, que ce tableau ne comprend pas les cours de commerce dans le Québec et que ceux-ci sont le groupe le plus nombreux dans les autres provinces. Il y a des classes commerciales dans plusieurs des collèges classiques et lycées et le travail post-élémentaire dans les écoles primaires catholiques a un caractère professionnel bien défini.

	Full time day students Etudiants de jour, réguliers			Part time and short course students Etudiants à temps par- tiel et des cours abrégés		All day students Tous étudiants du jour		
	Commercial Commer- ciales	Other than commercial Autres que commer- ciales	Total enrolment Total des inscriptions	Average attendance Moyenne de fré- quentation	Enrolment Inscriptions	Students hours Heures d'étude	Male Hommes	Female Femmes
Prince of Wales College, Charlotte- town.	41	—	41	—	—	—	10	31
N.S. College of Art, Halifax.....	—	23	23	—	127	—	—	—
Halifax High Schools.....	123	—	123	—	42	—	24	99
N.S. Technical College, Halifax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Nova Scotia.....	123	23	146	—	169	—	—	315
Composite H. S., Campbellton.....	82	182	264	225	—	—	141	123
Vocational School, Woodstock.....	27	31	58	161	154	—	104	118
Composite H. S., Edmundston.....	63	97	160	101	—	—	96	48
Composite H. S., Fredericton.....	63	76	139	118	39	—	86	92
Composite H. S., Newcastle.....	42	93	135	118	—	—	75	60
Vocational School, St. John.....	195	461	656	493	—	—	360	296
Total, New Brunswick.....	482	910	1,392	1,116	193	—	856	729
Technical School, Montreal.....	—	704	704	691	—	—	704	—
Technical School, Quebec.....	—	347	347	304	—	—	347	—
Technical School, Three Rivers.....	—	50	50	37	—	—	50	—
Technical School, Shawinigan Falls.....	—	199	199	158	—	—	199	—
Technical School, Hull.....	—	139	139	120	—	—	139	—
Technical School, Beauveville.....	—	133	133	121	—	—	133	—
Technical School, Lachine.....	—	234	234	214	—	—	234	—
3 General Household Science Schools.....	—	822	822	822	—	Included with full time	—	822
15 Regional Household Science Sch.....	—	2,821	2,821	—	—	Compris avec temps entier	—	2,821
5 Special Household Science Sch.....	—	1,163	1,163	—	—	—	—	1,163
Forest Rangers' School, Berthierville.....	—	39	39	34	—	—	39	—
Composite H. S., Campbellton.....	264	123	387	347	—	—	264	123
Vocational School, Woodstock.....	58	118	176	161	—	—	104	118
Composite H. S., Edmundston.....	160	48	208	101	—	—	96	48
Composite H. S., Fredericton.....	139	92	231	118	39	—	86	92
Composite H. S., Newcastle.....	135	60	195	118	—	—	75	60
Vocational School, St. John.....	656	296	952	493	—	—	360	296
Total, Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	315	—	315	—	—	—	—	—
Lycee composite, Campbellton.....	264	123	387	347	—	—	264	123
Ecole industrielle, Woodstock.....	58	118	176	161	—	—	104	118
Lycee composite, Edmundston.....	160	48	208	101	—	—	96	48
Lycee composite, Fredericton.....	139	92	231	118	39	—	86	92
Lycee composite, Newcastle.....	135	60	195	118	—	—	75	60
Ecole industrielle, St-Jean.....	656	296	952	493	—	—	360	296
Total, Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1,585	—	1,585	—	—	—	856	729
Ecole technique, Montréal.....	704	—	704	691	—	—	704	—
Ecole technique, Québec.....	347	—	347	304	—	—	347	—
Ecole technique, Trois-Rivières.....	50	—	50	37	—	—	50	—
Ecole technique, Chutes-Shawigan.....	199	—	199	158	—	—	199	—
Ecole technique, Hull.....	139	—	139	120	—	—	139	—
Ecole technique, Beauveville.....	133	—	133	121	—	—	133	—
Ecole technique, Lachine.....	234	—	234	214	—	—	234	—
3 Ecoles ménagères générales.....	822	—	822	822	—	—	—	822
15 Ecoles ménagères régionales.....	2,821	—	2,821	—	—	—	—	2,821
5 Ecoles ménagères spéciales.....	1,163	—	1,163	—	—	—	—	1,163
Ecole de gardes, Berthierville.....	39	—	39	34	—	—	39	—

[illegible]

20.—Vocational Education in Canada; Enrolment in Day Technical and Vocational Schools, 1935—Concluded
 20.—Enseignement professionnel au Canada; Inscription dans les écoles de jour techniques et industrielles, 1935—fin

	Full time day students Etudiants de jour, réguliers				Part time and short course students Etudiants à temps par- tiel et des cours abrégés		All day students Tous étudiants du jour			
	Commercial Commer- ciales	Other than commercial Autres que des com- mer- ciales	Total enrolment Total des in- scriptions	Average attendance Moyenne de fré- quentation	Enrolment Inscriptions	Students hours Heures d'étude	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	
Toronto—										Toronto—
Central Technical.....	—	—	2,427	1,776	522	36,444	1,732	1,217	2,949	Technique, Central.
Danforth Technical.....	—	—	1,352	1,417	12	—	981	383	1,364	Technique, Danforth.
Central, Commercial.....	—	—	1,502	1,239	41	3,465	497	1,046	1,543	Commercial, Central.
Eastern Commercial.....	—	—	1,705	1,462	50	3,087	495	1,290	1,755	Commercial, Eastern.
Western Vocational.....	—	—	2,037	1,838	8	2,169	1,024	1,021	2,045	Industrielle, Western.
Northern Vocational.....	—	—	2,149	1,702	—	—	1,025	1,124	2,149	Industrielle, Northern.
Toronto, (3 industrial auxiliary schools).....	—	—	1,288	—	86	—	704	670	1,374	Toronto, (3 écoles auxiliaires indus- trielles).
Welland, Composite.....	—	—	355	396	3	—	183	175	358	Welland, composite.
Weston, Composite.....	—	—	567	384	—	—	364	203	567	Weston, composite.
Windsor-Walkerville, Comm. and Tech.....	—	—	2,062	1,566	—	—	1,161	901	2,062	Windsor-Walkerville, comm. et tech.
Woodstock, Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	141	134	—	—	50	91	141	Woodstock, acad. et comm.
York Township—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	York Township—
Runnymede, Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	181	174	—	—	37	144	181	Acad. et comm., Runnymede.
Vaughan Road, Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	289	237	—	—	67	222	289	Acad. et comm., Vaughan Road.
Memorial, Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	238	238	—	—	55	173	238	Acad. et comm., Memorial.
York East Twp., Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	427	474	—	—	111	316	427	York East Twp., acad. et comm.
York North Twp.—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	York North Twp.—
Willowdale, Acad. and Comm.....	—	—	66	70	—	—	27	39	66	Acad. et comm., Willowdale.
Kemptville—Agricultural School.....	—	54	54	—	55	—	109	—	109	Kemptville—Ecole d'Agriculture.
Total, Ontario.†	—	—	34,276	—	1,191	—	18,041	17,429	35,467	Total, Ontario.†
Commercial High Schools, Winnipeg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lycée commercial, Winnipeg.
Technical High Schools, Winnipeg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lycée technique, Winnipeg.
School of Art, Winnipeg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecole des Arts, Winnipeg.
Automobile School, Brandon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ecole d'automobilisme, Brandon.
Total, Manitoba.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total, Manitoba.*
Technical High School, Regina.....	825	138	963	678	384	101,890	625	722	1,347	Lycée technique, Regina.
Technical High School, Saskatoon.....	537	527	1,064	811	—	—	560	504	1,064	Lycée technique, Saskatoon.
Technical High School, Moose Jaw.....	333	325	658	435	—	—	388	270	658	Lycée technique, Moose Jaw.
Total, Saskatchewan.....	1,695	990	2,685	1,924	384	104,890	1,573	1,496	3,069	Total, Saskatchewan.

21.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada; Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Eight Provinces, 1854-1935

Year	P.E.I.—I.P.—E. ¹			N.S.—N.—E.			N.B. ²			Ontario ³		
	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.
1854.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,287
1864.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,589
1867.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,696
1872.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,968
1874.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,871
1877.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,229
1882.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,348
1883.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,056	5,787	11,843
1884.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,386	6,351	12,737
1885.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,259	6,991	14,250
1886.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,907	7,437	15,344
1887.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,793	8,666	17,459
1888.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,422	9,220	18,642
1890.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,686	9,709	19,395
1891.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610	10,892	11,338	22,230
1892.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	11,058	11,779	22,837
1893.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	782	10,908	12,147	23,055
1894.....	—	—	—	—	—	4,650	—	—	738	11,318	12,205	23,523
1895.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,528	—	—	1,155	12,032	12,630	24,662
1896.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,116	—	—	1,099	11,881	12,686	24,567
1897.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,556	—	—	1,228	11,942	12,448	24,390
1898.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,123	—	—	1,523	11,520	11,781	23,301
1899.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,574	—	—	1,510	11,071	11,389	22,460
1900.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,296	—	—	1,543	10,565	11,158	21,723
1901.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,249	—	—	1,834	10,869	11,654	22,523
1902.....	—	—	—	2,694	4,446	7,140	—	—	1,827	11,629	12,843	24,472
1903.....	—	—	—	2,616	4,465	7,081	—	—	1,801	11,988	13,734	25,722
1904.....	—	—	—	2,496	4,499	6,995	—	—	1,813	12,718	14,991	27,709
1905.....	—	—	—	2,732	4,554	7,286	—	—	1,915	13,035	15,626	28,661
1906.....	—	—	—	2,775	4,864	7,639	—	—	1,913	13,336	16,056	29,392
1907.....	—	—	—	2,792	4,854	7,646	—	—	1,924	13,799	16,532	30,331
1908.....	—	—	—	2,985	4,928	7,913	—	—	2,100	14,731	17,181	31,912
1909.....	—	—	—	3,076	5,048	8,124	—	—	1,879	15,776	17,325	33,101
1910.....	—	—	—	3,181	5,476	8,657	—	—	2,040	15,196	17,416	32,612
1911.....	—	—	—	3,211	5,463	8,674	—	—	2,008	17,073	20,907	37,980
1912.....	—	—	—	3,132	5,536	8,668	—	—	2,035	17,525	21,461	38,986
1913.....	—	—	—	3,175	5,461	8,636	—	—	2,007	17,227	23,349	40,606
1914.....	—	—	—	3,216	5,687	8,903	—	—	2,095	18,808	25,689	44,497
1915.....	—	—	—	3,436	6,041	9,477	—	—	2,365	—	—	—
1916.....	—	—	—	3,466	6,260	9,726	—	—	2,248	20,135	27,448	47,583
1917.....	—	—	—	3,051	6,037	9,088	—	—	2,168	16,241	21,061	37,302
1918.....	—	—	—	3,082	6,115	9,197	—	—	2,161	16,407	21,468	37,875
1919.....	—	—	—	3,024	6,114	9,138	—	—	2,449	18,107	22,370	40,477
1920.....	—	—	—	3,313	6,178	9,491	—	—	2,440	19,618	23,334	42,952
1921.....	—	—	—	3,425	6,280	9,705	—	—	2,803	19,452	23,089	42,551
1922.....	—	—	—	4,202	6,937	11,139	—	—	3,570	24,475	27,779	52,254
1923.....	679	1,058	1,737	4,715	7,373	12,088	—	—	3,566	27,307	33,274	60,581
1924.....	719	1,113	1,832	4,415	7,217	11,632	1,492	2,174	3,666	29,238	36,187	65,425
1925.....	669	1,087	1,756	4,696	7,157	11,853	1,669	2,234	3,953	38,054	44,648	82,702
1926.....	704	1,070	1,774	4,605	7,343	11,948	1,849	2,511	4,360	39,972	47,073	87,045
1927.....	669	1,132	1,801	4,498	7,472	11,970	2,185	3,076	5,261	40,091	46,857	86,948
1928.....	620	1,216	1,836	4,633	7,483	12,116	2,200	3,028	5,228	43,547	49,492	93,039
1929.....	716	1,217	1,933	4,809	7,722	12,531	2,132	3,046	5,178	45,652	52,181	97,833
1930.....	696	1,152	1,848	4,931	7,984	12,915	2,678	3,714	6,392	47,287	52,277	99,564
1931.....	836	1,432	2,268	5,279	8,573	13,852	2,753	3,657	6,410	50,011	53,309	103,320
1932.....	982	1,627	2,609	6,086	9,140	15,226	3,239	4,103	7,342	57,966	59,865	117,831
1933.....	1,167	1,691	2,858	6,969	9,732	16,701	3,388	4,257	7,645	61,576	62,815	124,391
1934.....	1,250	1,752	3,002	7,267	10,051	17,318	3,440	4,489	7,929	59,477	62,292	121,769
1935.....	1,060	1,506	2,566	7,112	9,964	17,076	3,553	4,849	8,402	58,650	62,739	121,389

¹ Includes Prince of Wales College.
1930.² Approximately.³ Enrolment in Ontario is only for the month of May since

21.—Ecoles du Canada relevant de l'administration; Nombre comparatif des garçons et des filles dans les degrés secondaires dans huit provinces, 1854-1935

Manitoba ²			Saskatchewan			Alberta			B.C.—C.B.			Année
B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	B.—G.	G.—F.	T.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1854
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1864
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1867
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1872
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1874
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1877
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1882
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1883
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1884
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1885
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	84	157	1886
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	98	166	1887
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	115	193	1888
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	100	187	1889
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	133	244	1890
—	—	838	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	143	256	1891
—	—	978	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	187	312	1892
—	—	1,098	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	194	333	1893
—	—	1,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	236	434	1894
—	—	1,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	277	515	1895
—	—	1,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	248	460	1896
—	—	1,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	250	461	1897
—	—	1,938	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	281	459	1898
—	—	1,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	305	490	1899
—	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	341	553	1900
—	—	2,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	369	584	1901
—	—	2,647	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	471	784	1902
—	—	2,915	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	540	856	1903
—	—	3,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	600	981	1904
—	—	3,238	—	—	620	—	—	585	433	657	1,090	1905
—	—	3,579	—	—	809	—	—	761	412	763	1,175	1906
—	—	4,069	—	—	828	—	—	884	432	823	1,255	1907
—	—	4,575	335	399	734	—	—	1,172	613	857	1,470	1908
—	—	5,100	504	643	1,147	—	—	1,747	812	997	1,809	1909
—	—	5,653	623	804	1,427	—	—	2,088	919	1,122	2,041	1910
—	—	—	766	927	1,693	—	—	2,434	940	1,048	1,988	1911
—	—	—	885	1,129	2,014	—	—	2,743	973	1,178	2,151	1912
—	—	—	1,028	1,326	2,354	—	—	3,163	1,232	1,448	2,680	1913
—	—	5,518	1,034	1,622	2,656	—	—	3,974	1,414	1,593	3,007	1914
—	—	6,387	1,545	2,038	3,583	—	—	5,233	1,844	2,068	3,912	1915
—	—	6,696	1,566	2,288	3,849	—	—	5,755	2,260	2,510	4,770	1916
—	—	6,294	1,445	2,441	3,886	—	—	6,150	2,074	2,767	4,841	1917
—	—	6,579	1,523	2,561	4,084	—	—	6,948	2,151	2,999	5,150	1918
—	—	6,803	1,910	2,841	4,751	—	—	7,932	2,392	3,414	5,806	1919
—	—	7,996	2,492	3,425	5,917	—	—	9,148	3,826	3,810	7,636	1920
3,594	5,091	8,615	2,494	3,423	5,917	3,088	4,421	7,509	3,093	4,166	7,259	1921
4,389	6,340	10,729	2,423	3,204	5,627	4,707	6,055	10,762	3,788	4,846	8,634	1922
5,367	7,242	12,609	5,519	8,028	13,547	4,851	6,703	11,554	4,046	5,174	9,220	1923
5,449	7,354	12,803	6,604	9,410	16,014	5,322	7,184	12,506	4,380	5,509	9,889	1924
5,480	7,396	12,876	7,255	10,171	17,426	5,917	7,851	13,768	4,711	5,886	10,597	1925
5,560	7,991	13,551	8,140	11,361	19,501	6,144	7,378	13,522	5,306	6,473	11,779	1926
5,469	7,921	13,420	8,315	11,721	20,036	6,049	8,829	14,878	6,102	7,324	13,426	1927
5,665	8,498	14,163	8,497	12,405	20,902	6,740	9,716	16,456	6,449	7,814	14,263	1928
6,458	8,626	15,084	9,197	13,397	22,594	7,128	10,910	17,318	7,360	8,683	16,043	1929
6,576	8,586	15,162	10,226	14,223	24,449	8,223	11,034	19,257	7,455	8,715	16,170	1930
7,372	9,253	16,625	12,212	16,371	28,583	9,975	12,691	22,666	8,603	9,562	18,165	1931
8,656	10,039	18,695	15,196	18,774	33,970	12,076	14,641	26,717	9,753	10,578	20,331	1932
9,510	10,119	19,629	15,877	19,227	35,104	13,191	14,998	28,189	10,310	10,605	20,915	1933
9,127	10,161	19,288	15,902	19,319	35,221	13,469	15,184	28,653	10,358	10,908	21,266	1934
9,478	10,521	19,999	15,827	19,563	35,390	13,186	15,462	28,648	10,956	11,279	22,235	1935

¹ Comprend le Collège Prince of Wales. ² Approximativement. ³ Les inscriptions dans l'Ontario, depuis 1930, ne portent que sur le mois de mai.

Secondary Grades: Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1912-1935—Degrés secondaires: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1912-1935
22A.—Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Subject	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1933	1934		1935		Matières
English.....	8,509	8,763	9,361	9,132	9,353	10,942	11,024	11,559	11,720	12,026	14,045	16,489	IX	XI	XI	Total	
Algebra.....	8,193	8,354	9,043	8,812	9,042	10,413	11,041	11,244	11,267	12,356	14,390	15,710	6,820	3,100	4,838	8,707	Anglais.
Arithmetic.....	7,005	7,248	7,804	7,281	7,645	8,817	8,747	8,868	8,146	5,489	5,390	5,122	6,702	4,820	4,591	6,255	Algèbre.
Physics.....	4,297	4,763	4,902	3,823	4,805	5,658	5,304	5,416	957	—	352	438	—	—	—	645	Arithmétique.
Geography.....	4,460	4,436	4,667	4,688	5,005	6,170	5,514	5,308	3,560	3,736	4,416	4,082	—	—	—	545	Physique.
History.....	3,491	3,922	4,331	4,065	4,030	5,487	5,547	5,940	9,167	11,598	13,329	16,382	6,789	4,932	4,308	865	Géographie.
Drawing.....	3,853	3,732	4,256	4,112	4,413	4,631	4,378	4,606	4,513	4,673	5,031	5,552	6,392	—	—	—	Dessin.
Botany.....	3,431	3,806	4,131	3,498	3,354	3,629	3,282	3,382	2,425	3,525	4,514	4,647	5,836	—	—	—	Botanique.
French.....	3,363	3,763	4,431	4,834	5,322	7,112	7,971	8,927	9,231	10,284	12,162	13,427	9,376	3,396	3,605	799	Français.
Geometry.....	3,934	3,936	4,266	4,094	3,929	5,356	5,806	5,978	5,856	6,015	8,015	8,802	8,324	3,804	4,517	3,937	Géométrie.
Latin.....	2,775	2,910	3,055	3,153	3,541	4,204	4,771	5,266	5,304	5,612	6,147	6,964	3,240	1,979	1,351	397	Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,919	2,024	2,121	959	1,160	1,741	1,875	2,178	5,665	6,297	7,524	8,940	—	4,580	3,966	727	Chimie.
Pract. Mathematics.....	1,047	1,132	1,144	1,241	1,156	1,478	1,748	1,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mathém. pratiques.
German.....	298	314	287	169	118	234	330	572	254	794	1,122	1,129	—	586	369	99	Allemand.
Cadets.....	530	594	634	695	601	1,030	1,197	1,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exercices militaires.
Music.....	573	732	1,286	785	897	1,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Musique.
Domestic Science.....	302	341	489	364	309	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Science ménagère.
Book-keeping.....	210	95	160	60	17	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tenue des livres.
Woodwork.....	157	288	353	379	244	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Menuiserie.
Trigonometry.....	152	180	184	210	251	321	347	475	2,138	1,251	491	642	—	—	—	—	Trigonométrie.
Stenography.....	78	31	51	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sténographie.
Greek.....	33	46	54	26	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grec.
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agriculture.
Economics.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Economie politique.
Spanish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Espagnol.
Biology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Biologie.
Total classified.....	8,668	8,903	9,726	9,202	9,491	11,039	11,632	11,948	12,116	12,915	15,226	16,701	6,864	4,982	4,346	1,091	Total, classifié.

22B.—New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick

English.....	1,850	1,890	2,161	2,043	2,263	2,693	3,204	3,443	3,724	3,947	5,045	5,430	2,436	1,844	1,403	1,431	24	Anglais.
Algebra.....	1,839	1,876	2,137	2,018	2,228	2,580	3,078	3,326	3,601	3,852	4,867	5,243	2,417	1,807	1,377	1,842	24	Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	1,490	1,576	1,767	1,702	1,792	2,394	2,507	2,700	3,017	3,605	3,982	4,382	2,318	1,699	—	1,815	5,890	Arithmétique.
Physics.....	1,876	1,916	2,083	1,833	1,883	2,183	2,235	2,185	1,780	2,498	2,893	—	2,893	1,725	1,325	1,671	3,992	Physique.
History and Geography.....	1,868	1,906	2,136	2,017	2,247	2,677	3,141	3,525	3,723	3,898	5,009	5,367	2,387	1,848	1,349	1,736	5,836	Histoire et géographie.
Drawing.....	721	556	709	627	835	839	857	787	911	1,056	1,173	1,234	1,236	—	—	1,236	1,289	Dessin.
Botany.....	1,710	1,867	2,068	2,050	2,172	2,441	2,965	3,271	3,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Botanique.
French.....	1,507	1,634	1,894	1,821	2,102	2,608	3,200	3,525	3,764	4,847	5,109	5,757	2,278	1,757	1,336	1,767	5,825	Français.
Geometry.....	1,732	1,769	2,102	1,905	2,181	2,599	3,232	3,422	3,607	3,879	4,874	5,118	2,460	1,850	1,390	1,802	5,910	Géométrie.
Latin.....	1,394	1,356	1,525	1,385	1,605	1,894	2,306	2,573	2,799	2,847	3,800	4,062	1,916	1,091	1,013	1,373	2,910	Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,718	735	815	785	775	1,036	1,092	1,294	1,551	1,833	2,393	2,839	—	1,504	1,329	1,526	2,960	Chimie.
Book-keeping.....	1,063	968	982	795	989	1,245	1,453	1,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tenue des livres.
Trigonometry.....	13	61	68	71	70	49	44	62	53	104	26	52	—	—	—	—	24	Trigonométrie.
Greek.....	48	39	109	93	87	30	42	65	24	29	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	Grec.
Physiology and Hygiene.....	688	713	732	665	798	881	1,212	1,255	1,466	1,161	1,197	1,350	—	824	600	890	1,464	Physiologie et hygiène.
General Science.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,410	2,826	2,715	2,345	565	—	623	3,248	Science générale.
Total classified.....	1,868	1,907	2,101	2,043	2,263	2,693	3,204	3,443	3,724	3,947	5,045	5,430	2,436	1,844	1,403	1,842	24	Total classifié.

22C.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools: Number of Pupils by grades and subjects of Study, 1917-35
22C.—Ontario Instituts Collégiaux et Lycées: Nombre dans chaque degré et matière, 1917-35

Subject	1917	1919	1921	1923	1925	1927	1929	1931	1933	1934			1935			Total	Matières		
										Lower School	Middle School	Upper School	Lower School	Middle School	Upper School				
																		Cours infé- rieur	Cours moyen
English Composition.....	28,398	31,699	33,260	43,090	48,896	49,807	52,538	53,147	60,085	35,593	15,832	8,515	59,940	35,350	15,508	8,112	58,970	Composition anglaise.	
English Literature.....	29,053	31,631	33,405	43,337	49,400	50,058	53,033	52,666	61,878	35,640	17,232	9,533	62,411	35,372	16,219	9,223	60,814	Littérature anglaise.	
Algebra.....	27,750	30,013	31,662	39,090	31,002	30,836	33,333	36,835	40,141	20,458	15,142	5,371	40,971	20,203	14,273	4,825	39,331	Algèbre.	
Physical Culture.....	28,728	31,896	33,227	43,326	49,959	51,695	53,033	52,666	61,878	35,640	17,232	9,533	62,411	35,372	16,219	9,223	60,814	Culture physique.	
Geometry.....	27,308	17,841	18,461	19,551	23,265	23,061	25,772	28,021	32,339	15,651	10,345	5,625	31,621	15,564	10,900	5,134	31,593	Géométrie.	
Arithmetic.....	23,330	25,960	25,301	8,736	10,182	10,002	9,428	11,518	13,616	16,426	10,274	3,031	13,335	17,055	10,205	2,849	13,054	Arithmétique.	
Canadian History.....	21,192	22,874	23,367	12,633	15,183	15,183	16,064	15,391	16,722	16,426	12,698	—	12,698	17,055	—	13,732	17,055	Physique.	
British History.....	23,966	25,160	26,294	17,341	17,751	18,112	9,908	11,084	12,611	19,343	12,698	—	12,698	17,055	—	13,732	17,055	Physique.	
British History.....	20,579	21,093	21,872	8,641	10,182	9,975	12,343	13,002	15,167	15,589	18,352	—	19,343	19,708	—	14,748	19,708	Histoire du Canada.	
English Grammar.....	20,015	22,253	22,858	11,520	11,772	10,975	12,343	13,002	15,167	15,589	18,352	—	19,343	19,708	—	14,748	19,708	Histoire d'Angleterre.	
Latin.....	21,118	22,883	25,583	33,240	38,777	41,551	41,015	46,866	52,469	30,989	18,352	—	52,949	29,780	17,334	3,237	50,351	Grammaire anglaise.	
Geography.....	20,317	22,762	23,451	13,649	16,546	17,353	18,743	17,938	18,800	18,200	18,630	6,113	57,325	32,389	18,617	5,776	58,782	Géographie.	
French.....	20,990	24,613	27,956	35,059	41,980	45,742	47,784	50,784	57,993	32,582	18,630	209	763	671	241	108	637	Français.	
Special French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	—	694	763	—	—	—	—	—	—	671	Français (cours spécial).	
Canadian History and Civics.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	671	Histoire du Canada et civisme.	
Chemistry.....	15,091	16,051	14,178	7,573	9,617	9,380	9,041	10,207	13,161	—	9,399	3,237	12,686	14,321	3,135	12,291	12,291	Chimie.	
Art.....	15,572	14,893	15,439	11,732	11,762	11,273	13,013	13,802	13,952	14,586	—	—	14,586	14,321	—	14,553	14,553	Arts.	
Botany.....	15,613	15,524	15,530	11,141	11,949	10,921	11,234	10,271	12,651	10,208	—	2,244	12,452	9,653	2,316	11,969	11,969	Botanique.	
Zoology.....	15,422	15,497	15,159	7,470	8,730	8,082	8,578	7,998	9,456	7,223	—	2,203	9,431	7,340	2,263	9,553	9,553	Zoologie.	
Book-keeping and Penman- ship.....	7,218	6,855	6,212	4,257	4,134	4,111	2,707	7,007	620	543	107	—	650	214	357	571	571	Tenue des livres et calligraphie.	
Ancient History.....	6,496	6,753	7,747	6,046	7,846	7,405	7,008	8,499	10,089	—	10,096	—	10,096	—	9,708	—	9,708	Histoire ancienne.	
German.....	2,484	1,737	1,795	1,835	1,685	1,914	2,107	2,303	4,053	1,753	2,529	582	4,864	1,594	—	4,475	4,475	Allemand.	
Stenography.....	3,216	4,185	4,306	2,488	2,689	2,748	3,456	2,130	1,985	1,442	110	—	1,552	1,436	346	—	1,782	Sténographie.	
Typewriting.....	2,645	3,370	3,450	2,400	2,402	2,626	3,456	2,130	1,985	1,442	110	—	1,552	1,436	346	—	1,782	Dactylographie.	
Household Science.....	3,075	3,513	3,578	3,429	3,449	2,626	2,317	1,895	2,296	2,192	33	—	2,225	2,070	37	—	2,107	Science ménagère.	
Trigonometry.....	1,185	1,399	1,103	1,898	2,679	3,122	3,176	3,901	5,780	—	—	5,837	5,837	—	5,826	—	5,823	Trigonométrie.	
Manual Training.....	2,389	4,213	2,767	3,297	3,244	2,740	2,234	2,346	2,642	2,293	—	—	2,233	2,061	—	—	2,061	Travaux manuels.	
Modern History.....	651	532	1,213	1,571	2,259	2,696	2,662	3,138	4,983	—	—	4,844	4,844	—	4,497	—	4,497	Histoire moderne.	
Greek.....	495	412	276	240	352	335	412	419	276	52	117	85	254	54	247	58	359	Grec.	
Art (Middle School).....	745	617	419	103	—	—	148	—	39	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	Arts (cours moyen).	
Agriculture.....	828	1,145	1,506	1,866	3,056	4,398	6,964	9,230	10,539	8,370	5,677	—	14,047	9,153	3,153	—	12,305	Agriculture.	
Spanish.....	—	306	148	330	226	159	343	290	78	95	—	39	212	5	87	29	121	Espagnol.	
Physiology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Physiologie.	
Commercial Law.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	Droit commercial.
Commercial.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,383	Commercial.
Music.....	2,852	3,779	4,227	2,060	2,731	3,397	3,449	—	1,369	1,002	—	—	1,002	1,383	—	—	2,104	Musique.	
Business Arithmetic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	Arithmétique commerciale.
Penmanship and Spelling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,048	Calligraphie et orthographe.
Commercial English.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	Anglais commercial.
Business Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	Correspondance commerciale.
Economics.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	Economie politique.
Office Practice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Travail de bureau.
Total classified.....	32,220	35,471	34,128	44,631	52,116	53,400	57,110	58,768	68,603	36,333	22,661	8,959	68,013	36,036	23,162	8,279	67,477	Total classifié.	

22D.—Ontario—Continuation Schools; Number of pupils by subjects of Study, 1917-1935
 22D.—Ontario—Écoles de continuation; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1917-1935

Subject	1917	1919	1921	1923	1925	1927	1929	1931	1933	1934			1935			Total	Matières
										Lower	Middle	Upper	Lower	Middle	Upper		
										school	school	school	school	school	school		
										Cours	Cours	Cours	Cours	Cours	Cours		
										infé-	moyen	supé-	infé-	moyen	supé-		
										rieur	rieur	rieur	rieur	rieur	rieur		
Eng. Composition.....	5,039	4,979	5,767	8,628	10,372	9,351	9,560	10,667	10,931	6,404	3,589	479	6,238	3,359	390	9,987	Comp. anglaise.
English Literature.....	5,030	4,973	5,778	8,601	10,364	9,372	9,535	10,699	10,895	6,397	3,541	477	6,240	3,402	429	10,071	Littérature anglaise.
Algebra.....	5,016	4,951	5,729	8,530	10,302	9,556	9,578	10,684	10,881	6,392	3,540	476	6,236	3,399	236	9,987	Algèbre.
Physical Culture.....	4,992	4,854	5,807	8,497	9,780	9,543	4,498	5,407	5,985	2,873	1,975	192	2,775	1,993	219	4,987	Culture physique.
Geometry.....	3,158	2,965	3,404	4,102	5,081	4,459	4,498	5,407	5,985	3,025	2,383	—	3,011	1,979	149	4,987	Géométrie.
Physics.....	4,866	4,581	5,421	1,645	2,180	1,848	1,501	1,985	2,085	3,025	2,383	—	3,011	1,979	149	4,987	Physique.
Arithmetic.....	4,001	3,841	4,520	2,673	3,405	2,801	2,964	3,176	3,235	3,025	2,383	—	3,011	1,979	149	4,987	Arithmétique.
Canadian History.....	4,639	4,733	5,491	4,030	4,209	3,742	1,869	2,245	2,335	3,766	2,907	—	3,766	3,569	—	3,011	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	3,582	3,394	4,004	2,450	2,322	1,971	3,843	3,901	3,846	3,766	2,907	—	3,766	3,569	—	3,011	Histoire du Canada.
English Grammar.....	3,979	3,909	4,504	2,450	2,322	1,971	3,843	3,901	3,846	3,766	2,907	—	3,766	3,569	—	3,011	Grammaire anglaise.
Latin.....	3,968	4,170	5,031	5,763	6,682	6,822	6,867	7,685	7,878	5,557	2,175	210	7,942	2,232	185	9,028	Latin.
Geography.....	3,956	3,853	4,400	3,722	3,861	3,465	3,719	3,779	3,532	3,542	2,175	210	3,542	2,232	185	9,028	Géographie.
French.....	3,627	4,074	5,086	5,933	7,082	7,214	7,580	8,437	8,407	5,974	2,386	266	5,974	2,504	333	8,729	Français.
Special French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemistry.....	3,017	2,965	3,657	1,662	2,248	1,915	1,665	1,888	1,947	3,503	1,832	45	3,503	1,673	127	1,800	Chimie.
Art.....	3,995	3,813	4,477	3,793	4,014	3,626	3,589	3,799	3,495	3,503	1,832	45	3,503	1,673	127	1,800	Arts.
Botany.....	3,892	3,865	4,487	3,422	3,089	3,067	3,146	3,176	2,841	2,983	—	—	2,983	2,497	134	2,631	Botanique.
Zoology.....	3,753	3,821	4,355	2,843	3,325	2,680	2,703	2,668	2,767	2,379	—	—	2,379	2,519	130	2,649	Zoologie.
Book-keeping and Penman- ship.....	273	66	70	80	200	47	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Ancient History.....	1,107	1,121	1,262	1,547	2,324	1,796	1,535	2,139	1,983	—	1,983	—	—	1,825	—	1,825	Histoire ancienne.
German.....	81	48	10	—	—	—	—	38	93	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stenography.....	16	—	12	1	79	22	—	53	93	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typewriting.....	16	—	18	30	126	76	—	53	93	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Science.....	—	—	—	97	97	53	8	13	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trigonometry.....	—	—	—	—	30	53	74	137	177	13	—	222	—	—	224	10	Science ménagère.
Manual Training.....	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	9	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	224	Travaux manuels.
Mediaeval History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Modern History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineralogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	170	177	—	—	268	—	—	268	253	Histoire moderne.
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Grec.
Art (Middle School).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture.....	166	166	137	373	332	355	941	1,337	1,479	988	449	—	1,072	463	—	1,535	Agriculture.
Physiology.....	—	—	—	2,721	2,901	2,940	2,877	3,083	3,020	2,796	—	—	2,857	—	—	2,857	Physiologie.
Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	133	61	207	83	—	231	77	—	308	Musique.
Business practice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	69	39	—	—	61	—	—	61	—
Commercial English.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmanship and Spelling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	112	71	—	—	191	—	—	191	—
Total classified.....	5,082	5,006	5,823	8,777	10,545	9,654	9,843	11,104	11,364	6,512	4,137	421	6,324	3,966	562	10,852	Total classifié.

22E.—Saskatchewan Secondary Schools; Number of Pupils by Subjects of Study, 1923-35

22E.—Saskatchewan, Écoles Secondaires; Nombre d'élèves dans chaque matière, 1923-35

Subject	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935				Matières
													Grade IX	Grade X	Grade XI	Grade XII	
													Degré IX	Degré X	Degré XI	Degré XII	Total
English.....	4,660	6,532	6,383	6,522	6,352	6,579	6,231	6,880	7,498	7,416	8,250	8,472	2,563	2,117	1,805	1,437	7,922 Anglais.
Algebra.....	4,535	6,330	6,077	6,215	6,751	5,699	5,727	6,240	6,679	7,196	8,250	7,613	2,345	2,132	1,692	614	6,783 Algèbre.
Arithmetic.....	4,076	5,920	4,410	4,830	4,701	4,325	4,376	4,863	4,915	5,524	2,603	2,740	2,576	—	—	—	2,556 Arithmétique.
Physics.....	1,711	2,140	2,394	1,899	2,098	2,237	1,917	1,969	3,008	1,814	2,043	1,880	—	—	1,077	793	1,870 Physique.
Geography.....	1,703	2,199	1,850	2,349	3,229	3,088	3,613	3,771	3,623	1,816	2,142	2,031	—	2,002	—	—	2,002 Géographie.
History.....	4,448	6,394	6,045	—	—	1,685	1,889	3,634	2,539	7,470	7,993	8,393	2,403	2,033	1,722	1,351	7,509 Histoire.
Ancient.....	—	—	—	2,026	1,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British.....	—	—	—	4,988	3,992	3,770	3,413	2,922	2,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	3,531	2,701	3,007	2,675	3,969	4,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Med. and Modern.....	—	—	—	1,419	1,224	1,017	996	1,694	1,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing.....	1,172	1,632	1,067	1,565	1,307	1,190	1,374	1,308	1,484	1,156	1,208	1,217	485	190	—	—	675 Dessin.
Biology.....	705	1,520	769	597	463	439	499	543	599	641	611	705	—	—	—	724	724 Biologie.
French.....	3,716	4,506	4,889	5,272	5,023	4,755	4,916	5,536	5,712	5,874	6,342	6,463	2,133	1,805	1,313	1,160	6,411 Français.
Geometry.....	4,559	6,106	5,896	5,467	5,521	5,362	5,404	5,896	6,450	6,625	7,079	7,142	2,182	2,021	1,572	1,308	7,081 Géométrie.
Latin.....	3,318	3,481	3,562	4,069	3,701	3,653	3,853	4,247	3,976	3,569	3,830	3,747	1,450	918	608	481	3,457 Latin.
Chemistry.....	1,520	2,334	2,407	2,125	2,326	2,819	2,140	2,099	2,783	2,207	2,351	2,630	—	—	—	1,474	2,551 Chimie.
German.....	28	111	101	69	376	86	125	131	166	219	400	290	195	187	92	66	540 Allemand.
Cadets.....	1,011	1,389	1,284	1,288	1,630	1,601	1,332	1,466	1,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music.....	1,740	1,421	818	1,311	1,045	1,362	1,419	1,622	1,396	1,231	1,225	653	547	470	—	—	1,017 Musique.
Dom. Science.....	789	1,030	908	1,271	1,244	1,301	1,073	1,302	1,379	1,052	1,103	1,215	550	467	172	—	1,189 Science ménagère.
Book-keeping.....	379	462	534	566	585	699	883	1,058	1,063	627	595	36	15	—	—	—	51 Tenue des livres.
Manual Training.....	—	—	—	1,174	1,134	1,209	894	1,124	1,069	506	941	911	338	299	—	—	637 Travaux manuels.
Trigonometry.....	439	686	759	802	786	722	949	1,027	1,182	1,111	1,247	1,182	—	—	—	1,202	2,551 Trigonométrie.
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	50	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2 Grec.
Agriculture.....	552	1,062	1,249	1,510	1,577	1,635	853	498	567	436	497	463	—	—	—	577	577 Agriculture.
Zoology.....	124	217	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physiology and Hygiene.....	3,655	4,856	3,951	3,854	3,837	3,664	3,960	4,294	4,610	4,543	4,430	4,536	2,575	2,115	—	—	4,690 Physiologie et hygiène.
Physical Training.....	3,162	4,922	4,694	4,423	4,309	5,286	4,930	5,733	6,614	6,602	6,962	7,085	2,271	1,825	1,026	389	5,511 Culture physique.
Stenography.....	213	485	531	568	617	734	953	1,120	1,175	1,616	781	620	12	—	—	—	12 Sténographie.
Dactylography.....	295	445	541	570	644	738	939	1,130	1,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Work.....	553	674	949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Law.....	3,147	3,499	2,888	3,104	3,007	2,613	2,948	3,675	3,060	4,196	3,687	4,379	2,448	1,823	—	—	Etude pratique des mét.
General Science ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sciences générales. ¹
Commercial.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Droit commercial.
Mechanical drawing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dessin industriel.
Total classified.....	5,736	6,744	6,756	7,157	6,927	7,081	7,361	7,956	8,888	10,039	10,103	10,337	2,734	2,289	2,729	1,893	9,645 ²

¹ Includes agriculture since 1932.—² Comprend l'agriculture depuis 1932.² Not including 658 pupils at Moose Jaw Technical High School.—² Non compris les élèves du lycée technique de Moose Jaw au nombre de 658.

23.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1935

23.—Examens départementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1935

NOTE.—Nova Scotia and Quebec Protestant Schools do not appear in the table below due to the absence of a similar record for them. Though there are still Departmental examinations for some students of the first two high school grades in most provinces, their use has decreased greatly and they are not included in this table.

NOTE.—Les écoles protestantes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du Québec ne paraissent pas ici faute de données comparables. Bien que la plupart des provinces aient encore des examens départementaux pour les élèves des deux degrés de lycée, ils vont en diminuant et ces examens ne paraissent pas dans le tableau.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Prince Edward Island—												Ile du Prince-Edouard—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	1,506	1,452	1,500	1,580	1,598	* 1,600	1,633	1,719	* 1,700	1,734	1,677	Inscriptions degré VIII.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	601	344	620	785	682	600	837	801	778	3	3	Se présentent aux examens du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Promus par leur école.
Enrolment, Grade X.....	726	728	740	691	709	* 900	957	1,029	* 1,150	1,344	1,311	Inscriptions, degré X.
Candidates, Entrance.....	547	445	452	510	434	544	567	654	730	697	726	Se présentent aux examens du P.W.C.
Passed, Entrance to P.W.C. Exam.....	179	130	197	244	223	197	247	379	406	394	376	Ayant passé les examens du P.W.C.
New Brunswick—												Nouveau-Brunswick—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	3,174	3,692	3,357	3,753	5,698	6,104	6,358	6,849	7,317	7,700	7,539	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
Candidates at H.S. Entrance Exam.....	2,329	2,528	2,507	2,550	2,844	3,047	3,441	3,587	3,860	4,265	4,317	Se présentent aux examens de lycée.
Passed H.S. Entrance Exam.....	2,001	2,186	2,318	2,314	2,217	2,410	2,904	2,860	3,124	3,404	3,547	Ayant passé les examens de lycée.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	* 750	739	809	778	840	965	869	1,097	1,273	1,452	1,555	Inscriptions degré XI.
Candidates, H.S. Leaving Exam.....	85	95	96	103	125	155	143	223	218	214	223	Se présentent aux examens final de lycée.
Candidates, 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance.....	247	266	226	234	186	180	220	275	263	261	240	Se présentent aux examens de 1ère classe.
Candidates, Matriculation Exam.....	369	356	419	426	476	497	484	586	660	762	712	Se présentent aux examens d'immatriculation.
Total Candidates.....	701	717	741	763	787	832	847	1,013	1,141	1,237	1,175	Total.
Passed H.S. Leaving Exam.....	62	55	62	75	76	67	68	98	138	137	115	Ayant passé l'examen final de lycée.
Passed 1st cl. Normal Sch. Entrance.....	101	42	100	128	71	95	92	115	140	84	95	Ayant passé l'examen de 1ère classe.
Passed Matriculation Exam.....	291	260	306	330	335	340	369	454	496	523	344	Ayant passé l'examen d'immatriculation.
Total passed.....	454	357	468	533	482	502	529	667	774	744	554	Total.
Conditioned, H.S. Leaving Exam.....	14	31	28	24	36	61	59	36	57	59	31	Avec matières conditionnelles, examen final de lycée.
1st cl. N.S. candidates rec'd. lower class.....	126	190	120	102	102	77	116	143	115	160	137	Reçus moins de 1ère classe de lycée.
Conditioned, Matriculation Exam.....	59	80	89	79	102	114	94	103	140	182	103	Avec matières conditionnelles, examens d'immatriculation.
Total, conditioned.....	199	301	237	205	240	252	269	282	312	401	261	Total.
Quebec, Roman Catholic Schools—												Québec, Ecoles Catholiques—
Enrolment, Sixth Year.....	16,317	17,217	18,342	19,447	20,388	21,197	22,913	24,439	25,999	28,123	—	Inscriptions, 6ème année.
Candidates for 6th yr. certificate.....	No exam.	before 1932	—	—	—	—	—	5,685	7,198	9,028	9,581	Se présentent pour le certificat de 6ème année.
Obtained 6th year certificate.....	Pas d'examen avant 1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,322	5,648	6,016	6,924	Ayant obtenu le certificat de 6ème année.
Enrolment, Eighth Year.....	6,491	7,271	7,530	8,708	9,342	8,495	8,290	8,203	9,162	10,036	—	Inscriptions, 8ème année.
Candidates for 8th year certificate.....	No exam. before 1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,203	9,162	10,036	—	Se présentent pour la certification de 8ème année.
								451	728	1,357	1,426	

Obtained 8th year certificate.....	No examination.	—	—	369	586	956	1,153
Candidates for Elem. Teaching Diploma.....	2,505	2,321	2,197	2,277	2,466	2,464	2,474
Obtained Elem. Teaching Diploma.....	1,521	1,512	1,781	1,916	1,887	1,866	1,973
Enrolment, Ninth Year and Higher.....	—	—	—	2,348	4,442	4,510	—
Candidates for Superior Teaching Diploma.....	1,357	1,298	1,501	1,325	1,407	1,751	2,566
Obtained Superior Teaching Diploma.....	1,057	1,083	1,242	1,160	1,169	1,624	2,132
Ontario—							
Enrolment, Sr. Fourth Grade.....	52,438	58,065	57,847	61,866	61,993	151,750	157,221
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	29,492	30,398	31,051	32,219	33,483	35,189	28,209
No. passing Departmental Exam. ²	20,702	22,778	24,381	24,739	24,568	27,113	17,378
No. promoted by their school.....	10,917	12,246	13,070	13,828	13,314	14,355	28,359
Total Entrance promotions.....	31,619	35,024	37,451	38,567	38,494	41,468	45,737
High School Grades.....						40,718	44,097
Manitoba—							
Grade VIII Examinations.....							
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	3,242	3,157	2,923	2,988	3,173	3,375	4,971
Candidates at Dept. Exam.....	3	2,718	1,997	2,618	3,168	3,564	5,289
Passed in all subjects.....	3	801	604	846	928	1,135	3
Conditioned in one subject.....	3	489	392	407	506	584	3
Saskatchewan—							
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	15,651	16,747	17,388	18,092	18,532	19,520	17,327
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	10,960	11,317	12,255	12,648	13,134	14,424	—
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	6,579	6,853	8,450	8,621	9,421	10,939	—
No. promoted by their school.....	1,354	1,372	1,580	1,624	1,405	1,302	—
Total Entrance promotions.....	7,933	8,225	8,395	10,074	10,026	10,723	12,055
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	4,270	4,630	4,484	4,568	4,877	5,295	8,210
Obtained Grade XI Diploma.....	2,332	2,104	2,387	2,215	2,841	3,100	—
Obtained 3rd year commercial.....	4	6	6	8	4	9	—
Enrolment Grade XII.....	1,289	1,507	1,548	1,807	2,105	2,265	5,432
Obtained Grade XII Diploma.....	598	685	684	824	1,088	1,352	—

* Approximate.—* Approximativement.

1 Enrolment of last school day of May.—1 Inscriptions du dernier jour scolaire de mai.

2 Paper read by local boards.—2 Examens corrigés localement.

3 Not recorded.—3 Pas connu.

4 Promotions by subjects. See table 23A.—4 Promotions par matières. Voir tableau 23A.

5 All schools allowed to make promotions since 1931, the larger schools before.—5 Depuis 1931 toutes les écoles peuvent faire des promotions sur recommandation; antérieurement seules les grandes écoles le pouvaient.

23.—Departmental Examinations at end of Elementary Schools and High Schools, by Provinces, 1925-1935—Concluded
23.—Examens départementaux de sortie des écoles primaires et secondaires, par provinces, 1925-1935—fin

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Alberta—												Alberta—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	10,352	10,979	11,430	11,774	12,902	13,444	13,706	13,078	13,227	13,709	13,945	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
No. writing Dept. Entrance Exam.....	5,957	6,710	7,425	7,512	8,294	9,110	—	—	—	—	—	Se présentant aux examens du Département.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	3,426	4,640	5,486	4,706	5,226	5,989	—	—	—	—	—	Ayant passé l'examen du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	1,664	1,553	1,748	1,900	2,188	2,247	10,478	9,753	9,813	10,270	11,019	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance Diplomas.....	5,080	6,193	6,926	6,281	7,074	7,846	10,478	9,753	9,813	10,270	11,019	Diplômes sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XI.....	2,959	2,467	3,165	3,455	3,696	4,200	4,894	5,944	6,542	6,567	6,223	Inscriptions, degré XI.
Obtained Gr. XI Diploma.....	1,133	1,004	1,277	1,458	1,418	1,783	1,901	2,211	2,582	2,622	2,458	Ayant obtenu le diplôme, degré XI.
Enrolment, Grade XII.....	865	993	1,093	1,244	1,388	1,596	2,106	3,096	3,629	4,318	3,912	Inscriptions, degré XII.
Obtained Grade XII Diploma.....	402	395	359	378	424	559	736	958	1,256	1,309	1,230	Ayant obtenu le diplôme, degré XII.
British Columbia—												Colombie Britannique—
Enrolment, Grade VIII.....	9,624	10,159	10,134	10,523	10,119	10,691	10,467	10,491	10,724	11,323	11,788	Inscriptions, degré VIII.
No. passing Departmental Exam.....	3,568	1,743	1,367	2,294	1,689	1,266	1,278	1,037	1,775	1,338	1,031	Se présentant aux examens du Département.
No. promoted by their school.....	2,130	4,468	4,428	4,578	4,229	4,365	4,194	4,267	4,121	5,198	5,652	Promus par leur école.
Total Entrance promotions.....	5,698	6,211	5,795	6,872	5,909	5,631	5,472	5,304	5,896	6,536	6,713	Promus sur examen ou recommandation.
Enrolment, Grade XII (XI before 1932).....	1	1	2,426	2,754	3,008	2,921	3,650	1,810	2,747	3,132	3,147	Inscriptions, degré XII (XI avant 1932).
No. passed in all subjects.....	1,326	1,122	1,167	1,516	1,568	1,390	1,822	914	1,636	1,738	1,847	Passant sur toutes les matières.
No. passed with conditions.....	1	1	703	633	575	779	673	43	—	—	—	Passant avec conditions.
Enrolment, Sr. Matric (Gr. XII before 1932).....	1	1	194	189	428	570	592	841	504	620	647	Inscriptions, immatric. senior (XII avant 1932).
No. passed in all subjects.....	48	62	52	74	152	154	232	364	257	246	315	Passant sur toutes les matières.
No. passed with conditions.....	1	1	59	40	77	136	112	165	—	—	—	Passant avec conditions.

¹ Not recorded.—¹ Pas connu.

22A.—Ontario High School Examination Results, June 1935
 23A.—Résultats des examens de lycée d'Ontario, juin 1935

Subject	Lower School—Cours élémentaire				Middle School—Cours intermédiaire				Upper School—Cours supérieur			Matières
	Wrote Dept. Exam. — Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. — Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school — Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. — Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. — Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school — Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. — Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. — Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals — Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	
English Grammar.....	3,447	1,944	19	15,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grammaire anglaise.
English Composition.....	—	—	—	—	11,719	6,425	52	3,888	9,279	5,869	47	Composition anglaise.
English Literature.....	—	—	—	—	10,669	6,446	66	4,598	8,612	4,911	54	Littérature anglaise.
Canadian History.....	—	—	—	—	12,152	6,327	74	5,883	—	—	—	Histoire du Canada.
British History.....	4,904	2,791	16	19,222	8,047	3,824	36	4,666	—	—	—	Histoire de la Grande-Bretagne.
Ancient History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Histoire ancienne.
Modern History.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,166	2,609	45	Histoire moderne.
Geography.....	3,395	2,321	17	20,219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Géographie.
Arithmetic.....	3,542	1,074	10	15,370	149	47	—	107	—	—	—	Physiographie.
Algebra.....	4,348	914	12	14,737	10,700	5,647	54	5,354	4,168	2,512	29	Arithmétique.
Geometry.....	—	—	—	—	8,649	4,585	61	4,585	4,339	3,106	35	Géométrie.
Trigonometry.....	—	—	—	—	6,862	3,727	61	3,913	4,470	3,400	30	Trigonométrie.
French Composition.....	282	202	—	532	8,197	4,732	52	2,782	4,715	2,689	39	Auteurs français.
Spanish Authors.....	—	—	—	—	36	33	—	40	5,790	3,736	37	Composition française.
German Authors.....	—	—	—	—	51	36	1	32	42	35	—	Auteurs espagnols.
Spanish Composition.....	—	—	—	—	405	308	2	587	42	43	1	Auteurs espagnols.
German Composition.....	—	—	—	—	570	389	4	470	317	277	1	Composition espagnole.
Latin Authors.....	—	—	—	—	6,361	4,466	58	3,074	400	315	1	Auteurs allemands.
Latin Composition.....	—	—	—	—	6,714	4,389	58	3,074	2,619	1,560	22	Composition allemande.
Greek Authors.....	—	—	—	—	16	11	—	3,206	2,907	1,727	27	Auteurs latins.
Greek Composition.....	—	—	—	—	25	16	—	45	2,907	1,727	27	Composition latine.
Italian Authors.....	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	50	45	42	—	Auteurs grecs.
Agriculture and Horticulture I.....	1,034	502	6	5,400	1,210	894	10	783	2	2	2	Composition grecque.
Agriculture and Horticulture II.....	586	260	2	3,848	825	598	9	517	—	—	—	Auteurs italiens.
Zoology.....	1,499	910	13	9,479	7,324	4,650	52	2,849	—	—	—	Composition italienne.
Botany.....	2,622	1,007	12	11,380	8,679	4,131	80	4,572	1,086	934	9	Agriculture et horticulture I.
Chemistry.....	—	—	—	—	7,324	4,650	52	2,849	1,861	996	24	Botanique.
Physics.....	—	—	—	—	8,679	4,131	80	4,572	2,528	1,707	14	Chimie.
Art.....	2,522	1,277	11	17,577	—	—	—	—	2,263	1,575	—	Physique.
Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Art.
					6	3	—	—	—	—	—	Musique.

23A.—Ontario High School Examination Results, June 1935—Concluded
23A.—Résultats des examens de lycée d'Ontario, juin 1935—fin

Subject	Lower School—Cours élémentaire				Middle School—Cours intermédiaire				Upper School—Cours supérieur			Matières
	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	Promoted by their school Promus par leur école	Wrote Dept. Exam. Se présentant aux examens	Passed Dept. Exam. Ayant passé	Aegrotat and successful appeals Absents pour maladie et appels maintenus	
Special French Literature.....	—	—	—	—	306	241	1	50	122	100	2	Littérature française spéciale.
Special French Composition.....	—	—	—	—	477	299	1	54	162	88	2	Composition française spéciale.
Special Latin Authors.....	—	—	—	—	43	31	—	—	—	—	—	Auteurs latins spéciaux.
Special Latin Composition.....	—	—	—	—	73	44	—	—	—	—	—	Composition latine spéciale.
Arithmetic (Business).....	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	43	—	—	—	Arithmétique commerciale.
Geography (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	21	18	—	60	—	—	—	Géographie commerciale.
Chemistry (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	26	—	—	—	Physique commerciale.
Physics (Commercial).....	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	40	—	—	—	Science ménagère I.
Household Science I.....	—	—	—	—	28	27	—	32	—	—	—	Science ménagère II.
Household Science II.....	—	—	—	—	31	28	—	23	—	—	—	Science du Commerce.
History of Commerce.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	Histoire du Commerce.
Special Technical Zoology.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zoologie technique spéciale.
Special Technical Arithmetic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arithmétique technique spéciale.
Total.....	28,181	13,202	118	132,833	110,375	63,155	733	53,352	60,603	38,280	442	Total.

23B.—Ontario Schools: Number of Pupils leaving Public and Separate Schools and number admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools, 1923-1935
 23B.—Écoles d'Ontario: Nombre d'élèves quittant les écoles publiques ou séparées et nombre admis pour la première fois aux écoles secondaires, 1923-1935

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Pupils admitted to Public and Separate Schools for the first time.	56,291	68,730	68,550	72,302	73,413	72,980	75,726	74,666	77,320	88,206	67,336	66,498	—	Elèves admis pour la première fois aux écoles publiques et aux écoles séparées.
No. of Pupils in 4th Book Class (Grades VII and VIII)—														Nombre d'élèves dans la classe du 4 ^e livre (Degrés VII et VIII)—
Public Schools.....	113,984	116,222	122,580	128,456	133,310	135,269	134,891	91,291	98,288	102,426	104,976	101,506	—	Écoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	14,347	15,152	16,367	17,632	18,439	19,222	19,315	14,466	15,323	17,880	18,964	19,053	—	Écoles séparées.
Total.....	128,331	131,374	138,947	146,088	151,749	154,491	154,206	105,777	113,611	120,306	123,940	120,559	—	Total.
Candidates H. S. Entrance Examinations.	38,045	38,897	40,409	42,642	44,121	46,047	46,797	47,438	49,544	50,280	51,593	53,050	55,092	Candidates aux examens d'admission au lycée.
No. granted certificates.....	29,889	32,340	31,619	35,024	37,451	38,567	38,160	38,494	41,468	40,718	43,634	44,097	45,737	Certificats obtenus.
No. left 4th Class to attend Secondary Schools.....														Laisant la 4 ^e classe pour l'école secondaire.
Public Schools.....	19,618	24,979	25,029	27,649	30,406	31,402	31,024	21,124	22,340	21,736	23,330	—	—	Écoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	2,037	2,753	3,362	3,598	3,165	3,296	3,379	3,220	3,312	3,525	4,621	—	—	Écoles séparées.
Total.....	21,655	27,732	28,391	30,247	33,571	34,671	34,403	24,344	25,652	25,261	27,951	—	—	Total.
No. in the 5th Class (Grades IX and X).....														Dans la 5 ^e classe (Degrés IX et X)—
Public Schools.....	6,711	6,682	6,327	5,740	5,942	5,404	6,779	2,739	3,591	5,655	6,407	5,982	—	Écoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	3,027	3,423	3,582	3,529	3,885	4,059	5,086	2,504	2,954	4,191	4,588	4,583	—	Écoles séparées.
Total.....	9,738	10,105	9,909	9,269	9,827	9,463	11,865	5,243	6,545	9,846	11,195	10,565	—	Total.
No. left 5th Class to attend Secondary Schools.....														Laisant la 5 ^e classe pour l'école secondaire.
Public Schools.....	727	626	1,041	791	927	803	989	1,011	986	983	4th class	—	—	Écoles publiques.
Separate Schools.....	278	357	295	252	286	359	427	462	550	712	—	—	—	Écoles séparées.
Total.....	1,005	983	1,336	1,043	1,213	1,162	1,416	1,473	1,536	1,695	Avec 4 ^e classe	—	—	Total.
No. admitted for the first time to Secondary Schools—														Admis pour la première fois à l'école secondaire—
Continuation Schools.....	3,539	3,579	3,964	3,309	3,477	4,037	3,672	3,678	3,798	4,049	3,752	3,197	3,642	Écoles de continuation.
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	15,390	16,103	16,978	16,841	17,312	18,736	18,380	19,518	19,248	19,150	19,198	15,717	19,072	Lycées et instituts collégiaux.
Full time Day Vocational Schools.....	4,309	4,859	5,481	7,812	8,543	9,734	10,429	11,321	14,565	16,063	15,125	15,392	16,953	Écoles professionnelles régulières, cours du jour.
Total.....	23,238	24,541	26,423	27,962	29,332	32,507	32,481	34,517	37,611	39,292	38,075	34,306	39,607	Total.
No. in Secondary Schools—														Écoles secondaires L.
Lower School 1.....	20,699	21,261	28,850	29,933	32,255	34,833	36,700	37,148	34,235	36,138	36,124	34,913	35,662	Élémentaires 1.
Lower School 2.....	14,836	15,459	19,622	21,613	20,347	28,276	23,497	24,539	25,091	26,980	27,082	27,041	27,246	Élémentaires 2.
Middle School.....	14,671	17,357	21,236	22,152	21,742	22,120	23,006	22,737	26,321	31,007	33,167	32,302	32,207	Intermédiaires.
Upper School.....	3,202	3,523	4,606	5,959	5,549	5,915	6,080	6,024	7,281	9,950	11,849	11,979	11,628	Supérieures.
Candidates—														Candidates aux examens—
Lower School Examinations.....	30,344	32,088	34,155	33,653	35,110	37,107	37,219	39,471	42,162	45,071	47,226	49,595	48,781	Élémentaires.
Middle School Examinations.....	21,439	20,776	23,706	25,439	25,752	25,375	24,512	26,434	32,038	33,139	31,382	34,424	35,975	Intermédiaires.
Upper School Examinations.....	6,864	7,296	8,816	11,120	11,632	10,671	12,088	12,341	16,474	17,509	19,658	21,214	21,623	Supérieures.

¹ Not including day Vocational Schools up to 1925.—² Il ne comprend pas les écoles d'apprentissage de jour jusqu'à 1925.

³ No record.—⁴ Il n'y a aucune statistique.

In using figures of enrolment for the years since 1930 in the above table it should be remembered that they represent the enrolment of May, not the full enrolment of the year as formerly. —En considérant les inscriptions de chaque année depuis 1930 dans le tableau ci-dessus il faut se rappeler qu'elles représentent les inscriptions de mai et non pas l'inscription totale de l'année, comme antérieurement.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS; SECONDARY EDUCATION

Age-Grade Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools 1935

Élèves des écoles secondaires répartis selon l'âge et le degré 1935

NOTE.—For age-grade distribution of secondary pupils in provinces other than Ont. and Sask. see the tables 10—11G. Figures for their secondary schools proper are not compiled separately from those for secondary pupils in small schools.

NOTA.—Pour la répartition par âges et degrés des écoles secondaires des provinces autres que l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan voir les tableaux 10—11G. Les chiffres de leurs écoles secondaires proprement dites ne sont pas compilés séparément des élèves dans les degrés secondaires des petites écoles.

21A.—Ontario Continuation Schools—Ecoles de continuation d'Ontario

Age	Lower School—Cours inférieur				Middle School—Cours moyen				Upper School—Cours supérieur		Total		
	Form I		Form II		Form III		Form IV		Form V				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Garçons	Filles	Total
10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
12.....	56	103	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	59	111	170
13.....	305	458	70	94	3	7	—	—	—	—	378	559	937
14.....	549	689	305	443	72	96	—	—	1	—	927	1,213	2,140
15.....	397	410	422	581	229	358	45	5	—	—	1,094	1,418	2,512
16.....	167	149	273	357	279	438	178	64	10	5	907	1,280	2,187
17.....	58	56	122	138	160	233	223	294	49	42	612	893	1,505
18.....	6	8	32	28	67	83	187	240	67	96	359	455	814
19.....	4	2	6	12	21	29	98	100	53	47	182	190	372
20.....	1	2	7	4	2	1	15	29	20	30	45	66	111
21.....	3	1	4	1	3	3	16	7	21	34	47	46	93
Total.	1,552	1,862	1,244	1,666	836	1,249	762	1,119	222	340	4,616	6,236	10,852

21B.—Ontario Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées d'Ontario

9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
11.....	16	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	24	40
12.....	368	418	34	36	1	1	—	—	—	—	403	455	858
13.....	1,764	2,289	328	397	36	19	5	2	—	—	2,133	2,707	4,840
14.....	3,403	3,621	1,680	2,151	297	426	24	32	1	5	5,405	6,235	11,640
15.....	2,450	2,288	2,628	2,956	1,338	1,634	209	298	22	24	6,647	7,200	13,847
16.....	1,184	850	1,812	1,881	2,089	2,303	924	1,225	221	297	6,230	6,556	12,786
17.....	355	261	956	807	1,573	1,667	1,513	1,560	842	969	5,239	5,264	10,503
18.....	95	50	351	263	780	681	1,128	1,094	1,334	1,271	3,688	3,359	7,047
19.....	20	29	82	72	282	215	572	485	1,036	832	1,992	1,633	3,625
20.....	5	14	27	25	81	63	238	142	543	345	894	589	1,483
21.....	6	8	13	16	43	32	98	52	324	213	484	321	805
Total.	9,667	9,853	7,911	8,605	6,520	7,041	4,711	4,890	4,323	3,956	33,132	34,345	67,477

21C.—Saskatchewan Collegiate Institutes and High Schools—Instituts collégiaux et lycées de la Saskatchewan

	IX		X		XI		XII		Second Year Arts — 2ème année		Special shop class — Classe atelier spéciale	Total Sec.		VIII		Total	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	T.
	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	G.	F.	
10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	5	6
12.....	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	3	11	27
13.....	98	108	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	122	14	125	258
14.....	389	461	105	162	24	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	518	657	10	2,528	1,187
15.....	467	503	310	371	99	139	18	16	—	—	1	—	895	1,029	—	5	1,929
16.....	281	238	349	358	306	344	79	113	—	—	3	—	1,018	1,053	2	—	2,073
17.....	138	83	219	227	350	387	239	278	—	1	8	—	954	976	—	—	1,930
18.....	56	25	101	86	293	291	278	310	9	1	11	—	748	713	—	—	1,461
19.....	33	3	26	26	174	173	163	165	11	8	5	—	412	375	—	—	787
20.....	5	2	12	9	91	89	100	79	4	1	8	—	220	180	—	—	400
21.....	7	2	11	1	81	90	57	64	2	1	16	—	174	158	—	—	332
Total.....	1,489	1,438	1,146	1,254	1,418	1,545	934	1,027	26	12	52	—	5,065	5,276	27	22	10,390

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (INCLUDING NIGHT SCHOOLS AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES)

ÉCOLES ET CLASSES SPÉCIALES, ET ÉCOLES DU SOIR

25.—Schools for the Blind in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1935

25.—Écoles canadiennes pour les aveugles; Nombre d'élèves par provinces, en 1935

Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	Place of Residence of Pupils—Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	T.-N.	I.P.E.	N.-E.		Qué.					C.-B.	
Halifax School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S.....	—	2	121	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
Institution des jeunes aveugles de Nazareth, Montréal, Qué.....	—	—	—	—	196	—	1	—	—	—	197
Montreal Association for the Blind, Montreal, Qué.....	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	22
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, Ont....	—	—	—	—	—	109	10	11	12	—	142
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Winnipeg, Man.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Provincial School for the Blind, Vancouver, B.C.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Total.....	—	2	121	50	217	109	21	11	12	18	561

26.—Schools for the Deaf in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1935

26.—Écoles canadiennes pour les sourds; Nombre d'élèves par provinces, en 1935

Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	Place of Residence of Pupils—Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
	T.-N.	I.P.E.	N.-E.		Qué.					C.-B.	
School for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S.....	3	8	77	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Institution catholique des sourds-muets, Montréal, Qué.....	—	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	272
Institutions dessourdes-muettes, Montréal, Qué.	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	214
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes, Montreal, Que.....	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ont. (1933).....	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	—	—	—	345
Manitoba School for the Deaf, Winnipeg, Man..	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	60	—	167
School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, Sask.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	—	139
Provincial School for the Deaf, Vancouver, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61
Total.....	3	8	77	22	539	345	107	139	60	61	1,361

¹ There are 10 more blind and 28 more deaf students supported by the New Brunswick Department, apparently included in the enrolment shown for Quebec.

¹ Il y a 10 autres élèves aveugles et 28 autres élèves sourds à la charge du département du Nouveau-Brunswick, apparemment inclus dans les inscriptions du Québec.

27.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1934-35

27.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1934-35

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing Oùte défectueuse		Other physical handicaps — Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs
Nova Scotia—								
Halifax.....	166	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glace Bay.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick—								
St. John.....	120	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moncton.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federicton.....	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbellton.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec—								
Montreal, Protestant.....	179	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
“ Catholic.....	477	33	—	—	—	—	189	16
Quebec, Catholic.....	499	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario Urban—								
Barrie.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belleville.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brantford.....	34	2	—	—	—	—	48	1
Chatham.....	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collingwood.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Windsor, P.S.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Windsor, S.S.....	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Frances.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William.....	44	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galt.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guelp.....	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton P.S.....	552	28	16	1	241	1	31	1
Hamilton S.S.....	97	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingersoll.....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkland Lake.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchener P.S.....	70	4	—	—	55	1	39	2
Kitchener, S.S.....	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
London P.S.....	199	12	14	1	—	—	41	2
London S.S.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mimico.....	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Toronto.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niagara Falls.....	59	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bay.....	79	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orillia.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshawa.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa, P.S.....	258	16	15	1	76	1	18	1
Ottawa, S.S.....	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owen Sound.....	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur.....	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renfrew.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarnia.....	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sault Ste. Marie.....	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith's Falls.....	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford.....	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catharines.....	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea.....	2,660	115	78	5	650	11	676	28
Toronto, P.S.....	146	8	—	—	—	—	61	2
Toronto, S.S.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walkerville.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo.....	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston.....	70	3	—	—	—	—	42	2
Windsor, P.S.....	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor, S.S.....	355	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
York.....								
Total, Ontario Urban.....	5,467	275	123	8	1,022	14	956	39
Ontario Rural—								
Brant County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bruce County, P.S.....	5	1	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bruce County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carleton County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dundas County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Elgin County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8
Essex County.....	—	—	21	16	—	—	—	—

27.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1934-35—Concluded

27.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1934-35—fin

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic — Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight — Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing — Ouille défectueuse		Other physical handicaps — Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs
Ontario Rural—Concluded								
Frontenac County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Glengarry County.....	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenville County.....	58	21	2	2	—	—	—	—
Grey County.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hastings County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Huron County.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambton County.....	4	1	4	4	—	—	—	—
Lincoln County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex County.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Norfolk County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oxford County.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Prince Edward County.....	38	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renfrew County.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Russell County.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simcoe County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stormont County, P.S.....	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Stormont County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterloo County, P.S.....	7	4	4	3	—	—	—	—
Waterloo County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterloo-Kitchener County, P.S.....	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Waterloo-Kitchener County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Welland County.....	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Wellington County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
York County, P.S.....	—	—	12	12	—	—	14	1
York County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
District Division XV.....	9	1	5	3	—	—	—	—
Total, Ontario Rural.....	141	56	91	82	—	—	23	10
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg.....	396	19	31	2	—	—	—	—
Brandon.....	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selkirk.....	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan—								
Regina.....	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatoon.....	114	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta—								
Edmonton.....	15	1	14	1	—	—	—	—
Calgary.....	124	7	19	1	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—								
Vancouver.....	352	18	16	1	43	1	15	1
Victoria.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

28.—Schools for Mentally Defective Children in Canada, 1935

28.—Ecoles pour enfants mentalement arriérés au Canada, 1935

	Enrolment—Inscription			Normal Capacity — Capacité normale
	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	
Nova Scotia Training School, Truro, N.S.....	58	70	128	135
Ecole Emmélie Tavernier, Montréal, P.Q.....	106	95	201	—
Ecole La Jemmerais, Mastai, P.Q.....	220	170	390	284
The Ontario Hospital, Orillia, Ont.....	983	953	1,936	1,819
Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons, Portage La Prairie, Man.....	177	218	395	400
Provincial Training School, Red Deer, Alta.....	110	104	214	216

29.—Distribution of 8,216 Boy¹ Delinquents in Eight Provinces in Canada from 1932 to 193529.—Répartition de 8,216 jeunes délinquants (garçons)¹ dans huit provinces du Canada, 1932 à 1935

Age	Elementary Grades—Degrés élémentaires								Secondary Grades—Degré secondaires	Total	Median Grade—Degré médian	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			Boy delinquents—Jeunes délinquants	Boys in ordinary schools—Garçons dans les écoles ordinaires
7.....	35	27	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	70	1.00	1.57
8.....	36	104	63	21	7	1	—	—	—	232	2.77	2.08
9.....	24	123	156	103	26	1	2	1	1	437	3.46	2.95
10.....	7	82	184	213	134	50	7	3	1	681	4.32	3.99
11.....	3	34	140	277	273	172	48	8	2	957	5.09	5.10
12.....	4	23	70	237	311	327	172	57	20	1,221	5.89	5.90
13.....	—	12	33	148	271	344	316	157	66	1,347	6.61	6.85
14.....	—	7	14	75	205	350	447	368	209	1,675	7.42	7.88
15.....	—	—	15	54	116	255	353	414	389	1,596	8.01	8.65
Total.	109	412	681	1,130	1,343	1,500	1,345	1,008	688	8,216

¹ Major cases only—Délits graves seulement.

30.—Evening Classes in the Provincial School Systems, 1930-35

30.—Classes du soir dans les écoles provinciales, 1930-35

	No. of Centres — Nombre de centres						Enrolment — Inscription					
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Prince Edward Island	4	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia, Total	34	31	28	27	25	29	2,703	2,573	2,517	2,237	2,373	2,933
Coal Mining classes.....	18	17	16	17	15	18	749	674	658	642	509	632
General Technical classes.....	15	13	11	9	9	10	1,922	1,865	1,816	1,555	1,799	2,081
College of Art.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	84	43	40	65	220
New Brunswick, Technical	9	9	7	3	4	4	2,512	2,556	2,024	812	818	1,107
Quebec, Total	39	37	45	46	52	42	14,298	16,344	16,839	15,108	15,489	15,441
Ecoles du soir ¹	12	12	14	21	26	19	6,643	7,960	9,066	8,621	8,280	8,666
Ecoles techniques.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	3,381	3,503	2,502	2,352	2,740	2,620
Ecoles des arts et métiers.....	19	17	23	17	18	15	2,836	3,563	3,881	3,057	3,298	3,009
Ecoles des beaux-arts.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	437	430	378	368	388	354
Le Monument National....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,001	888	1,012	710	783	792
Ontario, Total	110	120	111	94	45	51	51,363	54,756	51,770	38,314	25,953	27,676
Elementary schools.....	20	24	20	16	9	12	3,369	4,043	2,882	1,565	891	985
Academic high schools.....	23	25	21	19	8	10	3,563	3,273	3,550	2,889	2,711	2,888
Vocational schools.....	67	71	70	59	28	29	44,431	47,440	45,338	33,860	22,351	23,803
Manitoba, Technical	3	3	2	4	2	2	3,333	2,732	2,415	2,002	1,131	1,362
Elementary Schools.....	2	2	45	37	29	30	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saskatchewan, Technical ..	2	3	3	3	3	3	1,701	1,908	3,357	1,659	1,248	1,048
Alberta, Technical	8	12	8	14	10	9	2,032	1,811	1,290	1,770	1,970	1,109
British Columbia, Total	45	41	38	40	65	68	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	8,250	6,874
Technical.....	45	41	38	40	40	36	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	5,754	5,100
Mining classes.....	—	—	—	—	22	32	—	—	—	—	2,136	1,774
Classes for unemployed....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	360	—
Total, Canada.....	254	256	242	225	206	208	84,430	89,847	86,481	66,501	57,232	57,550

¹ Non-technical (90 p.c. learning English only).² Pas technique (90 p.c. apprenant l'anglais seulement).³ No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.

31.—Correspondence courses conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education, 1930-35

31.—Cours par correspondance des départements provinciaux d'éducation, 1930-35

Province	Type of Instruction—Type d'instruction	Year started Début en	Enrolment—Inscription					
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
B.C.—C.B....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1919	593	681	813	830	876	886
	Secondary and Technical for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire technique pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1930	597	847	617	695	702	1,000
	Coal mining for adults—École d'extraction du charbon pour adultes.....	1919	20	18	18	—	—	—
	Other technical courses for adults—Autres cours techniques pour adultes.....	1933	—	—	—	—	146	251
	Instruction to men in unemployed camps by staff of Vancouver Technical School—Enseignement aux hommes dans les camps de chômeurs par le personnel de l'École Technique de Vancouver.....	1933	—	—	—	—	872	1,405
Alta.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1924	500	500	800	800	1,200	850
	Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1933	—	—	—	368	—	303
	Mining and Engineering courses for adults ¹ —Cours de mines et de génie minier pour adultes ¹	1917	235	185	180	118	155	224
Sask.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1925	484	617	655	916	939	1,123
	Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1931	—	803	1,162	849	668	634
	Secondary for children in rural schools—Instruction secondaire pour enfants des écoles rurales.....	1931	—	4,947	9,206	8,213	6,327	6,308
Man.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1927	—	148	175	199	205	194
	Grades IX and X for children not attending a school—Degrés IX et X pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1932	—	—	500	625	738	617
	A Technical Subject for students in high school ² —Sujets techniques pour élèves de lycées ²	1929	223	400	450	—	683	1,386
	Technical courses for adults ² —Cours techniques pour adultes ²	1925	305	450	520	—	731	—
	Instruction to men in unemployed camps—Instruction aux hommes dans les camps de chômeurs.....	1935	—	—	—	—	—	248
Ont.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1926	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,800	1,800	1,950
N.S.—N.-E....	Elementary for children not attending a school ³ —Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école ³	1930	35	100	107	93	82	92
	Technical courses for adults ³ —Cours techniques pour adultes ³	1916	1,890	2,107	1,367	902	750	1,002

¹ Conducted from the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary.—Par l'Institut de Technologie et Art, Calgary.² Conducted in co-operation with proprietary correspondence schools.—En collaboration avec des écoles par correspondance privées.³ Conducted from the Nova Scotia Technical College.—Par le Nova Scotia Technical College.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS—ORGANISATIONS EN DEHORS DES
COURS RÉGULIERS

32.—Junior Red Cross in Canada, Statistics, 1935—Croix-Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, Statistiques, 1935

Province	No. of branches	Member- ship	Handi- capped children treated	Ortho- paedic cases	Glasses fitted	Tonsils and Adenoid operation	Conva- lescent care	Medical and surgical cases	Dental cases
	Nombre de sections (1935)	Membres (1935)	Enfants anormaux ou arriérés sous trai- tement	Cas ortho- pédiques	Lunettes ajustées	Amygda- lomie et adé- nectomie	Soins aux conva- lescents	Cas médicaux et chi- rurgicaux	Cas dentaires
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	593	14,962	383	106	153	99	12	13	—
N.S.—N.—E.....	845	27,408	30	16	14	—	—	—	—
N.B.—N.—B.....	476	13,034	29	1	14	4	—	10	—
Quebec—Québec.....	1,622	51,992	501	13	50	17	36	46	339
Ontario.....	4,076	123,631	63	26	23	2	5	6	1
Manitoba.....	843	24,872	993	20	47	12	—	40	874
Saskatchewan.....	769	37,589	135	83	9	11	—	32	—
Alberta.....	656	19,594	256	102	8	15	92	18	21
B.C.—C.—B.....	403	11,879	14	8	1	4	—	—	1
Total.....	10,283	324,961	2,404	375	319	164	145	165	1,236

33.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1935—Girl Guides au Canada, par provinces, 1935

Province	Registered Companies and Packs							Active Guides, Guiders and Commissioners											Total
	Brownie Packs	Guide Cos.	Ranger Cos.	Sea Ranger Cos.	Lone Cos.	Extension Post Cos.	Cadets Ranger Cos.	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'y's	Sea Rangers	Cadets	Lone Guides	Post Guides		
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	272	50	18	35	2	2	—	—	—	—	379	
N.S.—N.—E.....	43	67	9	—	1	—	4	1,650	763	126	186	12	23	10	34	5	—	2,809	
N.B.—N.—B.....	9	37	5	—	1	—	—	934	162	61	94	11	11	—	—	16	—	1,289	
Quebec—Québec.....	85	146	9	1	—	6	6	3,589	1,797	122	397	28	28	6	79	1	74	6,121	
Ontario.....	212	368	35	4	5	4	6	10,071	5,450	562	1,070	93	102	81	65	30	26	17,550	
Manitoba.....	69	87	12	1	—	1	—	2,482	1,523	150	325	23	41	10	—	42	—	4,596	
Saskatchewan.....	90	164	5	—	—	—	—	3,471	1,586	97	335	18	103	—	16	25	30	5,681	
Alberta.....	70	103	5	—	—	—	—	2,149	1,280	190	305	15	36	—	5	67	41	4,088	
B.C.—C.—B.....	91	124	7	—	2	4	1	2,415	1,433	104	356	36	68	35	12	38	8	4,505	
Y.T.—T.Y.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	23	
N.W.T.—T.N.—O.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
Total.....	682	1,106	98	9	22	17	19	27,056	14,072	1,430	3,105	240	415	142	211	224	179	47,074	

NOTE.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners are compiled from Provincial reports, for year ending Nov. 30, 1935.

NOTA.—Les chiffres sur les Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders et Commissaires sont compilés des rapports provinciaux, année terminée le 30 nov. 1935.

34.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces and in Affiliated Organizations—Scouts au Canada, par provinces

Province	Number of Wolf Cubs, 1917-35					Number of Boy Scouts, proper 1917-35						Number of Rover Scouts, 1922-35				
	Nombre de Louveteaux, 1917-35					Nombre de Scouts proprement dits, 1917-35						Nombre de Routiers, 1922-35				
	1917	1922	1927	1932	1935	1917	1922	1927	1932	1934	1935	1922	1927	1932	1934	1935
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	—	—	35	48	83	120	125	127	170	130	203	—	—	—	19	17
N.S.—N.—E.....	—	330	547	970	1,063	1,101	2,353	2,198	2,425	2,400	2,576	—	—	175	140	120
N.B.—N.—B.....	—	581	555	650	908	664	950	952	1,369	1,415	2,202	—	—	68	89	89
Quebec—Qué.....	—	716	1,414	2,182	2,527	1,658	2,540	2,897	4,044	4,171	4,760	—	—	332	367	329
Ontario.....	515	3,640	6,636	8,800	10,577	7,101	10,202	10,673	12,110	12,614	14,839	—	—	663	917	1,043
Manitoba.....	535	1,650	2,419	2,540	2,507	2,036	2,153	2,336	2,494	2,445	3,070	—	—	176	284	195
Saskatchewan.....	84	2,250	1,681	2,295	1,617	1,764	10,576	3,192	4,903	3,971	4,642	—	—	126	228	278
Alberta.....	—	878	1,600	2,177	2,177	1,739	2,616	4,600	3,682	3,631	4,431	—	—	189	308	353
B.C.—C.—B.....	123	1,435	1,433	2,424	2,731	839	2,205	1,815	3,266	3,267	3,257	—	—	137	269	317
Total by Provinces	1,257	11,480	16,320	23,140	24,244	17,025	33,720	28,790	34,463	34,044	42,630	90	745	1,866	2,621	2,898

In Affiliated Organizations—Dans les organisations affiliées.

(a) Salvation Army.....	500	800	—
(b) La Fédération.....	516	1,850	157

35.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1935—Ordre Victoria des infirmières du Canada, 1935

Province	Centres in Operation Centres d'activité	Nurses on Duty Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursing is done Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Child Welfare Clinics — Cliniques du bien-être de l'enfance		School Inspection Visits Visites d'inspection scolaire	Home School Visits Visites scolaires à domicile	Other Instructive Visits — Autres visites de démonstration
				Doctor and Nurse attending — Avec médecin et infirmière	Nurse only attending — Avec infirmière seulement			
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	14	34	7	5	7	1,454	1,712	2,367
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	13	3	1	4	534	464	558
Quebec—Québec.....	7	74	4	2	3	394	157	8,750
Ontario.....	43	153	12	3	21	2,744	1,889	5,372
Manitoba.....	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	826
Saskatchewan.....	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	328
Alberta.....	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	330
Br. Columbia—Col. Britannique.....	6	25	2	3	1	423	453	5,883
Total.....	80	318	28	14	37	5,549	4,675	24,414

36.—Boys and Girls Farm Clubs in Canada, 1935—Cercles agricoles de garçons et filles, Canada, 1935

Project	Clubs Cercles	Members — Membres	Énumération
Live stock—			Bestiaux—
Dairy Cattle.....	313	5,629	Bêtes à cornes.
Beef Cattle.....	95	1,829	Bœuf de boucherie.
Swine.....	139	2,413	Porcs.
Sheep.....	9	146	Moutons.
Horses (Foals).....	37	642	Chevaux.
Poultry.....	94	1,192	Volailles.
Field Crops—			Culture de céréales—
General.....	28	775	Général.
Wheat.....	213	3,911	Blé.
Oats.....	82	1,358	Avoine.
Barley.....	57	926	Orge.
Various Grains.....	10	174	Céréales diverses.
Field Peas.....	1	16	Pois.
Corn.....	21	299	Mais.
Flax.....	9	125	Lin.
Alfalfa.....	5	67	Lucerne.
Clover.....	1	9	Trèfle.
Potatoes.....	120	2,380	Pommes de terre.
Roots.....	9	93	Racines.
Turnip Seed.....	2	30	Navets.
Lime (use of).....	3	37	Chaux (emploi de).
Horticulture—			Horticulture—
General.....	7	278	Général.
Home Gardens.....	159	2,446	Jardins potagers.
Small Fruits.....	4	68	Petits fruits.
Orchard.....	14	169	Vergers.
Bee Keeping.....	6	56	Apiculture.
Home Economics (Girls)—			Economie domestique, filles—
Gardening and Canning.....	56	1,027	Culture potagère et mise en boîte.
Nutrition (Foods).....	9	126	Nutrition (aliments).
Garment Making.....	391	3,989	Couture.
Local Leadership.....	1	10	Direction locale.
Miscellaneous Projects.....	5	62	Diverses activités.
Total, 1935.....	1,900	30,282	Total, 1935.
Total, 1934.....	1,544	26,700	Total, 1934.
Total, 1933.....	1,374	23,432	Total, 1933.
Total, 1932.....	1,293	21,430	Total, 1932.
Total, 1931.....	1,215	21,142	Total, 1931.
Total, 1930 (estimated).....	—	18,000	Total, 1930 (estimation).

III.—TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

The institutions for teacher training are not included in the tables of the preceding section, "Provincially Controlled Schools". This is not because they lack provincial control, for the normal schools except in Quebec are the property of provincial governments, most of the university training schools are in provincial institutions, and the Departments of Education aid in conducting most of the summer schools for teachers. Rather, it is because they require separate statistical treatment.

The three tables in this section are confined almost entirely to enrolment. Financial statistics are almost impossible to obtain, for while the expenditure of provincial governments on normal schools is indicated in Table 3, the finances of university training schools can not be separated from the total sums pertaining to the universities as a whole in Table 48. The enrolment of university training schools is also included in the university tables, but it is shown in this section along with the normal schools in order to round out a statement of teachers in training.

Tables 37 and 39 are plain statements of current enrolment, but Table 38 is analytical in aim, and attempts to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons qualifying for admission to the teaching profession each year. This number is considerably smaller than the total enrolment in teacher-training institutions, as explained in a prefatory note to the table. It is a conception worth having, however, in order to gauge the adequacy of the rate at which teachers are being trained. In provinces where a record of the experience of teachers is compiled annually (Tables 15A.-15H.), the number actually securing a teaching position for the first time can be compared with the number trained for such positions.

III.—ÉCOLES DE FORMATION POUR INSTITUTEURS

Les écoles de formation pour instituteurs ne sont pas comprises dans les tableaux de la section précédente intitulée "Ecoles relevant de l'administration provinciale". Ce n'est point parce qu'elles ne tombent pas sous la juridiction des provinces,—les écoles normales étant la propriété des provinces sauf en Québec; la plupart des écoles de formation universitaire se trouvent dans des institutions provinciales, et les départements d'Education participent dans la direction de la plupart des écoles d'été pour instituteurs. C'est plutôt pour la raison qu'il est nécessaire de les séparer pour fins statistiques.

Les trois tableaux dans cette section se confinent presque entièrement aux inscriptions. Il est presque impossible d'obtenir des données d'ordre financier; alors que les dépenses provinciales pour les écoles normales figurent dans le tableau 3, la statistique financière des écoles de formation universitaire ne peut être séparée des totaux relatifs aux universités qui paraissent au tableau 48. Les inscriptions des écoles de formation universitaire sont également comprises dans les tableaux concernant les universités, mais elles figurent dans cette section au même endroit que les écoles normales afin de compléter les chiffres portant sur le nombre d'instituteurs que l'on est à former.

Les tableaux 37 et 39 donnent simplement les inscriptions, alors que le tableau 38 est d'ordre analytique: on s'y efforce de montrer le nombre approximatif de personnes qui atteignent tous les ans les qualifications voulues pour faire partie du corps enseignant. Ce nombre est beaucoup plus petit que le total des inscriptions dans les institutions de formation pour instituteurs, tel qu'expliqué dans la préface du tableau. Il est bon, toutefois, qu'on puisse s'en faire une idée afin d'être en mesure de juger si la formation des instituteurs s'effectue à une allure suffisante. Dans les provinces où les statistiques relatives à l'expérience des instituteurs sont recueillies tous les ans (tableaux 15A.-15H.), le nombre de personnes qui obtiennent des places d'instituteurs pour la première fois peut être comparé au nombre de ceux qui ont été formés.

37.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1934-35
 37.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1934-35

	Regular Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant			Students by sex Etudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for ¹ Elèves par classe de certificats ¹				
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	University Graduate's Universi- taires	1st Class Première classe	2nd Class Deuxième classe	3rd Class Troisième classe	Special Spécial
—											—
Prince of Wales College— Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	14	7	21	57	61	118	—	55	63	—	—
Normal College, Truro.....	9	3	12	66	238	304	—	(A.) 122	(B.) 169	—	13
Acadia University.....	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie University.....	1	—	1	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
St. Francis Xavier.....	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Total—Nova Scotia.....	12	3	15	70	246	316	12	122	169	—	13
Normal School, Fredericton.....	9	6	15	88	231	319	—	150	140	29	—
Mount Allison University.....	2	—	2	3	2	5	5	—	—	—	—
University of New Brunswick.....	No record	—Il n'y a aucune statistique.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—New Brunswick.....	11	6	17	91	233	324	5	150	140	29	—
1. Catholic Normal Schools for lay Teachers:								(Suppl.)	(Sup.)	(Elem.)	
Laval (2 schools).....	11	15	26	82	84	166	—	5	30	131	—
Jacques Cartier (2 schools).....	10	21	31	106	133	239	—	21	92	126	—
Rimouski.....	9	16	25	—	84	84	—	7	8	69	—
Chicoutimi.....	2	12	14	—	78	78	—	—	16	43	—
Nicolet.....	2	18	20	—	102	102	—	13	40	64	—
Valleyfield.....	2	13	15	—	109	109	—	—	18	49	—
Hull.....	2	7	9	—	71	71	—	—	18	36	—
Three Rivers.....	2	6	8	—	58	58	—	5	24	29	—
Joliette.....	2	8	10	—	56	56	—	—	11	23	—
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	20	21	—	142	142	—	11	26	98	2
St. Pascal.....	2	13	15	—	104	104	—	8	21	53	17
Sherbrooke.....	2	15	17	—	68	68	—	2	10	58	—
Beauceville.....	2	11	13	—	70	70	—	5	18	50	—
St. Jerome.....	2	11	13	—	98	98	—	12	39	47	—
Gaspé.....	1	14	15	—	30	30	—	—	7	23	—
Roberval.....	2	6	8	—	43	43	—	—	5	38	—
Mount Laurier.....	2	12	14	—	90	90	—	14	26	59	—
Ville-Marie.....	2	7	9	—	34	34	—	—	10	24	—

1. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs laïques:
 Laval (2 écoles),
 Jacques-Cartier (2 écoles),
 Rimouski,
 Chicoutimi,
 Nicolet,
 Valleyfield,
 Hull,
 Trois-Rivières,
 Joliette,
 St-Hyacinthe,
 St-Pascal,
 Sherbrooke,
 Beauceville,
 St-Jérôme,
 Gaspé,
 Roberval,
 Mont-Laurier,
 Ville-Marie.

37.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Regular courses, 1934-35—Concluded
 37.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1934-35—fin

Regular Teaching Staff Personnel enseignant	Students by sex Etudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for Elèves par classe de certificats				
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	Univer- sity Gra- duate's Universi- taires	1st Class Première classe	2nd Class Deuxième classe	3rd Class Troisième classe	Special Spécial
2. Catholic Normal Schools for Teaching Brothers:								
Arthabaska.....	7	—	7	60	—	—	12	48
Granby.....	14	—	14	106	—	—	17	89
Iberville.....	10	—	10	100	—	—	29	71
Laprairie.....	11	—	11	103	—	10	27	66
Laval-des-Rapides.....	17	—	17	102	—	—	18	83
Montréal.....	8	—	8	65	—	6	12	47
Pont-du-Lac.....	9	—	9	75	—	—	15	60
Rigaud.....	8	—	8	58	—	7	18	33
Sault-au-Récollet.....	9	—	9	91	—	—	21	70
Ste-Foy.....	5	—	5	67	—	—	16	51
Sorel.....	6	—	6	24	—	3	5	16
3. Catholic Universities:								
Institute of Pedagogy, ² Mont- real.....	24	34	58	—	113	—	—	—
St. George's Institute of Peda- gogy.....	8	—	8	60	—	—	—	—
Superior Normal School, Laval.....	14	—	14	24	—	—	—	—
4. "Protestant" training schools:								
MacDonald College and Mc- Gill.....	8	5	13	31	141	—	128	14
Bishop's University.....	1	—	1	8	4	—	—	—
Total—Quebec.....	210	253	463	1,162	1,654	2,816	239	1,886
College of Education, University of Toronto.....	17	5	22	267	266	533	533	—
Technical Teachers' College, Ham- ilton.....	3	1	4	137	52	189	—	—
Normal Schools—								
Hamilton.....	10	1	11	49	145	194	166	28
London.....	11	2	13	54	174	228	165	63
North Bay.....	9	1	10	55	135	190	127	63
Ottawa.....	12	2	14	44	189	233	157	76
Peterborough.....	9	1	10	44	105	149	114	35
Stratford.....	9	1	10	53	117	170	137	33
Toronto.....	13	11	24	132	343	475	374	101
University of Ottawa (bi- lingual).....	5	—	5	30	193	223	24	199
Total—Quebec.....								
College of Education, Université de Toronto.....	17	5	22	267	266	533	533	—
Technical Teachers' College, Ham- ilton.....	3	1	4	137	52	189	—	—
Normal Schools—								
Hamilton.....	10	1	11	49	145	194	166	28
London.....	11	2	13	54	174	228	165	63
North Bay.....	9	1	10	55	135	190	127	63
Ottawa.....	12	2	14	44	189	233	157	76
Peterborough.....	9	1	10	44	105	149	114	35
Stratford.....	9	1	10	53	117	170	137	33
Toronto.....	13	11	24	132	343	475	374	101
University of Ottawa (bilingue).....	5	—	5	30	193	223	24	199

English-French Model Schools— Embrun. Sturgeon Falls.	3 2	—	2	3	7	17	24	—	24	—
Total—Ontario.	103	27	130	881	1,755	2,636	533	1,264	598	189
Normal Schools— Winnipeg. Brandon. Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba.	6 3 3	5 1 —	11 4 3	54 9 22	138 39 23	192 46 45	— 45	134 — —	58 48 —	— — —
Total—Manitoba.	12	6	18	85	200	255	45	134	106	—
Normal Schools— Regina. Saskatoon. Moose Jaw. College of Education, University of Saskatchewan.	10 12 10 14	3 1 1 1	13 13 11 15	77 110 67 21	207 239 165 25	284 349 232 46	— — 46	234 275 175 —	50 74 57 —	— — — —
Total—Saskatchewan.	46	6	52	275	636	911	46	684	181	—
Normal Schools— Calgary. Canmore. School of Education, University of Alberta.	9 5 2	3 3 —	12 8 2	92 68 17	239 133 12	331 201 29	— — 29	243 111 —	88 90 —	— — —
Total—Alberta.	16	6	22	177	384	561	29	354	178	—
Normal Schools— Victoria. Vancouver. Education Department, Univer- sity of British Columbia.	7 7 2	2 4 1	9 11 3	29 39 23	57 121 43	86 160 66	— — 66	73 114 —	13 46 —	— — —
Total—British Columbia.	16	7	23	91	221	312	66	187	59	—

¹ In the column "University Graduate s", the students are either graduates who are taking a year's pedagogic training at the end of a Bachelors' course or students who are taking courses to qualify for a teaching certificate concurrently with their Bachelor course. Under the headings First, Second and Third Class respectively are included those training for certificates so termed within the individual provinces, except in Nova Scotia and Quebec where the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provincial terms are entered in brackets. The last column, "Special", includes those training for Kindergarten and Technical certificates where a separate class of certificate is issued for this type of work.

² Dans la colonne "Universitaire" les étudiants sont ou des gradués qui suivent un cours de pédagogie d'une année à la fin du baccalauréat, ou des étudiants qui suivent le cours pour l'obtention du diplôme d'enseignement, concurrentement avec le baccalauréat. Les titres, première, deuxième et troisième classe, respectivement comprennent les étudiants pour certificats d'enseigne-ment, ainsi nommés dans les provinces, excepté la Nouvelle-France et le Québec, où la désignation de tels certificats n'est pas la même que dans les autres provinces. Ici, les termes provinciaux sont inscrits entre parenthèses. La dernière colonne "spécial" comprend les étudiants pour certificat d'enseignement Kindergarten et les écoles techniques, où l'on accorde un certificat spécial pour ce genre d'enseignement.

³ Includes only those in the regular course of study and training. In addition there were 550 attending Saturday lectures in pedagogy, 250 in the normal course in drawing and painting, 118 in music and gregorian chant, 58 in household science.—⁴ Ne comprend que les cours réguliers, d'étude et de formation, 550 ont suivi les conférences pédagogiques du samedi; 250 les cours de dessin et peinture, 118 de musique et de chant grégorien, 58 de science ménagère.

38.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending, 1921-35
38.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-35

NOTE.—The table hereunder aims to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons trained to enter the teaching profession each year. For this reason where attendance at an institution for more than one year continuously has been required for a first teaching certificate, as in the Quebec Catholic Normal Schools and some of the eastern universities, the number receiving certificates, rather than the enrolment, is shown; and where a second session of attendance has been demanded, after some time teaching, before granting a permanent certificate, as in Ontario and the Western Provinces, the enrolment in the complete session is shown separately. Prince Edward Island is a special case, for those receiving first class certificates in any year have in the main received second class certificates in the year immediately preceding.

NOTE.—Le tableau ci-dessous vise à donner le nombre approximatif de personnes s'étant qualifiées chaque année pour entrer dans l'enseignement. Pour cette raison partout où les cours d'une institution exigent plus d'une année continue pour un premier certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement, comme dans les écoles normales catholiques du Québec et quelques universités de l'est, c'est le nombre de certificats ou diplômes qui est donné et non pas le nombre des inscriptions; et partout où une deuxième année est exigée, après un certain temps d'enseignement, pour l'octroi d'un certificat permanent, comme dans l'Ontario et les provinces de l'ouest, les inscriptions de l'année complémentaire sont montrées séparément. L'île du Prince-Edouard est un cas spécial, ceux qui y reçoivent un certificat de première classe une année quelconque ayant déjà reçu des certificats de seconde classe l'année immédiatement avant.

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	—
Prince Edward Island, (P. of W. College)																
(a) 1st year (2nd and 3rd cl.) certificates.....	79	86	114	140	95	74	80	74	76	77	92	129	151	81	63	Île du Prince-Edouard (P. of W. College)
(b) 2nd year (1st cl.) certificates.....	36	40	37	52	22	33	29	21	34	24	40	46	47	42	26	(a) 1ère année (Certificats 2ème et 3ème classe)
Nova Scotia																(b) 2ème année (Certificats de 1ère classe)
Normal College.....	241	352	372	683	760	690	680	600	556	580	682	525	398	324	304	Nouvelle-Écosse
Universities, including Mt. Allison in New Brunswick (Certificated).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	82	60	56	57	86	98	100	17	Normal College.
New Brunswick																Universités, y compris Mt. Allison au Nouveau-Brunswick (Diplômés)
Normal School.....	216	358	451	442	430	376	344	321	345	300	310	363	347	299	319	Nouveau-Brunswick
Quebec, Catholic																Ecole normale
Normal schools for lay teachers (Diplomas).....	711	712	782	431	572	634	666	638	702	716	720	762	783	680	700	Québec, Catholiques
Normal schools for teaching brothers (Diplomas).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	297	445	444	Ecoles normales pour instituteurs laïques (Diplômes)
University Institutes.....	15	14	7	25	23	22	54	50	67	74	77	167	218	198	197	Ecoles normales pour les frères enseignants (Diplômes)
Quebec, Protestant																Instituts universitaires
Macdonald College (Certificated).....	139	166	241	236	242	188	177	188	138	122	144	217	218	216	131	Québec, Protestants
McGill University (Certificated).....	28	44	32	29	30	34	39	32	53	51	37	38	29	35	9	Collège Macdonald (Diplômes)
Bishop's University (Certificated).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	15	15	15	13	12	Université McGill (Diplômes)
																Université Bishop (Diplômes)

¹ The orders of teaching brothers gave teacher-training in their scholasticates before 1932 though they were not officially classed as Normal schools. There is still no record of the teacher-training being received in religious orders for females. In the Catholic primary schools of Quebec approximately half of all teachers are in religious orders.

¹ Les communautés enseignantes des frères donnaient des certificats d'enseignement dans leurs scholasticats antérieurement à 1932 bien que ceux-ci ne fussent pas classifiés comme écoles normales. Il n'existe pas encore de registres des cours de pédagogie donnés dans les communautés enseignantes féminines. Environ la moitié de tout le personnel enseignant des écoles primaires catholiques du Québec appartient à des communautés religieuses.

38.—Teachers trained in Canada in the school years ending 1921-35—Concluded
38.—Instituteurs formés au Canada les années scolaires terminées 1921-35—fin

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Ontario																Ontario
Seven normal schools:																Sept écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	1,248 ²	1,627	1,815	2,429	2,452	2,279	2,064	1,537	1,186	1,257	1,460	1,767	2,087	1,808	1,639	(a) Premiers cours.....
(b) Improving certificates.....	—	—	—	—	—	24	34	34	35	48	16	32	109	778	—	(b) Certificats d'amélioration.....
University of Ottawa Normal School.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École normale de l'université d'Ottawa.....
English-French Model Schools.....	273	501	486	306	347	228	217	122	94	69	45	70	84	102	293	Écoles modèles bilingues.....
College of Education, Toronto ³	345 ²	151	223	276	316	279	248	273	317	309	383	478	556	488	—	Collège d'éducation, Toronto ³
Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton ⁴
(a) Regular sessions.....	—	—	—	—	57	44	48	60	61	75	121	102	45	—	—	(a) Sessions régulières.....
(b) Extension courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	74	69	65	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Cours d'extension.....
Manitoba																Manitoba
Normal Schools:																Écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	485	632	532	552	546	481	482	489	536	549	570	540	481	311	240	(a) Premiers cours.....
(b) Improving certificates.....	157	97	148	185	154	150	146	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Certificats d'amélioration.....
University of Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	45	Université du Manitoba.....
Saskatchewan																Saskatchewan
Normal Schools:																Écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	692	1,111	1,153	1,254	1,298	1,282	1,023	909	903	1,108	1,247	792	715	630	865	(a) Premiers cours.....
(b) Improving certificates.....	197	288	367	473	532	560	422	559	596	420	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Certificats d'amélioration.....
University of Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	48	21	51	69	73	74	46	Université de la Saskatchewan.....
Alberta																Alberta
Normal Schools:																Écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	401	492	929	616	678	739	709	682	770	809	967	652	694	484	523	(a) Premiers cours.....
(b) Improving certificates.....	10	65	17	23	53	32	26	—	—	8	22	—	—	—	—	(b) Certificats d'amélioration.....
University of Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	29	Université d'Alberta.....
British Columbia																Colombie Britannique
Normal Schools:																Écoles normales:
(a) First courses.....	292	485	33	625	579	434	314	363	322	347	442	340	366	300	230	(a) Premiers cours.....
(b) Improving certificates.....	322	59	56	13	53	17	19	12	16	27	21	24	17	13	16	(b) Certificats d'amélioration.....
University of British Columbia.....	—	—	—	55	23	57	67	62	62	67	70	109	64	61	66	Université de la Colombie Britannique.....

² In 1921 the enrolment shown for the College of Education is that of the Faculties of Education at Queen's University and the University of Toronto. It includes the persons training for first class certificates who, since 1921, are trained in the normal schools unless they are university graduates.
³ The enrolment shown includes only those in full attendance training for teaching certificates (not those in degree courses in pedagogy or the library school). It also excludes the enrolment of the summer session, which is included in the table on summer schools.
⁴ The enrolment of the summer session is not included for they are persons completing the main training received in the regular sessions. (The summer school enrolment is included in the table on summer schools). The extension courses were for teachers of evening vocational classes, and were held at various cities mainly during the three months of the winter when the autumn and spring sessions were not in progress. The enrolments shown are for the calendar year and include two distinct groups of students yearly (spring and autumn) until 1933, when the regular session was lengthened to 25 continuous weeks.

² En 1921 les inscriptions du Collège d'éducation sont celles des facultés de l'université Queen et de l'université de Toronto. Elles comprennent des personnes se préparant à des certificats de première classe qui, jusqu'à 1921, sont formés dans les écoles normales, à moins qu'elles soient des diplômées d'université.
³ Les inscriptions ci-dessus comprennent seulement les personnes faisant un cours régulier pour certificats d'enseignement (mais non pas dans des cours pour degrés en pédagogie ou en bibliothécairie). Elles comprennent pas non plus les inscriptions aux cours d'été qui se sont pas comprises parce que ce sont des personnes terminant la formation qu'elles ont reçue aux sessions régulières. (Les inscriptions aux écoles d'été sont comprises dans le tableau de l'été). Les cours d'extension sont pour les instituteurs des écoles professionnelles du soir et ils ont été donnés en différentes villes principalement au cours des trois mois d'hiver là où il y avait des sessions d'automne et de printemps. Des inscriptions sont reçues toute l'année civile, et comprennent deux groupes distincts d'étudiants chaque année, (printemps et automne) jusqu'à 1933 lors que la session régulière a été portée à 25 semaines consécutives.

39.—Department and University Summer Schools in Canada, 1930-35

39.—Ecoles d'été des départements et Universités, Canada, 1930-35

Where Held—Endroit	Auspices	Year started Année de la fondation	Enrolment—Inscription					
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Dalhousie University, Halifax...	Department of Education....	1927	413	598	526	453	479	-
Normal College, Truro.....	Department of Education....	1923	340	435	155	Discontinued	-	-
St. Mary's College, Halifax....	St. Mary's College.....	—	16	18	55	75	-	-
St. F. X. University, Antigonish..	St. F. X. University.....	1929	56	71	71	88	-	106
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax..	Mt. St. Vincent College.....	1926	60	51	31	-	43	61
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	Acadia University.....	1933	-	-	-	58	58	120
Total, Nova Scotia ¹			545	738	683	674	580	287
Mt. Allison University, Sackville..	Mt. Allison University.....	1924	199	229	207	202	191	168
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	University of New Brunswick.	1928	35	34	46	47	85	112
Vocational School, St. John.....	Voc. Educ. Board.....	1919	-	62	-	-	-	-
Total, New Brunswick.....			234	325	253	249	276	280
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montréal.		1933	-	-	-	-	59	-
Institut pédagogique, Montréal..	Institut pédagogique.....	1927	590	510	485	490	469	313
Institut agricole, Oka.....	Department of Agriculture....	1932	-	-	75	-	-	-
Macdonald College.....	Department of Education....	1931	-	155	180	194	331	277
Bishop's University, Lennoxville..	Department of Education....	1931	-	15	15	19	20	11
McGill University (In French)....	McGill University.....	—	186	221	185	120	143	161
McGill University ²	McGill Library School.....	1904	28	10	27	37	-	-
Total, Quebec ³			804	911	967	860	963	762
12 different centres.....	Department of Education....	1910	3,920	4,637	2,212	2,918	2,872	5,039
University of Toronto.....	University of Toronto.....	1905	195	211	321	280	231	30
Queen's University, Kingston... (and Dominion Archives, Ottawa.)	Queen's University.....	1910	423	423	383	376	256	233
University of Western Ontario, London. (and Trois Pistoles, Que. since 1933).	University of Western Ontario.	1919	165	130	196	306	259	269
Université d'Ottawa.....	Université d'Ottawa.....	—	325	350	500	400	385	28
McMaster University, Hamilton..	McMaster University.....	1931	-	59	61	91	81	75
Total, Ontario.....			5,028	5,810	3,673	4,371	4,084	5,674
University of Manitoba.....	Department of Education and the University.	1910	886	954	900	768	841	966
University of Saskatchewan.....	Department of Education and the University.	1914	697	714	644	500	523	518
University of Alberta.....	Department of Education and the University.	1913	672	837	963	900	813	1,100
Banff, Alberta (Drama).....	University Extension Department.	1933	-	-	-	230	216	136
Mount Royal College, Calgary..	Mount Royal College.....	1934	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total, Alberta.....			672	837	963	1,130	1,029	1,249
University of B.C., Vancouver... Vancouver and Victoria.....	University of Brit. Columbia. Department of Education....	1919 1914	455 446	441 162	404 280	367 245	370 361	377 444
Total, British Columbia...			901	603	684	612	731	821
Canada.....			9,767	10,892	8,767	9,164	7,663	10,557

¹ Without adding the enrolment at the Normal College, which is included in the Normal School Table.² Includes a session at Vancouver in 1930 and one at Charlottetown in 1933.³ Not including summer schools conducted by the provincial houses of teaching congregations, of which there is no record.⁴ Sans compter l'inscription au Normal College qui est incluse dans le tableau des écoles normales.⁵ Comprend une session à Vancouver en 1930 et une à Charlottetown en 1933.⁶ Ne comprend pas les cours d'été des maisons provinciales de congrégations enseignantes, dont il n'y a pas de relevé.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—(Tables 40-48)

A few words of explanation concerning the arrangement of the tables on universities and colleges may be in order. In the first place it will be noted that in the first tables, where the name of each institution is given in full, it is written in the language, French or English, used in it as the chief language of instruction. In a few cases, notably the University of Ottawa, instruction is largely bilingual, but such cases are exceptional. A further significance in the manner in which the names are entered in the tables lies in the indentations; where a university has affiliated colleges they are listed immediately under it and slightly indented. An exception to this practice is necessary when the university has an affiliation in a province other than the one in which it is located, due to the fact that information for each province is kept separate in the tables. (Each table presents data for the most easterly provinces first, and proceeds westward in the geographical order, the customary arrangement in tables of all sections of this volume). The following are the cases where universities have affiliations in other provinces:

Laval University—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 —Collège des Jésuites (Sacré-Cœur), Sudbury, Ont.
 —Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.

University of Ottawa—Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.
 —Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton, Alta.
 —Notre-Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

The first two tables, Nos. 40 and 41, classify in two different ways the entire enrolment reported by the institutions of higher education, the former being concerned to show the grade of work pursued by all students, and the latter to show the extent of attendance—full time, part time, short course, extra-mural, etc.

The next two tables, Nos. 42A and 42B, are an elaboration of the second table, Table 42A breaking up the full-time enrolment to show the type of studies followed, and Table 42B doing similarly for part time, extra mural, and short course students, though with less detail.

Table 43, the final table on enrolment, undertakes to break up the enrolment of the largest full-time group of students—those in Arts and Pure Science—showing the enrolment in first, second, third and fourth years of the course, respectively. Some of the universities, however, do not use a distinct year system and are unable to classify their students in this way. Several of the colleges, especially in Saskatchewan, teach only two years of university work, being of junior college rank. Generally speaking, the enrolment is substantially higher in first and second years than in third and fourth, because prospective students of most professional faculties—law, medicine, engineering, etc.—are obliged to take one or two years in the Faculty of Arts and Science before being eligible to commence their professional studies. In the French-language universities the entire B.A. course of the classical colleges is prerequisite to the study of law, medicine, etc.

Following the tables on enrolment, Table 44 lists in detail the degrees and diplomas granted by the universities and colleges—44A showing those granted to men, 44B those granted to women. As there is not space under this classification to show the graduates of the numerous theological colleges, these are shown in detail in a third part of the table, 44C. Table 45 summarizes the degrees and diplomas granted.

Table 46 shows for each institution the province or country of residence of its full-time students of university grade. Table 46A summarizes these data to show how many of the students are enrolled outside their province (or country) of residence, and what provinces they are in.

Table 47 is devoted to teaching staffs, the part-time and full-time members of which are shown separately. An attempt is also made to show roughly the type of work they are teaching. Neither division can be made completely or exactly, but the approximate division seems to be of some value.

Finally, Table 48 undertakes to give summary financial statements for the institutions of higher education, but it should be used cautiously due to the fact that some institutions are unable to provide completely comparable statements, as the annotations indicate.

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES—(Tableaux 40-48)

Il peut être à propos de donner quelques mots d'explication sur la présentation des tableaux sur les universités et collèges. En premier lieu il est à noter que dans le premier tableau, où le nom de chaque institution est donné au long, il est dans la langue, française ou anglaise, employée comme principale langue d'enseignement. Dans quelques cas cependant, comme par exemple l'Université d'Ottawa, l'instruction est grandement bilingue, mais de tels cas sont plutôt exceptionnels. Il faut aussi tenir compte de la distinction typographique entre certains noms dans les tableaux qui sont en retrait; là où une université a des collèges affiliés ils paraissent immédiatement au-dessous de cette université mais légèrement en retrait. Il est cependant nécessaire de faire exception à cette règle quand une université a des affiliations dans une province autre que celle où elle est localisée parce que l'information de chaque province est tenue séparément dans ces tableaux. (Chaque tableau présente les données d'abord de la province la plus à l'est et continue vers l'ouest par ordre géographique, ordre qui est suivi dans tous les tableaux de toutes les sections de ce volume). Les collèges affiliés ne se trouvant pas dans la même province que l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés sont les suivants:

Université Laval—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, I.P.E.

—Collège des Jésuites (Sacré-Cœur) Sudbury, Ont.

—Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.

Université d'Ottawa—Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.

—Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton, Alta.

—Notre-Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

Les deux premiers tableaux, numéros 40 et 41, classifient de deux manières différentes toutes les inscriptions d'écoliers pour les institutions d'enseignement supérieur, le tableau 40 ayant pour but de montrer le degré du travail poursuivi par tous les étudiants et le tableau 41 de montrer le caractère des inscriptions, temps entier, temps partiel, cours abrégé, cours extra-mural, etc.

Les deux tableaux suivants, numéros 42A et 42B, sont une élaboration du deuxième tableau, le tableau 42A recoupant les inscriptions à temps entier pour montrer le type d'études suivies, et le tableau 42B faisant la même opération pour les étudiants à temps partiel, extra-muraux ou ceux des cours abrégés mais avec moins de détails.

Le tableau 43, le dernier des tableaux sur les inscriptions est une tentative de recouper les inscriptions des plus forts groupes d'étudiants, ceux à temps entier et ceux en arts et en science pure, montrant les inscriptions de première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième années du cours respectivement. Quelques universités toutefois ne font pas de distinction entre les années et ne sont pas en état de classifier leurs élèves de cette manière. Plusieurs collèges, spécialement en Saskatchewan, ne donnent que deux années de travail universitaire, appartenant au rang des collèges juniors. Généralement parlant les inscriptions sont substantiellement plus élevées les première et deuxième années que les troisième et quatrième, parce que les étudiants potentiels de la plupart des facultés professionnelles—droit, médecine, génie, etc.—sont obligés de faire un ou deux ans dans la faculté des arts et sciences avant d'être éligibles aux cours professionnels. Dans les universités de langue française le cours classique complet des collèges conduisant au baccalauréat est exigé pour l'étude du droit, de la médecine, etc.

Après les tableaux sur les inscriptions le tableau 44 donne en détail les degrés et diplômes décernés par les universités et collèges,—le tableau 44A les degrés aux hommes et 44B ceux décernés aux femmes. Comme cette classification exigerait beaucoup d'espace pour y inclure les gradués des nombreux collèges théologiques ceux-ci sont montrés, en détail dans la troisième partie du tableau, 44C. Le tableau 45 donne un résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés.

Le tableau 46 montre pour chaque institution la province ou pays de domicile des étudiants à temps entier dans les cours universitaires. Le tableau 46A résume ces même données pour montrer le nombre d'étudiants suivant des cours en dehors de leur province ou de leur pays et la province ou le pays d'où ils viennent.

Le tableau 47 est consacré au personnel enseignant, montrant séparément ceux dont l'enseignement est une occupation à temps entier et ceux enseignant à temps partiel. On a aussi tenté d'établir grosso modo les matières qu'ils enseignent. Ni l'une ni l'autre de ces divisions n'est complète ni exacte, mais une division approximative semble tout de même avoir une certaine importance.

Finalement le tableau 48 tente de donner un résumé des états financiers des institutions d'enseignement supérieur, mais ces chiffres doivent être employés avec beaucoup de discrétion parce que quelques institutions ne sont pas en état de donner des informations comparables, comme le font remarquer les renvois.

40.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1934-35

40.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1934-35

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatricu- lation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Total
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown....	45	10	174	232	—	—	219	242	461
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown..	49	—	72	—	—	—	121	—	121
Total, Prince Edward Island....	94	10	246	232	—	—	340	242	582
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	338	249	4	3	—	—	342	252	594
Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	626	220	—	—	—	—	626	220	846
University of King's College, Halifax....	63	13	—	—	—	—	63	13	76
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax,	3	2	—	—	15	1	18	3	21
St. Mary's College, Halifax (1933).....	310	—	112	—	—	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point (1934)....	35	—	72	—	—	—	107	—	107
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax.....	—	229	—	—	—	8	—	237	237
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	58	—	—	—	3	—	61	—	61
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro.....	42	—	—	—	20	—	62	—	62
N.S. Technical College, Halifax.....	86	—	—	—	15	—	101	—	101
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.	193	165	—	—	6,031	3,002	6,224	3,167	9,391
Total, Nova Scotia*.....	1,772	834	188	3	6,084	3,011	8,044	3,848	11,892
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst West....	62	—	118	—	—	—	180	—	180
University St-Joseph, St. Joseph.....	140	—	118	—	—	—	258	—	258
Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	385	242	4	6	12	16	401	264	665
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	350	103	3	2	—	—	333	105	438
Total, New Brunswick.....	917	345	243	8	12	16	1,172	369	1,541
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	18	—	—	—	17	—	35	35
Sir George Williams College, Montreal....	190	44	226	56	340	92	756	192	948
Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	132	41	—	—	—	—	132	41	173
McGill University and Macdonald College	2,057	675	—	—	942	760	2,999	1,435	4,434
Presbyterian Theol. College (1934)....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Diocesan Theol. College.....	34	—	10	—	—	—	44	—	44
United Theol. College.....	55	—	9	—	—	—	64	—	64
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(3,897)	(199)	(3,082)	(2,295)	(1,179)	(3,402)	(9,058)	(5,896)	(14,954)
Montréal, facultés de l'université.....	1,168	73	—	—	124	176	1,292	249	1,541
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.....	218	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	218
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales.....	133	—	—	—	734	71	867	71	938
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	123	—	—	—	204	—	327	—	327
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
Institut pédagogique.....	—	138	—	—	—	1,491	—	1,629	1,629
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	32	—	—	—	28	—	60	—	60
Ecole d'optométrie.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Loyola College, Montreal.....	143	—	196	—	—	—	339	—	339
Collège de l'Assomption.....	127	—	204	—	—	—	331	—	331
" Bourget, Rigaud.....	122	—	279	—	—	—	401	—	401
" Brébeuf, Montréal.....	201	—	227	—	—	—	428	—	428
" de Joliette.....	154	—	268	—	—	—	422	—	422
" de Montréal.....	197	—	371	—	—	—	568	—	568
" de Sherbrooke.....	123	—	284	—	—	—	407	—	407
" de St-Hyacinthe.....	178	—	299	—	—	—	477	—	477
" de St-Jean.....	80	—	143	—	—	—	223	—	223
" St-Laurent.....	237	—	423	—	—	—	660	—	660
" Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	—	—	130	—	—	—	130	—	130
" Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	151	—	350	—	—	—	501	—	501
" Ste-Thérèse.....	105	—	176	—	—	—	281	—	281
" de Valleyfield.....	60	—	215	—	—	—	275	—	275
" St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	114	—	176	—	—	—	290	—	290
" Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	102	—	126	—	—	—	228	—	228
Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	—	216	—	921	—	—	—	1,137	1,137
Ecoles de musique.....	9	18	—	—	126	410	135	428	563
" d'ens. ménager.....	—	—	—	—	—	392	—	392	392
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	—	—	2,295	—	—	—	2,295	2,295
(Université Laval) ¹	(2,359)	(134)	(3,686)	(6,136)	(362)	(1,563)	(6,407)	(7,833)	(14,240)

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux provinciaux sont à l'exclusion de double emplois entre les institutions.

¹ The figures in brackets represent the enrolment reported by the university. Immediately below these is shown the enrolment in each of the various colleges or schools of which the university is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent les inscriptions déclarées par l'université. Immédiatement après se lit l'inscription des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

40.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1934-35—Continued

40.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1934-35—suite

Name of University — Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatricu- lation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		Total
	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	Men — Hom- mes	Women — Fem- mes	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	
¹² Laval, facultés de l'université.....	490	110	—	—	121	1,238	611	1,348	1,959
Grands séminaires.....	59	—	108	—	—	—	167	—	167
Académie Commerciale.....	38	—	133	—	—	—	171	—	171
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	104	—	—	—	61	—	165	—	165
Collège de Québec.....	364	—	668	—	—	—	1,032	—	1,032
“ de Nicolet.....	161	—	139	—	—	—	300	—	300
“ de Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	138	—	242	—	—	—	380	—	380
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	155	—	283	—	—	—	438	—	438
“ de Rimouski.....	128	—	199	—	—	—	327	—	327
“ de Chicoutimi.....	129	—	308	—	—	—	437	—	437
“ de Lévis.....	146	—	629	—	—	—	775	—	775
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	42	—	53	—	—	—	95	—	95
“ St-Alexandre, Pointe-Gatineau.....	38	—	180	—	—	—	218	—	218
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	66	—	70	—	—	—	136	—	136
“ de Gaspé.....	21	—	49	—	—	—	70	—	70
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B.....	87	—	160	—	—	—	247	—	247
“ St-Charles Garnier, Québec.....	20	—	262	—	—	—	282	—	282
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	59	—	76	—	—	—	135	—	135
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery.....	10	78	—	68	—	—	10	146	156
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	325	325
Convents affiliés.....	—	—	120	6,008	—	—	120	6,008	6,128
Scolasticats ou Séminaires non affiliés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	140
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	112	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	112
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St- Viateur), Joliette.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste- Croix, Montréal.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eu- distes, Charlesbourg.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pte- aux-Trembles.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Scolasticat de la Cong. du Très-St- Sacrement, Montréal.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Père «Blancs»), Everell.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Juniorats non-affiliés ²	360	—	442	—	—	—	802	—	802
Total, Québec*	9,400	1,411	8,233	9,348	2,680	4,972	20,313	15,731	36,044
Université d'Ottawa, et maisons affiliées ²	472	146	510	—	30	282	1,012	428	1,440
University of Western Ontario, London.....	1,277	636	—	—	—	—	1,277	636	1,913
Assumption College, Sandwich.....	265	59	486	—	10	2	761	61	822
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	—	5	—	126	—	141	—	272	272
Huron College, London.....	34	—	—	—	1	—	35	—	35
Ursuline College, London (1934).....	51	46	—	—	4	52	50	102	102
Waterloo College, Waterloo.....	56	33	—	—	1	1	57	34	91
Queen's University, Kingston.....	2,038	705	—	—	797	—	2,835	705	3,540
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	539	341	—	—	76	15	615	356	971
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	197	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	197
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.....	315	18	—	—	—	—	315	18	333
Margaret Eaton School, Toronto.....	—	40	—	—	—	185	—	225	225
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....	138	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	138
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	108
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	39	—	110	—	—	—	149	—	149
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	35	—	140	—	20	—	195	—	195
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	75	25	400	—	—	—	475	25	500

² The list in detail is as follows.—² La liste détaillée est comme suit: Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), Montréal; Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet; Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly-Bassin; Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières; Collège Missionnaire franciscain, Sorel; Juvénat des Cisterciens (Trappistes), Mistassini; Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville; Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec; Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport; Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery; Cong. de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac; Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir; Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R., Juvénat St-Tharsiscius, P.P. du T.-S.-Sacrement.

40.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1934-35—Concluded

40.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1934-35—fin

Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade — Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total
United Church Train. School, Toronto....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Ch. of England Training House, Toronto..	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	16	16
University of Toronto.....	4,738	2,266	—	—	210	497	4,948	2,763	7,711
University of Toronto Extension.....	122	103	27	60	3,473	2,673	3,622	2,836	6,458
Victoria University, Toronto.....	462	509	—	—	—	9	460	518	977
Emmanuel College, Toronto.....	81	3	—	—	114	17	195	20	215
Trinity College, Toronto.....	243	151	—	—	—	3	243	154	397
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	254	111	570	—	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College, Toronto.....	55	—	—	—	33	—	88	—	88
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	58	—	3	—	—	—	61	—	61
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto	102	3	—	—	—	—	102	3	105
Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph.....	457	192	—	—	1,080	710	1,537	902	2,439
Ont. Veterinary College, Guelph.....	284	—	—	—	130	—	414	—	414
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Stud. des Rédemptoristes, Ottawa....	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	49
St. Aphonsus Seminary (Redemptor- ists), Woodstock.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa.....	105	—	—	—	20	40	125	40	165
Scolasticat des Montfortains, Eastview	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
College of Christ the King (Jesuits), Toronto.....	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
St. Basil's Scholasticat, Toronto (1934)	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders:									
St. Mary's College (Redemptorists), Brockville.....	18	—	35	—	—	—	53	—	53
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Nia- gara Falls.....	40	—	120	—	—	—	160	—	160
Collège Séraphique (Capucins), Ottawa	—	—	75	—	—	—	75	—	75
Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits), Guelph.....	—	—	114	—	—	—	114	—	114
Total, Ontario*	11,377	4,466	2,601	195	6,003	4,579	19,981	9,249	29,221
Brandon College, Brandon.....	97	87	—	—	23	67	120	154	274
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	1,843	966	—	—	651	332	2,494	1,298	3,792
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg.....	45	5	—	—	—	—	45	5	50
Manitoba College, Winnipeg.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Wesley College, Winnipeg.....	342	349	22	25	—	—	364	374	738
St. John's College, Winnipeg (1934)....	95	49	119	—	—	—	214	49	263
College St-Boniface, St. Boniface.....	25	—	125	—	32	—	182	—	182
Total, Manitoba*	2,917	1,120	266	25	706	399	2,989	1,544	4,533
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon...	1,634	696	27	41	615	135	2,276	872	3,148
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	48
Lutheran Seminary, Saskatoon.....	4	—	9	—	32	30	45	30	75
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Regina College.....	94	73	—	—	46	248	140	321	461
Campion College, Regina.....	20	—	215	—	5	—	240	—	240
Outlook College, Outlook.....	13	15	13	7	—	—	26	22	48
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	24	—	29	—	—	—	53	—	53
Luther College, Regina.....	50	37	37	18	—	—	87	55	142
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	36	—	75	—	—	—	111	—	111
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	19	12	45	48	—	—	64	60	124
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,813	743	450	114	698	413	2,961	1,270	4,231
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe.....	23	14	39	37	2	4	64	55	119
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	12	—	20	—	—	—	32	—	32
Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	31	—	128	—	—	—	159	—	159
Juniat St-Jean, Edmonton.....	11	—	65	—	—	—	76	—	76
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	1,236	575	—	—	—	—	1,236	575	1,811
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	30	1	—	—	30	—	30	1	31
Mt. Royal College, Calgary.....	70	58	27	31	61	110	158	199	357
Total, Alberta*	1,400	648	279	68	63	114	1,742	839	2,572
Western School of Pharmacy, Vancouver..	15	2	—	—	—	—	15	2	17
University of British Columbia.....	1,476	813	—	—	5	—	1,481	813	2,294
Victoria College, Victoria.....	123	89	—	—	—	—	123	89	212
Anglican Theol. College.....	29	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Union College of B.C. (1933).....	54	3	—	—	—	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia	1,685	907	—	—	5	—	1,690	907	2,597
Total, Canada	30,475	10,484	12,506	9,993	16,251	13,594	59,232	33,981	93,213

* In the provincial total 77 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

* Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 77 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1934-35

41.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1934-35

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	
Prince of Wales College.....	219	242	—	—	—	—	219	242	461
St. Dunstan's (Affiliated to Laval).....	121	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	121
Total, Prince Edward Island.....	340	242	—	—	—	—	340	242	582
Acadia University.....	260	190	—	—	82	62	342	252	594
Dalhousie.....	613	173	13	47	—	—	626	220	846
King's (Associated with Dalhousie).....	63	13	—	—	—	—	63	13	76
Maritime Pharmacy.....	3	2	—	—	15	1	18	3	21
St. Mary's College (1933).....	307	—	—	—	115	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne (1934).....	107	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
Mt. St. Vincent College.....	—	158	—	3	—	76	—	237	237
Holy Heart Seminary.....	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61
N.S. Agricultural College.....	56	—	—	—	6	—	62	—	62
N.S. Technical College.....	86	—	—	—	15	—	101	—	101
St. Francis Xavier University.....	193	59	—	—	6,031	3,108	6,224	3,167	9,391
Total, Nova Scotia*	1,767	551	13	50	6,264	3,247	8,041	3,848	11,892
Collège du Sacré-Cœur.....	180	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	180
Université St-Joseph.....	258	—	—	—	—	—	258	—	258
Mount Allison University.....	255	153	12	16	134	95	401	264	665
University of New Brunswick.....	240	64	16	6	77	35	333	105	438
Total, New Brunswick.....	933	217	28	22	211	130	1,172	369	1,541
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	15	—	20	—	—	—	35	35
Sir George Williams College.....	185	58	—	—	571	134	756	192	948
Bishop's University.....	124	38	—	—	8	3	132	41	173
McGill University and Macdonald C.....	2,115	833	70	84	814	518	2,999	1,435	4,434
Presbyterian Theol. College (1934).....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Diocesan Theol. College.....	42	—	—	—	2	—	44	—	44
United Theol. College.....	56	—	8	—	—	—	64	—	64
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(7,980)	(5,140)	(281)	(427)	(797)	(329)	(9,058)	(5,896)	(14,954)
Montréal, facultés de l'université.....	1,168	73	124	176	—	—	1,292	249	1,541
Ecole polytechnique.....	218	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	218
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales.....	154	—	—	—	713	71	867	71	938
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	212	—	—	—	115	—	327	—	327
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
Institut pédagogique.....	—	695	—	—	—	934	—	1,629	1,629
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60
Ecole d'optométrie.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Loyola College.....	339	—	—	—	—	—	339	—	339
Collège de l'Assomption.....	331	—	—	—	—	—	331	—	331
" Bourget, Rigaud.....	401	—	—	—	—	—	401	—	401
" Brébeuf.....	428	—	—	—	—	—	428	—	428
" de Joliette.....	422	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	422
" de Montréal.....	568	—	—	—	—	—	568	—	568
" de Sherbrooke.....	407	—	—	—	—	—	407	—	407
" de St-Hyacinthe.....	477	—	—	—	—	—	477	—	477
" de St-Jean.....	223	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	223
" St-Laurent.....	660	—	—	—	—	—	660	—	660
" Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	130	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	130
" Ste-Marie.....	501	—	—	—	—	—	501	—	501
" Ste-Thérèse.....	281	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	281
" de Valleyfield.....	275	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	275
" St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	290	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	290
" Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	228	—	—	—	—	—	228	—	228
" Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	—	632	—	—	—	505	—	1,137	1,137
Ecoles de musique.....	60	177	75	251	—	—	135	428	563
" d'enseignement ménager.....	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	392	392
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	2,295	—	—	—	—	—	2,295	2,295
(Université Laval) ¹	(6,331)	(6,932)	(76)	(901)	—	—	(6,407)	(7,833)	(14,240)

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux des provinces sont à l'exclusion de doubles emplois entre les institutions.

¹ The figures in brackets represent the total enrolment reported by the University. Immediately below these are shown the number in each of the various schools and colleges of which the University is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent l'inscription totale déclarée par l'université. Immédiatement au-dessous figure le nombre des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1934-35—Continued

41.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1934-35—suite

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	
Laval, facultés de l'université.....	535	447	76	901	-	-	611	1,348	1,959
7 Grands Séminaires.....	167	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	167
Académie Commerciale.....	171	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	171
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	104	-	-	-	61	-	165	-	165
Collège de Québec.....	1,032	-	-	-	-	-	1,032	-	1,032
“ de Nicolet.....	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
“ de Ste-Anne de la P.....	380	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	380
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	438	-	-	-	-	-	438	-	438
“ de Rimouski.....	327	-	-	-	-	-	327	-	327
“ de Chicoutimi.....	437	-	-	-	-	-	437	-	437
“ de Lévis.....	775	-	-	-	-	-	775	-	775
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95
“ St-Alexandre.....	218	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	218
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	136	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	136
“ de Gaspé.....	70	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B... ..	247	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	247
“ St-Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	282	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	282
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	135	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	135
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie, Sillery.....	-	90	-	9	10	47	10	146	156
Écoles de gardes-malades.....	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	325	325
Couvents affiliés.....	120	6,008	-	-	-	-	120	6,008	6,128
Scolasticat ou Séminaires non-affiliés:									
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	140	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	140
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	112	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	112
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St-Viateur), Joliette.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	36	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pteaux-Trembles.....	41	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41
Scolasticat de la Cong. du T.-S.-Sacrement, Montréal.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Juniorats non-affiliés*.....	802	-	-	-	-	-	802	-	802
Total, Quebec*.....	17,666	12,078	353	1,441	2,294	2,212	20,313	15,731	36,044
Université d'Ottawa et maisons affiliées*.....	992	305	3	75	17	48	1,012	428	1,440
University of Western Ontario.....	1,002	397	80	87	352	234	1,277	636	1,913
Assumption College.....	726	45	35	16	-	-	761	61	822
Alma College.....	-	86	-	125	-	61	-	272	355
Huron College.....	26	-	9	-	-	-	35	-	102
Ursuline College (1934).....	52	50	-	-	-	2	57	34	91
Waterloo College.....	36	28	8	4	13	2	52	34	91
Queen's University.....	1,315	327	-	-	1,520	378	2,835	705	3,540
McMaster University.....	403	221	37	24	175	111	615	356	971
Royal Military College.....	197	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	197
Osgoode Hall Law School.....	315	18	-	-	-	-	315	18	333
Margaret Eaton School.....	-	39	-	32	-	154	-	225	225
St. Augustine's Seminary.....	138	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	138
St. Peter's Seminary.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	108
Collège Sacré-Cœur.....	149	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	149
St. Jerome's College.....	195	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	195

* See foot-note to the preceding table for detailed list.—2 Pour liste détaillée voir la note au bas du tableau précédent.

* In the provincial total 77 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

* Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 77 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1934-35—Concluded

41.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1934-35—fin

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	
St. Patrick's College.....	450	—	—	—	25	25	475	25	500
United Church Training School.....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Church of England Training House.....	—	13	—	3	—	—	—	16	16
University of Toronto.....	4,012	2,016	936	747	—	—	4,948	2,763	7,711
University of Toronto Extension.....	—	—	—	—	3,622	2,836	3,622	2,836	6,458
Victoria University.....	462	509	7	9	—	—	469	518	987
Emmanuel College.....	78	3	40	17	77	—	195	20	215
Trinity College.....	242	151	1	3	—	—	243	154	397
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	823	105	1	6	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College.....	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Wycliffe College.....	58	—	—	—	3	—	61	—	61
Ontario College of Pharmacy.....	102	3	—	—	—	—	102	3	105
Ont. Agricultural College.....	581	244	—	—	956	658	1,537	902	2,439
Ontario Veterinary College.....	184	—	—	—	230	—	414	—	414
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Studensat des Rédemptoristes.....	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	49
St. Alphonsus Seminary (Redemptorists).....	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Collège des Dominicains.....	90	—	15	—	20	40	125	40	165
Scolasticat des Montfortains.....	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
College of Christ the King (Jesuits).....	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
St. Basil's Scholasticate (1934).....	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders:									
St. Mary's College (Redemptorists).....	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53
Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites).....	160	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	160
Collège Sraphique (Capucins).....	75	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75
Juvénat St-Alexis (Servites de Marie).....	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits).....	114	—	—	—	—	—	114	—	114
Total, Ontario*	11,956	3,627	1,172	1,148	7,010	4,547	19,981	9,240	29,221
Brandon College.....	115	148	5	6	—	—	120	154	274
University of Manitoba.....	1,625	855	40	16	829	427	2,494	1,298	3,792
Manitoba Law School.....	45	5	—	—	—	—	45	5	50
Manitoba College.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Wesley College.....	364	374	—	—	—	—	364	374	738
St. John's College (1934).....	214	49	—	—	—	—	214	49	263
Collège St-Boniface.....	182	—	—	—	—	—	182	—	182
Total, Manitoba*	2,115	1,095	45	22	829	427	2,989	1,544	4,533
Saskatchewan. University of.....	1,125	441	76	36	1,075	395	2,276	872	3,148
Emmanuel College.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
St. Andrews.....	37	—	—	—	11	—	48	—	48
Lutheran Seminary.....	21	—	—	—	24	30	45	30	75
St. Chad's.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Regina.....	88	64	52	257	—	—	140	321	461
Campion.....	240	—	—	—	—	—	240	—	240
Outlook.....	26	22	—	—	—	—	26	22	48
St. Peter's.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53
Luther College.....	87	55	—	—	—	—	87	55	142
Collège Mathieu.....	111	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	111
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	64	60	—	—	—	—	64	60	124
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,723	552	128	293	1,110	425	2,961	1,270	4,231
Canadian Junior College.....	64	51	—	4	—	—	64	55	119
Concordia College.....	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Collège des Jésuites.....	159	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	159
Juniorat St-Jean.....	76	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	76
University of Alberta.....	1,046	482	16	40	174	53	1,236	575	1,811
St. Stephen's College.....	22	1	8	—	—	—	30	1	31
Mt. Royal College.....	60	65	70	117	28	17	158	199	357
Total, Alberta*	1,446	599	94	161	202	70	1,742	830	2,572
Western Pharmacy.....	15	2	—	—	—	—	15	2	17
University of British Columbia.....	1,143	662	—	—	338	151	1,481	813	2,294
Victoria.....	94	75	22	11	7	3	123	89	212
Anglican.....	27	—	2	—	—	—	29	—	29
Union (1933).....	15	1	27	2	12	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia*	1,282	740	51	13	357	154	1,690	907	2,597
Total, Canada	39,228	19,701	1,884	3,150	18,277	11,212	59,232	33,981	93,213

42A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada, Full time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1934-35
42A.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1934-35

	Undergraduates—Sous gradués																	Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres								
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and applied science	Genie et sciences appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Public Health and nursing	Santé et formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation	Total	
Prince Edward Island—																												
Prince of Wales.....	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	406	406
St. Dunstan's.....	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	72	72	
Nova Scotia—																												
Acadia.....	266	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	62	74	175	—	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	426	24	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie.....	291	91	—	—	45	39	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	757	22	—	—	—	—	
King's.....	53	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	4	—	—	—	—	
St. Mary's (1933).....	142	5	—	—	20	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	3	—	—	—	—	
Ste-Anne (1934).....	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	
Mt. St. Vincent.....	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	
Holy Heart.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	
Pine Hill.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	
N.S. Agricultural.....	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	
N.S. Technical.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Francis Xavier.....	144	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	8	—	—	—	—	
New Brunswick—																												
Sacré-Cœur.....	60	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Joseph's.....	138	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	
Mt. Allison.....	172	64	—	—	8	—	—	—	33	—	68	—	38	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395	13	—	—	—	—	
New Brunswick.....	137	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	15	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	2	—	—	—	—	
Quebec—																												
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Sir George Williams College.....	39	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	
Bishop's.....	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	2	—	—	—	—	
McGill, including Macdonald.....	695	320	—	—	—	53	—	—	344	—	—	88	508	21	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,497	183	—	—	—	—	
Presbyterian (1934).....	16	—	71	43	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	6	—	—	—	—	
Diocesan.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
United.....	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	9	—	—	—	—	

* Included with arts. * Compris avec arts.

HIGHER EDUCATION

42A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1934-35—Continued
42A.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1934-35—fin

	Undergraduates—Sous gradués											Graduates — Autres Gradués		Total							
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and applied science Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Music—Musique		Public Health and nursing Santé et formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)
Quebec—Conc.																					
Montréal, Faculté de l'université.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	221	—	—	16	83	—	—	—	—	864
École Polytechnique.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	
École des H. E. Commerciales.	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	
Oka.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	
Instituts pédagogiques.	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	91	
15 collèges classiques.	2,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,094	
Marguerite Bourgeoys.	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	154	
Écoles annexes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Laval, Faculté de l'université.	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	31	25	120	242	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	568	
7 Grands Séminaires.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	
Académie Commerciale.	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	
13 collèges classiques.	1,554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,554	
Collège Jésus-Marie.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
Convents affiliés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scolastiques ou Séminaires non-affiliés.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Juniorats non-affiliés.	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579	
Ontario—																				360	
Ottawa.	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	
Western.	1,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,385	
Assumption.	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	
Alma.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Huron.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ursuline (1834).	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Waterloo.	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	
Queen's.	706	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	
McMaster.	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Royal Military.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Osgoode Hall.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	
Margaret Eaton (Physical Training).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,609	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	

42B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1934-35

42B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1934-35

Name of University and courses Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates Sous-gradués		Graduates Gradués		Others Autres	
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Acadia—						
Summer School.....	46	37	22	8	4	3
Correspondence.....	10	14	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie—Part time arts.....	11	45	2	2	—	—
Maritime Pharmacy—Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	15	1
St. Francis Xavier—Summer School.....	106	—	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural study clubs.....	—	—	—	—	6,000	3,000
School for leadership (short course).....	—	—	—	—	31	2
St. Mary's—Summer school (1933).....	75	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent—Summer School.....	—	61	—	—	—	—
Short course.....	—	15	—	—	—	—
N.S. Agricultural—Short Courses and Part time.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	6	—
N.S. Technical—Short Course.....	—	—	—	—	15	—
Mt. Allison—Part time, Arts and Music.....	—	—	—	—	12	16
Summer School.....	88	80	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	36	9	6	—	4	6
N.B. University—Summer School and Part time.....	85	36	5	3	3	2
Sir George Williams—Evening Classes.....	112	27	—	—	459	107
Montreal School of Social Work—Part time.....	—	—	—	3	—	17
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop's—Summer School.....	—	—	8	3	—	—
McGill—Part time Arts.....	—	—	—	—	53	61
Part time Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	12	—
Other part time students.....	—	—	—	—	5	23
Summer School in French.....	—	—	—	—	32	129
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	782	389
Macdonald College—						
Clergymen's Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	77	36
Teachers' Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	2	162
United Theol.—Part time.....	—	—	8	—	—	—
Montréal—						
Élèves libres, Lettres.....	—	—	—	—	124	176
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales—Cours d'été.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	262	46
Cours de correspondance.....	—	—	—	—	451	25
Oka—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	115	—
Institut pédagogique—						
Cours de conférence pédagogiques.....	—	4	—	—	—	550
Cours de vacances.....	—	42	—	—	—	313
Cours de correspondance.....	—	—	—	—	—	25
Marguerite Bourgeoys—Cours par correspondance.....	—	6	—	—	—	10
Cours d'été.....	—	32	—	—	—	40
Autres cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	—	361
Élèves extérieurs.....	—	21	—	—	—	35
Écoles de musique, livres.....	—	—	—	—	75	251
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie—Cours d'été.....	10	39	—	—	—	—
Autres cours abrégés.....	—	8	—	—	—	—
Laval—						
Langues modernes et philosophie, livres.....	—	—	—	—	65	15
Musique, livres.....	—	—	—	—	11	886
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	61	—
Université d'Ottawa—Part time Arts.....	3	—	—	—	—	75
Formation des gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Autres élèves extérieurs.....	7	30	—	—	—	—
Cours d'été.....	10	18	—	—	—	—
Collège des Dominicains d'Ottawa—						
Institut d'études médiévales.....	—	—	15	—	—	—
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	20	40
Univ. of Western Ont.—						
Part time Arts.....	62	57	17	14	—	—
Part time Public Health.....	1	16	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	155	114	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	121	63	—	—	—	—
Evening classes.....	76	57	—	—	—	—
Assumption—Part time Arts.....	25	8	—	6	10	2
Alma—Part time Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	125
Other extra-mural.....	—	—	—	—	—	61
Huron—Part time Theology.....	9	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo—Part time Arts.....	6	3	2	1	—	—
Summer School.....	7	1	5	—	1	1
Queen's—						
Summer School.....	10	25	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, summer.....	145	88	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, winter.....	568	265	—	—	—	—
Banking and Ch. Accounting, correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	797	—
McMaster						
Part time Arts.....	37	24	—	—	—	—
Extra-mural.....	—	—	21	9	—	—
Summer School and other short courses.....	36	39	—	—	76	15
Evening classes, Arts.....	73	80	—	—	—	—

**42B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work,
1934-35—Concluded**

42B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1934-35—fin

Name of University and courses — Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates — Sous-gradués		Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres	
	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.	M.—H.	W.—F.
Margaret Eaton—Part time.....	-	-	-	1	-	31
Short courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	104
Evening classes.....	-	-	-	-	-	50
St. Patrick's College—Evening Classes.....	25	25	-	-	-	-
Univ. of Toronto—						
Part time Arts, regular session.....	-	-	52	40	73	41
Part time Education, regular session.....	213	39	77	8	133	115
Part time Music, regular session.....	25	10	4	-	-	-
Part time Public Health Nursing.....	-	-	-	-	-	250
Part time Social Science.....	-	-	-	-	1	33
Part time Engineering, Medicine, etc.....	-	-	16	2	3	3
Summer Session and Teachers' Arts Course.....	339	206	-	-	-	-
Summer School in Education.....	-	-	24	6	-	-
Other short courses.....	-	-	-	-	-	105
Evening Tutorial Classes.....	-	-	-	-	2,022	1,845
Correspondence.....	98	97	-	-	214	91
W. E. A. Classes.....	-	-	-	-	1,264	692
St. Michael's—Part time Arts (1934).....	1	6	-	-	-	-
Trinity—Part time Theology and Arts.....	-	-	1	-	-	3
Emmanuel—Extra-mural.....	-	-	-	-	77	-
Emmanuel and Victoria—Part time.....	-	-	3	-	44	26
Wycliffe—Extra-mural.....	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ont. Agric. College—						
Short courses.....	-	-	-	-	782	423
Summer School.....	-	-	-	-	174	235
Ont. Veterinary College—Summer school and Short Course.....	-	-	100	-	130	-
Brandon—Part time Arts.....	5	6	-	-	-	-
Manitoba University—						
Part time, Arts and Science.....	4	6	21	9	15	1
Summer School.....	111	69	22	2	148	288
Other short courses.....	-	-	-	-	374	42
Evening classes.....	-	-	-	-	98	1
Extra-mural.....	76	25	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan University—Part time Arts.....	61	24	-	-	-	-
Others, Part time.....	15	12	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	195	106	36	9	48	124
Evening classes.....	14	13	-	-	18	33
Extra-mural.....	204	91	-	-	12	19
Short Courses in Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	548	-
St. Andrews—Extra-mural.....	-	-	11	-	-	-
Lutheran Seminary—Correspondence.....	-	-	-	-	9	20
Short Courses.....	-	-	-	-	15	10
Regina College—Part time Arts and Music.....	6	9	-	-	46	248
Canadian Junior College—Part time Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	4
University of Alberta—						
Part time, Arts, etc.....	16	40	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	151	53	-	-	-	-
Other short courses.....	23	-	-	-	-	-
St. Stephen's—Part time Theology.....	-	-	8	-	-	-
Mt. Royal College—Part time, Music and Drama.....	-	-	-	-	61	110
Part time Arts.....	9	7	-	-	-	-
Summer School.....	-	-	-	-	9	4
Evening classes.....	19	13	-	-	-	-
University of B.C.—						
Summer School.....	257	120	-	-	-	-
Evening botany.....	19	10	-	-	-	-
Afternoon and Saturday Morning Classes.....	62	21	-	-	-	-
Victoria College—Part time Arts, etc.....	22	11	-	-	-	-
Evening Class.....	7	3	-	-	-	-
Anglican Theol. College—Part time.....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Union College—Part time (1933).....	27	2	-	-	-	-
Correspondence (1933).....	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Canada*	3,762	2,274	487	126	15,898	11,957

* Excluding duplicates where possible.—Doubles exclus quand possible.

43.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full-Time Students in Arts and Pure Science by Academic Years 1934-35

43.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers dans les collèges (ou facultés) d'Art, par année académique, 1934-35

	Preparatory Prépara- toire	Undergraduate—Sous-gradués							Graduate — Gradués
		First year Première année	Second year Deuxième année	Third year Troisième année	Fourth year Qua- trième année	Fifth year Cin- quième année	Un- specified by years Année non indiquée	Total under- graduates Total, sous- gradués	
Prince of Wales.....	406	39	16	—	—	—	—	55	—
St. Dunstan's.....	72	16	6	11	16	—	—	49	—
Acadia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	426	426	24
Dalhousie—King's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	382	382	22
St. Francis Xavier ¹	—	91	58	36	42	—	—	227	8
St. Mary's ¹ (1933).....	112	80	78	76	73	—	—	307	3
Ste. Anne (1934).....	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent.....	—	65	38	36	19	—	35	153	—
Sacré-Cœur.....	107	22	15	17	6	—	—	60	—
St. Joseph's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	138	—
Mount Allison ¹	—	118	110	96	71	—	—	395	13
New Brunswick.....	—	56	42	55	38	—	—	191	2
Sir George Williams.....	—	79	12	4	—	—	—	95	—
Bishop's.....	—	52	36	43	—	—	—	131	2
McGill.....	—	347	258	225	185	—	—	1,015	183
Montréal, Université de—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collèges classiques	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
affiliés ²	3,867	616	604	526	456	—	—	2,202	—
Couvents affiliés.....	2,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculté des sciences, de philosophie, et des sciences sociales.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377 ⁴
Laval Université—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collèges classiques	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
affiliés ²	3,318	462	394	363	335	—	—	1,554	—
Philosophie-Sciences, Ecole Sup. de Philo- sophie, Ecole Sup. de Chimie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 ⁴
Collège Jésus-Marie....	83	17	5	—	2	—	—	24	—
Couvents affiliés.....	6,128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juniorats non-affiliés.....	442	—	—	—	—	—	360	360	35
Ottawa.....	510	375	110	229	181	—	—	895	—
Sacré-Cœur.....	110	15	10	10	4	—	—	39	—
Western ⁵	—	468	250	202	225	—	—	1,145	14
Queen's.....	—	263	—	—	—	—	563	826	20
McMaster.....	—	134	150	151	147	—	—	582	—
St. Jerome's.....	140	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	—
St. Patrick's.....	400	15	15	—	20	—	—	50	—
St. Mary's.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—
Mount Carmel.....	120	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	—
Toronto University ⁶	—	1,007	826	742	301	—	—	2,876	351
Brandon.....	—	45	60	30	36	—	—	171	2
Manitoba University ⁶	—	487	462	281	297	20	—	1,547	40
Wesley.....	47	326	153	108	101	—	—	688	3
St. John's (1934).....	119	55	34	28	21	—	—	138	—
St. Boniface.....	125	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—
Saskatchewan Univ.....	—	38	515	188	166	—	—	907	37
Regina.....	—	26	120	—	—	—	—	146	—
Campion.....	215	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—
Outlook.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—
St. Peter's.....	29	15	4	5	—	—	—	24	—
Luther.....	55	38	49	—	—	—	—	87	—
Collège Mathieu.....	75	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	—
Notre Dame.....	93	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	—
Canadian Junior.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	37	37	—
Concordia.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—
Jésuites.....	128	7	9	9	6	—	—	31	—
St-Jean.....	65	4	7	—	—	—	—	11	—
Alberta University.....	—	30	200	151	135	—	19	535	75
Mt. Royal.....	24	20	60	—	—	—	—	80	—
British Columbia Univ.	—	362	285	231	268	—	—	1,146	92
Victoria College.....	—	118	51	—	—	—	—	169	—
Total in colleges giving undergraduates by years.....	11,747	5,614	4,678	3,709	3,023	20	582	17,626	1,284
Total, all colleges, (ex- cluding duplicates).....	19,304	—	—	—	—	—	2,075	19,119	1,330

¹ Includes students in addition to those in Arts and Pure Science, full time.² Including 108 girls in B.A. course at Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.³ Not including the colleges in provinces other than Quebec.⁴ These students are graduates in Arts, as also are all students in such professional courses as law, medicine, etc., in Montreal and Laval Universities.⁵ Including the several Arts Colleges.⁶ Comprend des étudiants autres que ceux en arts et science pure.⁷ Comprend 108 filles dans le cours B.A. du Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.⁸ Ne comprend pas les collèges des provinces autres que ceux du Québec.⁹ Ces étudiants sont gradués en arts comme tous les étudiants des cours professionnels tels que droit, médecine, etc. des Universités Laval et de Montréal.¹⁰ Ecoles des arts comprises.

44A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1934-35
44A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1934-35

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's (1933)	Sainte-Anne (1934)	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy..... Licentiate in Accountancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	Comptabilité— Bachelier en comptabilité. Licencié en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture (Record in- complete). Bachelor of Science in Agriculture... Licentiate in Agricultural Science... Master of Science in Agriculture....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	56	65	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture. (Liste incomplète). Bachelier en science agricole. Licencié en science agricole. Maitre en science agricole.
Architecture— Diploma (Schools of Fine Arts, Que- bec and Montréal). Bachelor of Architecture..... Master of Architecture..... Doctor of Architecture.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	15	Architecture— Diplôme (École des Beaux-Arts, Québec et Montréal). Bachelier en architecture. Maitre en architecture. Docteur en architecture.
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma..... Bachelor of Letters..... Bachelor of Social Science..... Bachelor of Science..... Bachelor of Arts..... Licentiate in Letters..... Licentiate in Science..... Licentiate in Social Science..... Post-graduate diplomas in Science ¹ . Master of Science..... Master of Arts..... Doctor of Philosophy..... Doctor of Science..... Doctor of Letters.....	24	21	15	15	15	16	9	5	6	32	37	4	402	272	163	109	41	109	40	64	26	8	30	95	Arts, lettres et science pure— Diplôme junior, collège. Bachelier en lettres. Bachelier en sciences sociales. Bachelier en sciences. Bachelier en arts. Licencié en lettres. Licencié en sciences. Licencié en sciences sociales. Diplôme post-gradué en sciences ¹ . Maitre en sciences. Maitre en arts. Docteur en philosophie. Docteur en sciences. Docteur en lettres.
Commerce— Diploma..... Bachelor of Commerce..... Licentiate in Commerce..... Master of Commerce..... Diploma in Business Administration	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	2	2	61	4	11	4	4	1	15	8	14	15	134	Commerce— Diplôme. Bachelier en commerce. Licencié en commerce. Maitre en commerce. Diplôme en administration com- merciale.

* Honorary Degrees—Degrés honoraires.
¹ P.C.N., M.P.C. and Cert. Sup.

41A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1934-35—Continued
41A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1934-35—suite

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's (1933)	Sainte-Anne (1934)	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other— Aitres	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Dentistry— Bachelor of Dentistry..... Bachelor of Science in Dentistry..... Doctor of Dentistry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 13	1 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 79	Dentisterie— Bachelier en dentisterie. Bachelier en science dentaire. Docteur en dentisterie.
Divinity—See Theology.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	Divinités—Voir Théologie.
Education or Pedagogy— Teachers' Diploma ² Bachelor of Education..... Bachelor of Pedagogy..... Master of Education..... Doctor of Pedagogy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 3	13 —	25 —	6	58 3 40 1 3	Education ou pédagogie— Instituteurs, diplôme d' ² . Bachelier en éducation. Bachelier en pédagogie. Maitre en éducation. Docteur en pédagogie.
Engineering and Applied Science— Diploma for one year of Eng. course. Other diplomas in Engineering (Last column is Royal Military College)	3	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 79	Génie civil et sciences appliquées— Diplôme, cours d'un an en génie civil. Autres diplômes en génie civil (la dernière colonne—le Collège Mi- litaire Royal).
Bachelor of Science in Chemical En- gineering. Bachelor of Science in Civil En- gineering. Bachelor of Science in Electrical En- gineering. Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Bachelor of Applied Science or of En- gineering, n.e.s. (Last column is Nova Scotia Technical College).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	13 4	—	—	—	15 49 58 16 425	Bachelier en sciences du génie chi- mique. Bachelier en sciences du génie civil. Bachelier en sciences du génie élec- trique. Bachelier en sciences du génie mé- canique. Bachelier en sciences du génie mé- canique. Bachelier en sciences appliquées (la dernière colonne est pour Collège Technique de la N.-E.).
Master of Applied Science..... Master of Engineering..... Civil Engineering (C.E. or I.C.).... Electrical Engineer (E.E.)..... Mechanical Engineer (Mech. E.).... Doctor of Philosophy or Science (included with Arts and Pure Science).	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 21	62 37	—	17 5 — 1 —	Maitre en sciences appliquées. Maitre en génie civil. Ingénieur civil (C.-E. ou I.-C.). Ingénieur en électricité (E.-E. ou I.-E.). Ingénieur en mécanique (Mech. E. ou I.-Mech.). Docteur en philosophie ou sciences (inclus avec en arts et en science pure).
Forestry— Bachelor of Science in Forestry..... Master of Science in Forestry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 —	Forêts— Bachelier en science forestière. Maitre en science forestière.

Journalism— Diploma.	Journalism— Diplôme.
Law, Canon (Roman Catholic Universities Only) —	6
Bachelor of Canon Law.	2
Licentiate in Canon Law.	3
Doctor of Canon Law.	—
Law, Civil—	78
Barriester at Law (Osgoode Hall, Ont.).	—
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B. and B.C.L.)	118
Licentiate of Laws.	45
Master of Laws.	—
Doctor of Laws (LL.D. and D.C.L. (honoris causa)).	*34
Library Science—	—
Diploma.	1
Bachelor of Library Science.	1
Medicine and Public Health—	—
Diploma for pre-clinical years.	23
Bachelor of Medicine.	33
M.D. or M.D., C.M.	452
Bachelor of Science in Medicine.	—
Master of Surgery.	4
Diploma in Public Health.	1
Diploma in Radiology.	13
Music—	—
Diplomas—not recorded.	—
Licentiate in Music.	1
Bachelor of Music.	—
Doctor of Music.	1
Optometry—	—
Bachelor of Optometry.	—
Pedagogy—See Education.	—
Pharmacy—	—
Diploma.	46
Bachelor of Pharmacy.	83
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.	8
Philosophy—(Roman Catholic University Only)—	—
Diploma.	—
Bachelor of Philosophy.	9
Licentiate in Philosophy.	11
Doctor of Philosophy.	1
Physical Training—	—
Diploma.	1

* Honorary degrees—Degrés honoraires.

2 Granted by Department of Education, not the universities.—Dcernés par les Départements d'Education et non par les universités.

41A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1934-35—Concluded
41A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1934-35—fin

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's (1933)	Sainte-Anne (1934)	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Science, Applied—See Engineering and Applied Science.																									Sciences appliquées—Voir génie civil et sciences appliquées.
Science, Pure—See Arts, Letters and Pure Science.																									Science pure—Voir arts, lettres et science pure.
Social Service—Diploma.....												4												4	Service social—Diplôme.
Theology ³ —Diploma.....																								110	Théologie ³ —Diplôme.
Licentiate in Theology or Divinity.....										2		7						2					108	46	Licencié en théologie.
Bachelor of Arts in Theology.....																	13	11					28	2	Bachelier ès arts en théologie.
Bachelor of Theology.....												20	6					2					25	54	Bachelier en théologie.
Bachelor of Divinity.....														3		3					4		6	41	Bachelier en théologie.
Doctor of Theology or Divinity (in course).																								6	Docteur en théologie (en cours).
Doctor of Divinity (honoris causa).		4					1								2			1					12	*20	Docteur en théologie (honoris causa).
Veterinary Science—Bachelor of Veterinary Science or Medicine.														41										41	Science vétérinaire—Bachelier en science ou médecine vétérinaire.
Master of Veterinary Science or Medicine.														1										1	Maître en science ou médecine vétérinaire.
Doctor of Veterinary Science or Medicine.													9	2										11	Docteur en science ou médecine vétérinaire.

³ Diplomas or degrees are not generally granted in Roman Catholic Seminaries; hence the record of degrees and diplomas granted by Roman Catholic institutions is not a complete record of their graduates in theology. See part C. of this table, which is devoted entirely to theological institutions, for the complete record.

³ Généralement, les diplômes et degrés ne sont pas décernés dans les séminaires catholiques; le compte rendu des degrés et diplômes décernés par les institutions catholiques n'est donc pas une nomenclature complète de leurs diplômés en théologie. Voir la partie C. de ce tableau laquelle est entièrement consacrée aux institutions théologiques.

* Honorary degrees—Degrés honoraires.

44B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Women, 1934-35

44B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: degrés et diplômes décernés aux femmes, 1934-35

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mt. St. Vincent	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montreal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	Comptabilité— Bachelière en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture..... Bachelor of Science in Agriculture..... Master of Science in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	10	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture. Bachelière en science agricole. Maitre en science agricole.
Architecture— Bachelor of Architecture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	Architecture— Bachelière en architecture.
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma..... Bachelor of Science..... Bachelor of Arts..... Licentiate in Science..... Licentiate in Social Science..... Post graduate diplomas in Science ¹ Master of Science..... Master of Arts..... Doctor of Philosophy.....	4 39 14 2 2 3 —	2 1 — — — — 3	2 5 — — — — —	— 9 — — — — —	— 18 — — — — —	— 3 13 — — — —	9 90 — 1 12 —	— 8 — — — — —	2 2 — — — — —	26 320 76 — — — —	— 4 — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— 4 105 — — — —	15 — — — — — —	1 8 5 — — — —	— — — — — — —	35 4 11 64 80 — — — — — —	5 — 44 114 — — — —	10 — — — — — — —	47 44 1,162 3 2 2 7 93 4	Arts, lettres et science pure— Diplôme de collège junior. Bachelière des sciences. Bachelière des arts. Licencié des sciences. Licencié des sciences sociales. Diplômé post-gradué en sciences. ¹ Maitre des sciences. Maitre des arts. Docteur en philosophie.	
Commerce and Secretarial Science— Bachelor of Commerce..... Bachelor of Secretarial Science.....	4 —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4	1 —	— —	20 2	Science commerciale et secrétariale— Bachelière en commerce. Bachelière en science secrétariale.
Dentistry— Bachelor of Science in Dentistry..... Doctor of Dentistry.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	Dentistrie— Bachelière en dentisterie. Docteur en dentisterie.
Education or Pedagogy— Teacher's Diploma..... Bachelor of Education..... Bachelor of Pedagogy..... Master of Education..... Doctor of Pedagogy.....	6 — — — —	2 — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	1 — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — 10 — —	— — 5 — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —	22 3 — 1 —	13 43 — — —	228 — — — —	315 3 15 1 —	Education ou pédagogie— Diplôme d'instituteur ⁴ . Bachelière en éducation. Bachelière en pédagogie. Maitre en éducation. Docteur en pédagogie.	

¹ See Note 2 attached to Part A of this table.—⁴ Voir la note 2 à la partie A de ce tableau.¹ P.C.N., M.P.C. and Cert. Sup.

44B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Women, 1934-35—Concluded
44B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux femmes, 1934-35—fin

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mt. St. Vincent	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Household Science— Diploma in Household Science (Record incomplete), Diploma in Institutional Administration (incomplete Record), Bachelor of Household Science or Economics.	1	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	95	Science ménagère— Diplôme en science ménagère (Liste incomplète). Diplôme en administration institutionnelle (Liste incomplète). Bachelière en science ménagère ou en économie domestique.
Law, Civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall). Bachelor of Laws (LL.B. or B.C.L.). Doctor of Laws (honoris causa).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Droit civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall). Bachelière en droit. Docteur en droit (honoris causa).
Library Science— Diploma. Bachelor of Library Science.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	Bibliothécaire— Diplôme. Bachelière en bibliothécairie.
Medicine— Diploma for pre-clinical years. M.D. or M.D., C.M. Bachelor of Science in Medicine. Diploma in Public Health. Diploma in Physiotherapy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Médecine— Diplôme pour années de clinique. M.D. ou M.D., C.M. Bachelière en science médicale. Diplôme de santé publique. Diplôme en physiothérapie.
Musio— Diplomas (Not recorded). Licentiate in Music. Bachelor of Music. Doctor of Music.	—	3	—	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	Musique— Diplôme (Non-enregistrés). Licenciée en musique. Bachelière en musique. Docteur en musique.
Nursing— Diploma in Public Health Nursing. Other post graduate nursing diplomas. Bachelor of Science in Nursing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	Service de santé— Diplôme en service sanitaire. Autres diplômes post-graduates de service de santé. Bachelière en service sanitaire.
Pedagogy—See Education.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Pédagogie—Voir Education.

Pharmacy— Diploma.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Pharmacie— Diplôme.
Bachelor of Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Bachelier en pharmacie.
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Bachelier en science pharmaceutique.
Philosophy— Bachelor of Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philosophie— Bachelier en philosophie.
Licentiate in Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Licenciée en philosophie.
Doctor of Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Docteur en philosophie.
Physical Training— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Culture physique— Diplôme.
Science, Pure—See Arts, Letters and Pure Science.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Science pure—Voir arts, lettres et science pure.
Science, Applied— Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineer- ing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Sciences appliquées— Bachelier des sciences du génie électrique.
Bachelor of Applied Science.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Bacheliers des sciences appliquées.
Master of Applied Science.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maître des sciences appliquées.
Doctor of Philosophy—(included in Arts and Pure Science).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Docteur en philosophie—(compris dans arts et science pure).
Social Service— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	Service social— Diplôme.
Theology— Missionary Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Théologie— Diplôme de missionnaire.
Deaconess Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Diplôme de diaconesse.

44C.—Universities and Colleges in Canada; Degrees and Diplomas Granted by Theological Colleges, 1934-35

44C.—Universités et collèges au Canada; degrés et diplômes décernés par les collèges de théologie, 1934-35

	Men—Hommes				Women—Femmes
	Diploma — Diplômes	Licentiate — Licenciés	Bachelor — Bachelier	Doctorate ⁵ — Docteur ⁵	Diploma — Diplômes
Baptist Church—Eglise baptiste—					
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	—	—	10 ⁶	4	—
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.....	2	—	13	1	—
Church of England—Eglise anglicane—					
King's College, Halifax.....	—	—	1	1	—
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.....	—	7	—	—	—
Trinity College, Toronto.....	—	6	3	1	—
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	10	4	—	1	—
Huron College, London.....	—	6	2	1	—
St. John's College, Winnipeg (1934).....	—	3	—	2	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	2	8	—	1	—
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	3	—	—	—	—
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.....	—	5	1	—	—
Lutheran Church—Eglise luthérienne—					
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon.....	4	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian Church—Eglise presbytérienne—					
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal (1934)....	—	—	4	2	—
Knox College, Toronto.....	14	—	—	—	—
United Church of Canada—Eglise-Unie du Canada—					
Fine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	27	—	4	4	—
United Theological College, Montreal.....	9	—	7	2	—
Queen's Theological College, Kingston.....	—	—	3	—	—
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto....	23	—	4	3	—
United Colleges (Manitoba College), Winnipeg.....	—	—	2	1	—
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon.....	4	—	1	3	—
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	4	—	—	—	—
Union College of B.C., Vancouver (1933).....	2	—	3	3	—
Roman Catholic Church (Secular Clergy)—Eglise catho- lique romaine (clergé séculier)—					
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....					
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec.....					
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal....					
Université d'Ottawa (Grand Séminaire), Ottawa.....					
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....					
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....					
Roman Catholic Church (Clergy in Communities)—Eglise catholique (clergé régulier)—					
Compagnie de Saint Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome.....					
Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Ottawa.....					
Missionary Oblats of Mary Immaculate (Oblates), Ottawa.....					
Compagnie de Jésus (Jésuites), Montréal.....					
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto.....					
Clerics de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.....					
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal.....					
Order of Saint Basil (Basilian Fathers), Toronto.....					
Congregation of the Resurrection, London.....					
Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères-Prêcheurs (Domini- cains), Ottawa.....					
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Rédempto- ristes), Ottawa.....					
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redempt- orists), Woodstock, Ont.....					
Ordres des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Francis- cains), Montréal.....					
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Qué.....					
Compagnie de Marie (Montfortains), Eastview, Ontario.....					
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charles- bourg, Qué.....					
Ordre des Frère-Mineurs Capucins (Capucins), Mont- réal.....					
Congrégation du Très Saint Sacrement, Montréal....					
Pères Blancs, Missionnaires d'Afrique, Everell, Qué.					

Diplomas and degrees in theology not usually granted before ordination; over 150 ordained per year from these institutions.

Les diplômes et degrés en théologie ne sont pas accordés ordinairement avant l'ordination; plus de 150 ordinations annuelles sont attribuables à ces institutions.

The list opposite includes only seminaries or scholasticates where the theology course is completed. The juniorates or preparatory institutions are usually at a different address. Twelve other communities, not included in the list, conduct juniorates in Canada, from which the students go the United States or elsewhere for their theology course. Where separate or bilingual scholasticates are maintained this is indicated by showing both in the list. New graduates to membership in the communities number about 100 annually.

La liste ci-contre comprend seulement les séminaires ou scholasticats où le cours de théologie est complet. Les Juniorats ou institutions préparatoires sont d'ordinaire localisés ailleurs. Douze autres communautés, non comprises dans la liste; ont des juniorats au Canada dont les étudiants vont aux Etats-Unis ou ailleurs pour compléter leurs cours théologiques. Là où des scholasticats bilingues ou séparés sont maintenus le fait est indiqué en deux inscriptions sur cette liste. Les nouveaux membres dans les communautés se chiffrent à environ 100 annuellement.

⁵ Honorary degrees with few exceptions—Degrés honoraires—avec peu d'exceptions.

⁶ Also 4 Master of Arts in Theology—Aussi, 4 maîtres ès arts en théologie.

45.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1934-35
45.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés en 1934-35

	Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et certificats		Bachelor Bachelier		Master and Licence ¹ Maîtres et Licenciés ¹		Doctor ³ Docteur ³		Total		
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	M. & W. H. et F.
Dalhousie—King's ¹	7	9	116	48	11	5	91	—	135	62	197
Acadia.....	8	13	64	29	8	3	5	—	85	45	130
St. Francis Xavier.....	—	—	26	14	2	—	—	—	28	14	42
New Brunswick.....	—	—	55	20	1	3	1	—	57	23	80
Mount Allison.....	5	11	35	30	1	—	3	—	44	41	85
Bishop's.....	—	—	35	8	1	1	6	—	42	9	51
McGill.....	1	35	380	137	35	13	40	—	456	185	641
Laval.....	213	766	339	3	63	—	3	—	738	769	1,507
Montreal.....	96	18	538	36	109	6	15	—	758	60	818
Toronto.....	15	131	968	368	74	39	33	5	1,090	543	1,633
Victoria ²	23	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	30	—	40
Trinity ²	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Western.....	3	6	198	82	5	2	6	—	212	91	303
Queen's.....	3	—	264	105	23	1	1	—	288	110	398
Ottawa.....	2	4	65	16	14	—	6	—	87	21	108
McMaster.....	2	—	122	87	14	8	3	—	131	88	219
Manitoba.....	24	1	268	177	23	5	3	1	318	184	502
Saskatchewan.....	115	67	181	93	21	4	—	—	317	164	481
Alberta.....	22	37	188	66	23	4	2	—	235	108	343
British Columbia.....	28	64	223	134	26	6	—	—	277	204	481
Other Institutions—Autres.....	390	390	202	30	4	—	15	—	611	420	1,031
Total.....	960	1,552	4,271	1,476	448	106	147	7	5,829	3,141	8,970

* Honorary degrees: In McGill 6 of the Doctor's degrees were honorary, in Bishop's 5, Laval 2, in Montreal 1, Ottawa 4, in Toronto 7, in "other institutions" 9.

¹ All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

³ Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

⁴ The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor as the Master's degree is in the English speaking.

* Degrés honoraires; McGill, 6 doctorats honoraires; Bishop's, 5; Laval, 2; Montréal, 1; Ottawa, 4; Toronto, 7; "autres", 9.

¹ Tous conférés par Dalhousie, sauf les degrés en théologie.

² Tous les degrés excepté ceux en théologie, sous la rubrique "bacheliers".

³ Les docteurs en médecine, art dentaire et art vétérinaire sont compris sous la rubrique "bacheliers".

⁴ La licence que confèrent les universités de langue française équivalant au degré supérieur à celui de bachelier, comme le diplôme de "maître" décerné par les universités de langue anglaise.

46.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1934-35
46.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants réguliers et immatriculés en 1934-35

	Students' province or country of residence—Domicile par province et pays															Unspe- cified by provs. — Non- spé- cifiés par pro- vinces
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Yukon and N.W.T. Yukon et T.N.O.	U.S.A. E.-U.A.	U.K. R.-U.	British West Indies — Antilles an- glaises	New found- land — Terre- Neuve	Other Coun- tries — Autres pays	
—																Total
Prince of Wales.....	55	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	55
St. Dunstan's.....	92	4	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	121
Total, Prince Edward Island..	147	4	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	176
Acadia.....	14	277	93	9	6	-	1	1	1	-	42	-	-	2	5	450
Dalhousie-King's.....	36	537	79	9	10	-	2	1	1	-	131	-	-	31	6	846
St. Francis Xavier.....	7	172	19	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	20	-	252
St. Mary's (1933).....	2	255	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	2	40	362
St. Anne (1934).....	-	76	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	107
St. Anne (1934).....	-	76	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	107
Mt. St. Vincent.....	-	103	12	2	-	-	-	6	4	-	28	-	-	3	-	158
Pine Hill.....	5	33	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	7	1	61
N.S. Agricultural.....	3	30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	42
N.S. Technical.....	2	67	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	86
N.S. Technical.....	5	30	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	1	88
Holy Heart Seminary.....	5	30	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	1	88
Total, Nova Scotia.....	74	1,580	290	32	18	-	4	8	6	-	274	13	3	97	53	2,452
Sacré-Cœur.....	-	-	136	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	174
St. Joseph's.....	-	2	106	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	140
Mt. Allison.....	20	157	186	14	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	6	5	12	3	408
New Brunswick.....	1	6	293	14	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	326
Total, New Brunswick.....	21	165	721	73	8	1	2	-	1	-	26	9	6	12	3	1,048
Montreal School of Social Work.....	-	-	-	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sir George Williams.....	-	-	1	86	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	95
Bishop's.....	-	1	4	131	14	3	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	1	-	162
McGill, including Macdonald.....	25	68	68	1,939	258	31	45	28	78	1	335	65	15	29	30	3,015
Presbyterian (1934).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Diocesan.....	-	-	-	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	5	-	32
United.....	-	-	-	19	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	55
Montreal.....	2	8	1	6,091	31	5	2	2	-	-	659	-	2	40	-	6,843
Laval.....	-	-	29	3,243	-	6	10	-	-	-	34	-	-	1	4	3,377
Scolasticats ou Séminaires, non affiliés.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
Juniorats, non-affiliés.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
Total, Quebec.....	27	77	103	11,531	319	48	58	31	80	1	1,040	94	18	48	74	14,524

Ottawa University.....	3	1	12	382	1,031	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	1,440
Sacré-Cœur.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Western (incl. affiliated colleges).....	-	3	-	10	1,640	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Queen's.....	7	10	10	101	1,303	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
McMaster.....	-	-	1	2	640	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,642
Royal Military.....	1	-	8	39	95	6	6	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,679
Osgoode Hall.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333
Margaret Eaton.....	-	1	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
St. Augustine's.....	3	3	1	6	94	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Mt. Carmel.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Rédemptoristes.....	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
St. Jerome's.....	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
St. Patrick's.....	-	-	-	5	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
St. Mary's.....	2	3	4	82	70	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Dominicans.....	-	-	1	-	81	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
St. Peter's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
Two Seminaries and two scholasticates.....	8	45	40	47	6,984	74	74	74	74	133	62	78	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Toronto University ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
Emmanuel.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Trinity (except Arts).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Knox.....	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wycliffe.....	1	3	3	1	37	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Ont. Agricultural.....	2	2	3	1	588	2	2	2	2	6	9	6	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	649
Ont. Veterinary.....	1	1	1	2	88	3	3	3	3	-	2	3	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Total, Ontario.....	21	76	89	709	12,790	129	207	117	148	-	-	6	4	6	637	52	4	1	1	129	730	15,844
Brandon College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
Manitoba University ²	-	1	-	-	-	153	14	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	184
Manitoba College.....	-	1	-	-	30	2,191	164	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	42	2,464
St. John's (theology only) (1934).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total, Manitoba.....	-	2	-	-	30	2,333	178	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	1	48	2,664	
Saskatchewan University ⁴	-	-	-	1	4	10	1,505	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	1,550
St. Chad's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Emmanuel.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
St. Andrew's.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37
Lutheran Seminary.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
College Mathieu.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Notre Dame.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Total, Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	2	5	13	1,631	17	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	12	1	-	-	8	-	1,713
Canadian Junior.....	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Concordia College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Collège des Jésuites.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Junior St-Jean.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Univ. of Alberta (incl. St. Stephen's) (1934).....	-	-	-	1	7	13	89	1,562	89	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1,775
Mount Royal College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Total, Alberta.....	-	-	-	2	8	18	115	1,718	91	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	3	-	-	1,966

For footnotes see next page—Voir renvois à la page suivante.

46.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1934-1935—Concluded

46.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants réguliers et immatriculés en 1934-35—fin

	Students' province or country of residence—Domicile par province et pays														Unspe- cified by provs. — Non spéci- fiés par pro- vinces	
	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B. — N.-B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Yukon and N.W.T. — Yukon et T.N.O.	U.S.A. — E.-U.A.	U.K. — R.-U.	British West Indies — Antilles an- glaises	New found- land — Terre- Neuve		Other Coun- tries — Autres pays
Western Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	34	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
University of B.C.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	34	1,632	2	2	—	—	—	12	53
Victoria.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	182	—	6	4	—	—	—	189
Anglican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Union (1933).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Total, British Columbia.....	—	—	1	—	1	8	17	39	1,887	2	8	4	—	—	12	55
Total, Canada.....	290	1,904	1,205	12,365	13,181	2,570	2,232	1,952	2,231	3	1,998	198	32	163	284	1,813
Total.....																2,034
Total.....																42,421

NOTE.—The different universities and colleges were asked to report the place of residence only of their intra-mural students of university grade at the full session. Some have given a record of other students as well. The extent to which this has been done may be seen by comparing this with the preceding tables.

¹ Including all affiliated schools.

² Including Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's College Arts students, and Pharmacy College students.

³ Including Law School students and the Arts students of affiliated Colleges.

⁴ Includes students of affiliated junior colleges.

NOTE.—Il a été demandé aux divers universités et collèges de faire connaître le lieu de résidence seulement de leurs étudiants intra-muraux, de degré universitaire à la session régulière. Quelques-uns ont donné un relevé de tous leurs étudiants sans distinction. On se rendra compte de cet écart en comparant ce tableau avec les précédents.

¹ Comprend toutes les institutions affiliées.

² Comprend les étudiants en Arts de Victoria, Trinity et St. Michael et ceux du Collège de Pharmacie.

³ Comprend les étudiants en Droits et les étudiants en Arts, des collèges affiliés.

⁴ Comprend les étudiants inscrits aux Collèges affiliés d'Arts.

46A.—Universities and Colleges: University grade students of the regular session attending outside their Province of Residence, 1934-35

46A.—Universités et collèges: Étudiants suivant les cours réguliers, mais inscrits dans une province autre que celle où ils sont domiciliés, 1934-35

Number of students—Nombre d'étudiants																		
																Total non-residents in each province	Number specified by provinces	Un-specified by provinces
	From P.E.I., I.P.-E.	From N.S., N.-E.	From N.B., N.-B.	From Que., Qué.	From Ont.	From Man.	From Sask.	From Alta.	From B.C., C.B.	From Yukon and N.W.T., Yukon et T.N.-O.	From U.S.A., E.-U.A.	From U.K., R.-U.	From British West Indies, Antilles anglaises	From Newfoundland, Terre-Neuve	Other Countries—Autres pays	Total non-domiciliés dans la province où se trouve l'université		
—																		
In Prince Edward Island.....	—	4	1	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	29	176	—
Dans l'île du Prince-Edouard.....	74	—	290	32	18	—	4	8	6	—	274	13	3	97	53	872	2,452	—
In Nova Scotia.....	21	165	—	73	8	1	2	—	1	—	26	9	6	12	3	327	1,048	—
Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	27	77	103	—	319	48	58	31	80	1	1,035	94	18	48	74	2,013	13,544	980
In New Brunswick.....	21	76	89	709	—	129	207	117	148	—	637	52	4	6	129	2,324	15,114	730
Dans le Québec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Ontario.....	—	2	—	—	30	—	178	22	16	—	9	5	—	—	1	263	2,616	48
Dans l'Ontario.....	—	—	—	2	5	13	—	17	2	—	2	12	1	—	8	62	1,713	—
In Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dans le Manitoba.....	—	—	—	2	8	18	115	—	91	—	2	9	—	—	3	248	1,966	—
In Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dans la Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Alberta.....	—	—	1	—	1	8	17	39	—	2	8	4	—	—	12	92	1,979	55
Dans l'Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dans la Colombie-Britannique.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Students enrolled in Canada, outside their province (or Country) of residence—Au Canada ailleurs que dans la province où ils sont domiciliés.....	143	324	484	834	391	217	581	234	344	3	1,998	198	32	163	284	6,230	40,608	1,813

47.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Teaching Staffs, 1934-35
47.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Personnel enseignant, 1934-35

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences				Professional Faculties Facultés professionnelles				Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates) Nombre du personnel enseignant (doubles emplois non compris)			
	Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre	
	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.
Prince of Wales College.....	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	12	5	—	—	12	7	2	—
St. Dunstan's University.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Total, Prince Edward Island.....	16	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	17	6	1	—	27	7	2	—
Acadia University (1934).....	35	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	3	1
Dalhousie University.....	33	3	12	—	26	2	77	1	—	—	—	—	59	5	89	1
University of King's College.....	9	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	3	—
Maritime College of Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's College (1933).....	9	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	6	—	2	—	17	1	3	—
College Ste-Anne (1934).....	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent College.....	—	5	3	6	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	15
Holy Heart Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
N.S. College of Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
N.S. Technical College.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
St. Francis Xavier University.....	18	2	2	—	8	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
Total, Nova Scotia.....	112	13	20	6	63	9	101	12	20	—	6	1	195	22	122	19
Collège du Sacré-Cœur.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	19	—	4	—
St. Joseph's University.....	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	19	—	9	—
Mt. Allison University.....	26	2	3	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	6	3	2
Univ. of New Brunswick.....	13	—	2	—	14	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	15	—
Total, New Brunswick.....	51	2	11	2	15	4	13	—	26	—	11	—	83	6	31	2
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir George Williams College.....	6	—	17	1	4	—	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	9	4
Bishop's University.....	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
McGill University, incl. Macdonald College.....	93	8	41	11	159	27	314	18	—	—	—	—	176	33	288	23
Presbyterian College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Theological College.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Université de Montréal.....	110	16	—	—	547	12	—	—	248	1	—	—	637	119	—	—
Université Laval.....	315	13	18	7	85	—	121	1	300	40	20	31	700	53	159	39

[illegible]

1. Including affiliated and annexed schools. — 1 Comprend les institutions affiliées et annexes.

^a Full time and part time not distinguishable. All entered as full time. —² Impossible de faire une distinction entre le personnel régulier et le personnel libre. Le personnel entier figure sous la rubrique "personnel régulier".

47.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Teaching Staffs, 1934-35—Continued
 47.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Personnel enseignant, 1934-35—fin

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences				Professional Faculties Facultés professionnelles				Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates) Nombre du personnel enseignant (doubles emplois non compris)			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre	Personnel régulier	Personnel libre
	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.	M.-H.	W.-F.
University of Saskatchewan.....	53	8	3	—	50	13	17	3	—	—	—	—	103	21	20	3
Emmanuel College.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
St. Andrew's College.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Lutheran Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
St. Chad's College.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Regina College.....	7	2	—	—	3	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	2
Campion College.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Our Lady College.....	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	1	—	1
Qu'Appelle College.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	2	11	—
St. Peter's College.....	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	8	—	—	—
Luther College, Regina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
College Mathias.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	5	6	—	—
Notre Dame College.....	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Saskatchewan.....	88	18	15	1	66	20	18	5	35	9	1	1	169	39	33	6
Canadian Junior.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concordia College.....	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	2	2	4
Collège des Jésuites.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Juniorat St.-Jean.....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	12	—	3	—
University of Alberta.....	42	2	17	8	40	4	86	1	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
St. Stephen's College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	6	103	9
Mount Royal College.....	3	3	2	—	1	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	4	4	1	—
Total, Alberta.....	61	6	22	8	45	5	92	5	22	1	8	8	133	12	118	18
Western School of Pharmacy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Univ. of British Columbia.....	45	14	27	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Victoria College.....	5	5	1	—	34	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	79	16	39	9
Anglican College.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	—
Union Theol. College (1833).....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total, British Columbia.....	50	19	28	8	42	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	92	21	41	9
Total, Canada.....	1,802	259	248	86	1,952	183	1,011	61	813	178	107	48	4,203	590	1,261	179

48.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Financial Statistics, 1934-35
48.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Statistiques Financières, 1934-35

Province	Assets—Actif					Receipts—Recettes					Expenditure—Dépenses		
	Value of Endowments and Investments	Value of Lands, Buildings, and Equipment	Value of Other Property	Total Assets	From Investments	From Governments and Municipalities	From Fees ¹	From other Sources ²	Total Income	Cur- rent Con- trantes	Capital	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	45,000	703,000	25,000	773,000	900	—	13,610	73,052	87,562	88,762	2,000	90,762	
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse ³	4,625,553	6,483,993	528,190	11,637,736	208,653	130,726	325,233	322,225	956,837	1,034,199	18,489	1,052,688	
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	724,533	2,920,601	49,925	3,695,050	31,320	41,445	106,160	139,315	318,240	331,608	351,634	683,242	
Quebec—Québec ³	24,507,024	52,884,679	858,791	78,250,494	1,009,521	1,004,805	994,192	2,619,608	5,628,126	6,072,204	43,944	6,116,148	
Ontario ⁴ —Ontario ³	10,972,676	41,362,276	495,092	52,830,044	660,915	3,212,935	1,589,214	982,724	6,445,788	6,322,087	103,829	6,425,916	
Manitoba—Manitoba	539,605	3,636,750	153,917	4,330,272	45,321	275,000	417,686	125,270	863,277	883,279	—	883,279	
Saskatchewan—Saskatchewan	80,009	7,087,685	237,146	7,404,840	8,485	400,154	186,496	390,064	995,199	993,720	12,146	1,005,866	
Alberta—Alberta	577,000	5,776,026	26,371	6,379,397	32,376	386,250	280,353	162,891	861,870	860,188	10,979	871,167	
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique	105,887	4,251,141	279,023	4,636,051	5,749	311,783	276,095	79,510	673,137	600,432	45,012	645,444	
Canada, 1934-35	42,177,287	125,106,151	2,653,455	169,936,893	2,003,240	5,763,098	4,199,029	4,894,659	16,860,036	17,186,479	588,033	17,774,512	
Canada, 1933-34	40,837,078	119,120,916	2,377,615	162,335,609	1,951,332	5,592,407	4,239,652	4,979,117	16,762,508	17,150,844	857,568	18,008,412	

¹ Other than board and lodging. In some cases this entry is not distinguishable from other sources.

² Including board and lodging. Dans certains cas cette entrée n'est pas distincte d'autres sources.

³ Incomplete. ⁴ Incomplete.

⁵ Incomplete.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—(Tables 49-55)

Private elementary and secondary schools.—There are numerous schools in each province doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially-controlled schools but which are not publicly financed or administered, hence are not included in Section II of the Statistical Tables in this Survey. The provincial Departments of Education do not, as a rule, obtain statistical records from these schools, and in these cases the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics circularizes them to complete the record of school enrolment and teachers in the Dominion. Excepting Quebec, the private schools have from about two to four percent of elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about ten percent, but most of them are subsidized by the Province and provincial reports include a record of them similar to and in some cases (as of age and grade) inseparable from, the records of publicly-controlled schools. Thus their statistics are of necessity included in Section II of this Survey (Tables 4-9, etc.), rather than in Tables 49-52. Table 52, however, shows their annual enrolment since 1921, the year in which the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the collection of reports from private schools in other provinces. A directory of the schools was published in the Annual Survey of Education for 1931.

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in many fields of education other than elementary and secondary, the most numerous group working in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment from this group also has been collected by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921, a summary of which is presented in Tables 53-55.

ÉCOLES PRIVÉES (Tableaux 49-55)

Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires.—Il y a dans chaque province de nombreuses écoles faisant un travail semblable à celui des écoles ordinaires sous le système provincial mais qui ne sont pas financées ni administrées par l'autorité publique et pour cette raison ne sont pas incluses dans la section II du tableau statistique du présent relevé. En général les départements provinciaux de l'Instruction Publique ne reçoivent pas de rapports statistiques de ces écoles et dans ces cas la branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau de la Statistique collige par des questionnaires postaux les informations sur les inscriptions et le personnel enseignant dans tout le Dominion. Excepté dans la province de Québec les écoles privées comptent de 2 à 4 p.c. des élèves dans les écoles élémentaires et secondaires des provinces. Dans le Québec la proportion est d'environ 10 p.c., mais la plupart de ces écoles sont subventionnées par la province et les rapports provinciaux en donnent des rapports semblables, et même dans d'autres cas inséparables pour ce qui est de l'âge et du degré, aux rapports des écoles contrôlées par la province. Pour cette raison ces statistiques sont incluses dans la section II du présent relevé (Tableaux 4-9, etc.) plutôt que dans les tableaux 49-52. Toutefois le tableau 52 montre leurs inscriptions annuelles depuis 1921, l'année où la branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique a commencé le relevé des rapports des écoles privées dans les autres provinces. Un répertoire des écoles a paru dans l'Aperçu Annuel sur l'instruction de 1931.

Collèges commerciaux.—Il y a des écoles privées dans presque tous les domaines de l'instruction autres qu'élémentaire et secondaire, le groupe le plus nombreux étant celui de l'enseignement commercial. La branche de l'instruction publique du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique fait un relevé des institutions de ce groupe depuis 1921 et les tableaux 53-55 en donnent un résumé.

49.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada:¹ General Summary by Provinces, 193549.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada:¹ Résumé général par provinces, 1935

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number on teaching staff — Personnel enseignant	No. of Pupils in Residence — Internes			Number of Pupils enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits				Total
			Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total	In Elementary grades — Degrés élémentaires	In Secondary grades — Degrés secondaires	Special work only — Cours spéciaux	Unspecified by grades — Non classifiés	
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	6	22	31	47	78	487	41	20	—	548
N.S.—N.—E.....	18	146	121	304	425	2,039	698	211	—	2,948
N.B.—N.—B.....	22	153	393	516	909	2,155	492	281	234	3,162
Ont.....	92	816	1,424	1,746	3,170	3,804	6,242	595	591	11,232
Man.....	37	208	380	299	679	3,895	989	34	218	5,136
Sask.....	38	98	—	—	—	1,343	491	—	156	1,990
Alta.....	42	224	897	702	1,599	1,431	1,219	774	—	3,424
B.C.—C.B.....	54	325	247	518	765	3,399	979	102	4	4,484
Total.....	309	1,992	3,493	4,132	7,625	18,553	11,151	2,017	1,203	32,924

¹ Except Quebec, for which province data for private schools (called independent primary schools) are given together with data for publicly controlled schools in section II of this report. The number of such schools in Quebec is 726, teachers 2,978, enrolment 53,324.

¹ Sauf la province de Québec, où les données se rapportant aux écoles privées (désignées écoles primaires indépendantes) sont comprises avec celles qui se rapportent aux écoles relevant de l'administration et qui figurent à la section II du présent rapport. Il y a 726 institutions de ce genre dans le Québec, le personnel enseignant s'y élève à 2,978 et le nombre d'inscription à 53,324.

50.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada; Classification of teachers,¹ in 193550.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada; Classification du personnel enseignant,¹ en 1935

	Elementary — Elémentaires		Secondary — Secondaires		Technical — Techniques		Unspecified — Non spécifiées		Total		
	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	M.-H.	F.	Total
Classification—											
Religious—Religieux.....	33	335	66	248	4	96	19	79	122	758	880
Lay—Laiques.....	64	169	149	203	31	141	15	18	259	531	790
Total.....	97	504	215	451	35	237	34	97	381	1,289	1,670
Qualifications—Qualités requises—											
University graduates—Universitaires.....	33	48	166	240	12	39	—	—	211	327	538
First class or higher—Première classe, ou plus élevée.....	24	139	22	153	2	81	—	—	48	323	371
Second class—2ème classe.....	3	146	1	34	—	9	—	1	4	190	194
3rd class or lower—3ème classe ou plus basse.....	4	64	—	1	1	8	—	—	5	73	78
Special—Spéciale.....	4	22	3	8	17	114	—	—	24	144	168
Unspecified—Non spécifiée.....	29	85	23	15	3	36	34	96	89	232	321
Total.....	97	504	215	451	35	237	34	97	381	1,289	1,670
Experience—Carrière enseignante—											
Under 2 years—Au-dessous de 2 ans.....	8	38	7	22	1	13	—	—	16	75	89
2-5 years—ans.....	32	111	50	53	8	46	—	—	90	210	300
6-10 ".....	17	110	43	77	7	38	—	—	67	225	292
11-15 ".....	12	69	36	60	5	25	—	—	53	154	207
16-20 ".....	7	49	23	57	5	19	—	—	35	125	160
21 and over—et plus.....	11	73	37	110	6	48	—	—	54	233	287
Unspecified—Non spécifiée.....	10	54	19	72	3	48	34	95	66	269	335
Total.....	97	504	215	451	35	237	34	97	381	1,289	1,670

¹ Exclusive of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Date for Quebec are given in Section II.

¹ Sans le Québec, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta. Les données se rapportant à la province de Québec figurent à la section II.

51.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Age and sex distribution of Pupils enrolled during year in 8 provinces (Quebec not included), 1935

51.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Répartition des élèves inscrits durant l'année, selon l'âge, et le sexe dans 8 provinces (Québec excepté), 1935

Province	Sex — Sexe	Age																Total classified — Total, classifiés	Un- classified — Non- classified
		5 or under — ou moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 or over — ou plus		
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	B.-G.	13	7	38	6	11	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	83		
	G.-F.	21	23	52	47	47	55	38	47	32	30	26	14	22	11	—	463		
	B.-G.	12	50	96	98	78	96	104	93	102	111	76	45	29	11	7	1,009		
	G.-F.	16	76	106	99	109	124	109	139	135	157	162	123	108	58	43	92	1,662	
N.S.—N.-E.....	B.-G.	14	56	99	102	82	121	96	99	60	58	45	54	40	46	25	20	1,017	
	G.-F.	1	50	85	92	134	121	110	117	122	106	119	141	128	88	37	29	1,480	
	B.-G.	43	60	97	116	121	169	169	222	323	339	367	368	391	278	139	130	3,332	
	G.-F.	93	147	231	229	293	290	326	366	400	697	768	878	705	479	225	436	6,623	
Ont ¹	B.-G.	72	185	208	223	232	271	256	263	237	195	161	96	71	44	27	25	2,556	
	G.-F.	50	163	199	183	234	235	242	231	227	197	147	104	98	44	16	15	2,415	
	B.-G.	29	72	65	68	96	77	66	89	93	100	99	124	66	4	2	12	614	
	G.-F.	26	70	57	78	96	77	66	89	93	100	99	124	66	4	2	12	1,119	
Sask.....	B.-G.	10	44	76	90	92	87	86	66	74	111	173	188	172	134	67	115	1,585	
	G.-F.	14	38	68	77	82	85	82	79	90	163	244	241	200	164	80	132	1,839	
	B.-G.	36	100	123	136	139	145	157	192	176	144	119	70	51	35	25	16	1,664	
	G.-F.	45	150	174	162	209	204	227	231	219	271	210	182	151	83	44	18	2,580	
B.C.—C.-B.....	B.-G.	229	574	802	839	820	963	919	978	1,021	992	967	833	760	552	292	319	11,860	
	G.-F.	266	717	972	977	1,224	1,191	1,200	1,289	1,378	1,721	1,775	1,807	1,478	973	464	741	13,183	
	Total..	495	1,291	1,774	1,816	2,044	2,154	2,119	2,277	2,398	2,713	2,741	2,640	2,238	1,525	756	1,060	30,043	
																		2,806	

¹Excludes 75 pupils not given by age and sex.—¹A l'exception de 75 élèves dont l'âge et le sexe ne sont pas mentionnés.

52.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Enrolment, 1921-1935

52.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada: Inscription, 1921-1935

Year — Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Canada
1921.....	682	3,047	2,607	54,671	9,961	3,149	1,608	2,274	3,159	81,158
1922.....	586	2,758	3,013	53,667	10,184	3,390	1,751	2,489	3,145	80,983
1923.....	752	2,675	3,074	51,875	10,022	3,708	1,826	2,242	3,217	79,391
1924.....	531	2,934	3,449	53,953	10,229	3,967	1,892	2,061	3,959	82,975
1925.....	552	2,846	3,494	54,959	10,149	4,086	1,939	2,104	4,017	84,146
1926.....	580	2,956	3,528	54,767	10,126	4,534	2,358	2,281	4,624	85,754
1927.....	635	2,529	3,593	55,333	10,536	4,872	2,522	3,088	4,740	87,848
1928.....	596	2,443	3,618	55,970	10,797	5,102	2,671	3,345	5,141	89,683
1929.....	645	2,634	3,658	56,846	11,632	5,562	2,734	3,615	5,340	92,666
1930.....	605	2,833	3,890	57,841	12,232	5,784	2,787	3,557	5,301	94,830
1931.....	570	2,746	4,082	57,320	12,236	5,864	2,853	2,944	5,276	93,891
1932.....	602	2,727	3,826	60,195	11,706	5,455	2,141	3,120	4,494	94,266
1933.....	511	2,655	3,544	56,587	11,242	5,490	1,541	2,453	3,906	87,929
1934.....	539	2,691	3,218	52,548	11,563	5,070	1,819	3,116	4,389	84,953
1935.....	548	2,948	3,162	53,324	11,232	5,136	1,990	3,424	4,484	86,248

53.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment 1921-1935

53.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada: Inscription 1921-1935

Year — Année	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que. — Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. — C.B.	Canada
1921.....	85	1,280	740	4,319	14,537	3,538	1,333	2,216	1,986	30,034
1922.....	75	893	707	3,219	11,379	2,009	1,156	2,314	1,561	23,313
1923.....	71	716	709	3,370	10,946	2,159	1,176	2,082	1,702	22,931
1924.....	67	729	716	3,285	10,560	2,557	1,227	2,213	1,987	23,341
1925.....	62	688	577	2,860	9,673	2,914	1,314	2,209	2,040	22,337
1926.....	114	766	722	2,743	10,314	3,502	1,436	2,739	2,230	24,566
1927.....	116	783	733	2,766	11,176	3,619	1,555	2,250	2,281	25,279
1928.....	118	785	776	2,816	11,877	3,884	1,691	2,470	2,258	26,675
1929.....	120	705	766	2,996	12,661	3,908	1,773	2,692	2,319	27,940
1930.....	149	827	810	3,069	12,297	3,451	1,767	2,304	2,494	27,168
1931.....	140	775	671	2,807	9,732	3,087	1,400	1,629	2,180	22,421
1932.....	143	595	519	3,919	6,407	2,257	964	1,421	1,612	17,837
1933.....	123	425	496	2,849	4,946	2,239	810	—	1,517	—
1934.....	127	498	506	2,085	4,601	2,716	780	—	1,469	—
1935.....	175	542	556	3,018	6,225	3,087	883	1,338	1,574	17,398

54.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada; Students Enrolled, Students Graduating, and Teachers, 1935
54.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada; Inscriptions, diplômes, personnel enseignant, 1935

Num- ber of schools — Non- bre- d'ins- titu- tions	Students enrolled—Inscriptions												Teachers — Personnel enseignant			
	In all courses — Tous cours			In full-time day courses Cours du jour à temps entier			In part-time day courses Cours du jour à temps partiel			In evening courses Cours du soir						
	Male — Hom- mes	Female — Fem- mes	Total	Male — Hom- mes	Female — Fem- mes	Total	Male — Hom- mes	Female — Fem- mes	Total	Male — Hom- mes	Female — Fem- mes	Total				
Prince Edward Island.....	3	53	122	175	37	102	139	—	—	—	16	20	36	3	3	6
Halifax.....	4	125	232	357	75	158	233	10	24	34	40	50	90	6	12	18
Other—Autres, Nova Scotia.....	4	37	148	185	22	103	125	1	11	12	14	34	48	3	6	9
Total, Nova Scotia.....	8	162	380	542	97	261	358	11	35	46	54	84	138	9	18	27
Total, New Brunswick.....	7	206	350	556	115	251	366	23	21	44	68	78	146	5	10	15
Toronto.....	16	658	1,730	2,388	343	1,082	1,425	62	136	198	253	512	765	19	35	54
Hamilton.....	3	154	281	435	75	188	263	14	38	52	65	55	120	8	4	12
Ottawa.....	5	371	663	1,034	167	330	497	8	44	52	196	289	485	4	14	18
London.....	4	111	234	345	78	149	227	13	58	71	20	27	47	6	7	13
Other—Autres, Ontario.....	42	755	1,268	2,023	449	848	1,297	73	130	203	233	290	523	48	50	98
Total, Ontario.....	70	2,049	4,176	6,225	1,112	2,507	3,709	170	406	576	767	1,173	1,940	85	110	195
Winnipeg.....	5	1,012	1,952	2,964	298	1,000	1,298	131	351	482	583	601	1,184	16	41	57
Other—Autres, Manitoba.....	3	34	89	123	23	73	96	1	11	15	26	2	5	7	12	18
Total, Manitoba.....	8	1,046	2,041	3,087	321	1,073	1,394	131	352	483	594	616	1,210	18	46	64
Regina.....	3	102	304	406	33	197	230	18	10	28	51	97	148	2	4	6
Saskatoon.....	3	52	157	209	30	106	136	4	14	18	18	37	55	2	5	7
Other—Autres, Saskatchewan.....	8	94	174	268	44	120	164	5	14	19	45	40	85	5	10	15
Total, Saskatchewan.....	14	248	635	883	107	423	530	27	38	65	114	174	288	9	19	28
Total, Alberta.....	4	421	917	1,338	298	768	1,066	—	—	—	123	149	272	13	27	40
Vancouver.....	5	239	792	1,031	154	590	744	33	97	130	52	105	157	5	13	18
Victoria.....	3	37	193	240	24	85	109	25	53	78	48	55	103	3	8	10
Other—Autres, British Columbia.....	9	83	160	253	28	94	122	13	27	40	52	39	91	6	10	16
Total, British Columbia.....	17	429	1,145	1,574	206	769	975	71	177	248	152	199	351	14	26	40
Total, 8 provinces.....	131	4,614	9,766	14,380	2,293	6,244	8,537	433	1,029	1,462 ²	1,888	2,493	4,381	156	259	415

¹ Except Quebec. "Educational Statistics", of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics 1931-35, records 48 independent schools with special courses many of whose pupils are in commercial courses.
The total number of pupils is 5,377, of whom 1,609 are in full, and 1,409 in partial commercial courses.

² Part-time students in Alberta are included with full-time.

³ Except Québec. Les "Statistiques de l'Enseignement" du Bureau des Statistiques de Québec, 1931-35, donnent 48 écoles indépendantes avec cours spéciaux et dont la plupart des élèves suivent des cours commerciaux. Le nombre d'élèves est de 5,377, dont 1,609 à temps entier et 1,409 à temps partiel.

⁴ En Alberta, les étudiants irréguliers sont compris avec les étudiants réguliers.

INDIAN EDUCATION—(Tables 56-58)

From the time of the formation of the Dominion, the Government of Canada has been charged with the education of the native Indian children, and has maintained a system of schools for them quite distinct from the provincially-controlled schools. They are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and the data that appear on them in the following pages are taken from the annual reports of that Department.

The enrolment of Indian children is now about equally divided between residential and non-residential schools. In the operation of the schools, especially the board schools, the different churches have much to do in co-operation with the Department, though the latter bears practically all of the actual cash outlay required. The programmes of studies followed are in a general way those of the Departments of Education of the provinces in which the schools are situated, but in the residential schools special attention is given to farming, gardening, care of stock, manual training and domestic instruction. Provincial school inspectors visit the Indian schools in seven provinces, and in the other two the Department employs an inspector.

Attendance has improved steadily in recent years, and a greatly increased proportion of the children is reaching the higher school grades. Since 1919 attendance of all physically-fit children between the ages of 7 and 15 has been compulsory, and in 1931 the upper age limit was raised to 16. There are about 200 Indian students, not shown in the tables, attending other schools or colleges, most of them being assisted financially by the Department of Indian Affairs.

ÉDUCATION DES INDIENS—(Tableaux 56-58)

Depuis la formation du Dominion le gouvernement du Canada est responsable de l'instruction des enfants des indigènes et il maintient un système d'écoles pour eux tout à fait distinct des écoles sous le contrôle provincial. Elles sont administrées par le département des Affaires Indiennes d'Ottawa, et les données apparaissant dans les pages qui suivent ont été puisées dans les rapports annuels de ce département.

Les inscriptions d'enfants indiens se divisent maintenant presque également entre externats et internats. Dans l'opération des écoles, spécialement les internats, les différentes églises collaborent avec le département, quoique celui-ci défraie pratiquement tous les déboursés. Les programmes d'études sont en général ceux du département de l'Instruction de la province où sont situées les écoles, mais dans les pensionnats on consacre une attention toute spéciale à l'agriculture, au jardinage, à l'élevage, aux travaux manuels et à l'instruction ménagère. Les inspecteurs des écoles provinciales visitent les écoles indiennes dans sept provinces et dans les deux autres c'est le département qui fournit les inspecteurs.

La fréquentation a augmenté continuellement en ces dernières années et la proportion d'enfants atteignant les degrés secondaires a grandement augmenté. Depuis 1919 la fréquentation de tous les enfants entre les âges de sept à quinze ans était obligatoire et en 1931 la limite d'âge a été élevée à seize ans. Il y a environ deux cents élèves indiens ne paraissant pas dans les tableaux parce qu'ils fréquentent d'autres écoles ou collèges, la plupart de ceux-ci recevant l'aide financière du département des Affaires Indiennes.

56.—Indian Schools: Enrolment and attendance in all schools, 1911 to 1935
56.—Ecoles pour Indiens: Inscriptions et fréquentation dans toutes écoles, 1911-1935

Year — Année	Schools—Ecoles				Enrolment—Inscriptions				
	Total Number of Schools — Nombre total d'écoles	All-Indian Schools — Toutes écoles indiennes		Com- bined public and Indian — Publiques et indiennes combinées	Number Enrolled — Nombres d'élèves inscrits			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quent- ation quoti- dienne	Percent- age of Attend- ance — Pourcen- tage de fréquen- tation
		Non-resi- dential — Externats	Resi- dential — Internats		Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles	Total		
1911.....	324	251	73	—	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763	60.44
1912.....	325	251	74	—	5,648	5,655	11,303	6,838	60.49
1913.....	326	249	77	—	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929	62.18
1914.....	333	256	77	—	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218	61.62
1915.....	335	257	78	—	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711	69.87
1916.....	345	269	76	—	6,528	6,271	12,799	8,080	63.13
1917.....	341	265	76	—	6,167	6,011	12,178	8,285	68.03
1918.....	339	264	75	—	6,211	6,202	12,413	7,878	63.46
1919.....	332	248	74	—	5,966	5,986	11,952	7,601	63.59
1920.....	321	247	74	—	6,020	6,176	12,196	7,649	62.71
1921.....	326	253	73	—	6,219	6,339	12,558	8,074	64.29
1922.....	331	250	71	—	6,605	6,416	13,021	8,668	66.56
1923.....	340	255	72	13	6,931	6,792	13,723	9,106	66.35
1924.....	324	242	73	9	6,896	6,976	13,872	9,188	66.23
1925.....	333	247	73	13	7,031	7,191	14,222	9,879	69.46
1926.....	344	254	74	16	7,318	7,464	14,782	10,598	71.69
1927.....	343	250	77	16	7,309	7,401	14,710	10,541	71.66
1928.....	340	251	77	12	7,327	7,691	15,018	10,866	72.35
1929.....	341	254	78	9	7,472	7,875	15,347	11,258	73.35
1930.....	350	264	78	8	7,677	8,066	15,743	11,579	73.55
1931.....	352	264	80	8	7,996	8,419	16,415	12,231	74.51
1932.....	350	261	80	9	8,388	8,775	17,163	13,107	76.36
1933.....	349	260	80	9	8,515	8,910	17,425	13,487	77.40
1934.....	345	256	79	10	8,519	8,929	17,448	13,352	76.52
1935.....	351	262	79	10	8,568	8,992	17,560	13,442	76.54

By Provinces, 1935—Par provinces, 1935

P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	1	1	—	—	6	15	23	15	65.21
N.S.—N.-E.....	11	10	1	—	219	214	433	309	71.36
N.B.—N.-B.....	11	11	—	—	159	161	320	250	78.12
Que.—Qué.....	31	30	1	—	798	804	1,602	1,212	75.65
Ont.....	100	82	13	5	2,287	2,314	4,601	3,392	73.72
Man.....	56	44	9	3	1,152	1,153	2,305	1,598	69.32
Sask.....	39	24	14	1	1,054	1,171	2,225	1,876	84.31
Alta.....	21	2	19	—	859	984	1,843	1,659	90.01
B.C.—C.B.....	65	43	16	1	1,818	1,908	3,726	2,792	74.93
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.....	8	4	4	—	111	156	267	209	78.27
Yukon.....	8	6	2	—	103	112	215	130	60.46
Total.....	351	262	79	10	8,568	8,992	17,560	13,442	76.54

57.—Indian Schools in Canada: Number of Pupils in each Standard or Grade, 1911 to 1935

57.—Ecoles pour Indiens au Canada: Nombre d'élèves dans chaque échelon ou degré 1911 à 1935

Year Année	Standard—Echelon						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
	Equivalent Grade—Degré équivalent						
	I	II	III	IV-V	VI—VII	VIII—X	
1911.....	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	11,190
1912.....	6,614	2,115	1,604	1,142	581	247	11,303
1913.....	5,452	2,108	1,728	1,122	521	213	11,144
1914.....	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	11,714
1915.....	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230	600	234	12,468
1916.....	6,381	2,358	1,888	1,275	601	296	12,799
1917.....	5,846	2,351	1,828	1,198	709	246	12,178
1918.....	5,853	2,400	2,059	1,198	618	285	12,413
1919.....	4,416	2,329	2,048	1,281	639	239	11,952
1920.....	5,869	2,162	2,018	1,258	618	271	12,196
1921.....	5,974	2,258	2,068	1,329	645	284	12,558
1922.....	5,917	2,489	2,081	1,488	726	320	13,021
1923.....	6,252	2,574	2,126	1,584	803	384	13,723
1924.....	6,216	2,666	2,280	1,523	817	370	13,872
1925.....	6,251	2,707	2,750	1,692	836	486	14,222
1926.....	6,542	2,824	2,321	1,627	912	556	14,782
1927.....	6,329	2,642	2,378	1,697	996	668	14,710
1928.....	6,498	2,537	2,311	1,715	1,108	849	15,018
1929.....	6,571	2,619	2,072	1,857	1,137	1,091	15,347
1930.....	6,730	2,659	2,157	1,835	1,150	1,212	15,743
1931.....	6,940	2,694	2,209	1,767	1,298	1,507	16,415
1932.....	7,292	2,655	2,196	1,948	1,296	1,776	17,163
1933.....	6,840	2,805	2,408	2,023	1,406	1,943	17,425
1934.....	6,693	2,816	2,417	2,052	1,519	1,951	17,448
1935.....	6,912	2,697	2,343	2,024	1,570	2,014	17,560

58.—Dominion Expenditure on Indian Education, 1911-35
 58.—Dépenses fédérales sur l'Instruction des Indiens, 1911-35

	Non- residential Schools — Externats	Residential Schools — Internats	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils — Enseigne- ment et secours aux anciens élèves	Stationery — Papeterie	Depart- mental Salaries, etc. — Salaires du départe- ment, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	146,536	372,862	11,798	*	7,949	539,145
1912.....	143,362	583,207	9,158	*	10,663	745,390
1913.....	130,855	558,594	8,784	*	14,655	712,888
1914.....	171,730	717,460	15,809	*	17,487	922,486
1915.....	133,399	811,721	15,717	*	23,194	984,031
1916.....	188,146	679,040	17,929	*	26,263	911,378
1917.....	164,288	530,932	12,628	*	25,920	733,768
1918.....	148,767	542,596	9,825	*	32,924	734,112
1919.....	144,634	553,206	8,947	*	28,718	735,505
1920.....	163,342	847,857	11,208	*	35,256	1,057,663
1921.....	168,994	871,238	12,964	*	59,214	1,112,410
1922.....	160,167	1,147,875	12,656	*	42,722	1,363,420
1923.....	183,065	1,193,220	12,042	*	49,315	1,437,642
1924.....	281,197	1,583,311	20,780	*	58,198	1,943,486
1925.....	232,073	1,554,830	19,196	*	48,510	1,854,609
1926.....	309,804	1,537,052	23,773	29,802	18,010	1,918,441
1927.....	294,752	1,582,735	26,985	29,964	16,891	1,951,327
1928.....	358,663	1,599,049	25,831	36,380	13,872	2,033,795
1929.....	409,706	1,713,265	41,166	35,840	15,435	2,215,412
1930.....	368,476	1,877,216	38,642	34,645	11,459	2,330,438
1931.....	425,261	2,231,204	34,701	48,102	15,127	2,754,395
1932.....	369,649	1,545,513	37,655	38,098	14,042	2,004,957
1933.....	306,655	1,320,399	35,021	39,315	10,833	1,712,223
1934.....	291,883	1,254,019	32,616	36,590	5,022	1,620,130
1935—P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	868	—	626	69	—	1,563
N.S.—N.—E.....	9,196	20,215	434	819	—	30,664
N.B.—N.—B.....	15,605	—	521	602	793	17,521
Que.—Qué.....	51,858	4,770	6,778	3,221	24	66,651
Ont.....	95,915	225,823	17,874	10,035	5,171	354,818
Man.....	49,986	141,985	1,659	4,727	239	198,596
Sask.....	28,824	261,682	1,551	5,412	273	297,742
Alta.....	1,808	256,074	1,747	4,668	795	265,092
B.C.—C.B.....	53,134	300,285	1,747	9,312	2,744	367,222
N.W.T.—T.N.—O.....	1,597	34,692	—	903	97	37,289
Yukon.....	3,162	15,298	88	115	—	18,663
Total, 1935.....	311,953	1,260,824	33,025	39,883	10,136	1,655,821

* Included with "Departmental Salaries, etc."

* Compris avec salaires du département, etc.

PART III

**DIRECTORY, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PERIODICAL INDEX,
1935-36**

DIRECTORY OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, 1936

The list that follows attempts to classify organizations in the education field on the basis of their nature or function rather than on the basis of the area they serve. Those concerned with areas smaller than provinces are not included. Under one or two of the headings, only national organizations are included. Names of officers are as in the latter part of the year 1936.

GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EDUCATIONISTS

The Canadian Education Association.—Founded in 1892 as Dominion Educational Association. Name changed to Canadian Education Association, with a new constitution, in 1918. Biennial convention was held in Regina, October, 1936. President, H. R. Munro, Department of Education, Halifax; Secretary, W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto.

National Council of Education.—Founded 1919. Secretary, Fred J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Last convention was held in Vancouver in 1929, next proposed for 1937, at Toronto.

The New Education Fellowship.—Branches have been organized in most of the larger Canadian cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. Honorary Secretary for Canada, Miss Marjorie Lord, 400 Avenue Road, Toronto 5.

Ontario Educational Association.—Founded in 1861. Annual meetings are held in Toronto, Easter week. President, H. A. Griffin, Toronto; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto 9. Secretaries of the four Departments are: Public School Department, E. H. Stephenson, 81 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto; Supervising and Training Department, W. E. M. Aitken, Normal School, Toronto; College and Secondary Department, W. A. Kenyon, 15 Lessard St., Toronto; Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (see *School Trustees' Organizations*). Official publication, *The Canadian School Journal*, monthly.

Association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario.—Managing Secretary, Rev. Arthur Joyal, Le Droit Bldg., Ottawa.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—See *National Organizations With Special Objectives in Connection With the Schools*.

Manitoba Educational Association.—Founded 1909. Membership, about 2,000. President, J. E. S. Dunlop, 107 Ruby St., Winnipeg; Secretary, C. S. Gow, 781 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg. Annual conventions are held at Easter in Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Only the "Departments of Education" are listed here. In addition some of the other provincial Departments administer schools or colleges of a special kind, especially the Departments of Agriculture. Vocational education in New Brunswick is administered by a special Vocational Education Board, various schools of Quebec by Boards reporting to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, etc.

Canada.—Director of Indian Affairs, H. W. McGill, Ottawa.

Prince Edward Island.—Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia.—Superintendent of Education, H. F. Munro, Halifax.

New Brunswick.—Chief Superintendent of Education, A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton.

Quebec.—Superintendent of Education, Hon. C. F. Delage, Quebec; French Secretary of the Department of Education, Lionel Bergeron; English Secretary, W. P. Percival.

Ontario.—Deputy Minister of Education, D. A. McArthur, Toronto.

Manitoba.—Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Deputy Minister of Education, J. H. McKechnie, Regina.

Alberta.—Deputy Minister of Education, G. F. McNally, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Superintendent of Education, S. J. Willis, Victoria.

Yukon Territory.—Commissioner, G. I. MacLean, Dawson.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND PRINCIPALS' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1919. A federation of eleven provincial associations since 1927. Annual meeting in Saskatoon, August, 1936. President, James R. Mitchell, 2159 Argyll Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

Business Educators' Association of Canada.—Founded 1896. Made up of private business schools throughout Canada. Conducts all final examinations in member schools. About 20,000 papers are written on each year. President, F. W. Park, Park Business College, Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, W. F. Marshall, Westervelt School, London, Ont.; Registrar, W. H. Stapleton, St. Thomas, Ont.; Chairman, Board of Examiners, J. M. Rosser, St. Thomas Business College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Association of Headmistresses of Canada.—Fifth annual meeting in Toronto, January, 1936. Object of the Association is to provide a medium of expression for girls' private secondary schools in Canada. President, Miss Edith Read, Branksome Hall, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Marjorie Trotter, Moulton College, Toronto.

***Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.**—(Teachers' Association organized 1880; changed to Teachers' Union 1920; changed to Teachers' Federation 1924). Membership, 514. Annual meetings held at Charlottetown in April. President, John Gillis, Tignish; Secretary, Miss Agnes Clements, 41 Upper Prince St., Charlottetown. Official publication, *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

***Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.**—Founded 1896 as Education Association. Reorganized 1920 as a purely teachers' association. Membership 908. President, A. N. MacDonald, Glace Bay; Secretary, Miss S. MacDonald, Sydney. Annual general meeting of 1936 in July. Publishes *Bulletin of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union*, bi-monthly except July-August.

Nova Scotia Headmasters' Association.—Reorganized 1933 to provide for more executive officers. President, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay; Secretary, H. H. Wetmore, Yarmouth. Annual meetings are to be held at Halifax last week of Christmas holidays.

***New Brunswick Teachers' Association.**—Founded 1918. Biennial meeting was held in Moncton, September, 1936. Membership 1,156. President, W. C. Haines, High School, Moncton; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Ricker, Sand Cove Road, West Saint John. Official publication, *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

The Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick.—Founded 1878. Number of members 450. President, A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton; Secretary, H. H. Hagerman, 123 Charlotte St., Fredericton. Last meeting was held September 2, 3, 4, 1936, in Moncton; the next meeting probably in Fredericton, in September, 1938.

***Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.**—Founded 1864. Annual conventions at Montreal in October. Membership 1,849. President, Frederic N. Stephen, 4272 Hampton Ave., Montreal; General Secretary, W. E. Black, 352 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount. Official publication, *The Teacher's Magazine*, bi-monthly except July-August.

*Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

High School Principals' Association of the Province of Quebec.—Founded 1927. Membership 55. Annual meeting at Lennoxville in 1936. Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley N. Pergau, High School, Three Rivers. Began publication of a quarterly mimeographed *Bulletin* in 1935.

Comités Permanents des Maisons d'Enseignement secondaire affiliées.—President of the Laval Committee, M. l'abbé Émile Beaudry; President of the Montreal Committee, M. l'abbé Rosario Vadnais, St. Hyacinthe. Publishes *L'Enseignement secondaire* monthly, except July and August.

Association des institutrices Catholiques de la Province de Québec, Inc.—Founded 1902.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Laval.—Founded over 50 years ago. Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, c/o Laval Normal School, Chemin Ste-Foye, Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier.—Annual meetings. Secretary, A. B. Charbonneau, 12146 Bois de Boulogne, Bordeaux, Montreal.

***Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.**—Founded in 1920. President, A. C. Lewis, University of Toronto Schools, Toronto; Secretary, S. H. Henry, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto; Membership, about 3,400. Annual meetings held during Christmas vacation at Toronto. Publishes *The Bulletin*, bi-monthly, except July-August.

***Federation of Women Teacher's Associations of Ontario.**—Founded 1918. Membership, about 4,500. President, Miss L. A. Dobson, St. Catharines; Secretary, Miss H. E. Carr, 30 Bloor Street, W., Toronto. Annual meetings held at Easter in Toronto. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

***The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1920. Membership about 1,150. President, N. W. MacCallum, Toronto; Secretary, J. W. Trusler, 61 Charles St. E., Toronto. Annual meetings held in Toronto during Easter week. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

***Ontario Teachers' Council.**—The three federations listed immediately preceding were merged in 1935, for Canadian Teachers' Federation membership and for other activities common to the three organizations. Chairman, N. W. MacCallum, Toronto; Secretary, J. W. Trusler, 61 Charles St. E., Toronto.

***Manitoba Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1918. Number of members, 1,570. President, W. G. Rathwell, 48 Cunnington Ave., St. Vital; Secretary, E. K. Marshall, 229 Aubrey St., Winnipeg. Annual meetings are held Easter week in Winnipeg. Publication of *The Manitoba Teacher* suspended in 1935.

***Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.**—Organized December, 1933, from three earlier associations in the province—The Teachers' Alliance, the Educational Association, and the Rural Teachers' Association. Membership of the teachers in the province became compulsory in 1935. Present membership 7,285. President, L. F. Titus, Nutana Collegiate, Saskatoon; Secretary J. H. Sturdy, 213 Canada Building, Saskatoon. Official publication, *Bulletin*, monthly.

***The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.**—Founded 1917. Membership of the 6,000 teachers in the province became compulsory in 1936. President, Eric C. Ansley, 437-6th St., Medicine Hat; Secretary, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton. Annual meetings are held Easter week. Publishes *The A.T.A. Magazine* monthly.

***The British Columbia Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1916. Membership about 2,650. Annual conventions at Easter, in Vancouver in 1936. President, Wm. Morgan, Technical School, Vancouver; General Secretary, Harry Charlesworth, Aldine House, 1300 Robson Street, Vancouver. Publishes *The B.C. Teacher*, monthly except July and August.

*Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1922. President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ontario; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto. Last meeting was held in Montreal, November, 1930.

Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards of Quebec.—Organized 1929. Deals especially with the problems of boards outside of larger urban centres. Annual conventions. Secretary, A. R. Meldrum, P.O. Box 97, Shawinigan Falls.

Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.—Founded 1887. One of the four departments of the O.E.A. This department consists of four sections—urban, rural, separate school and county council. Annual convention held in Toronto, during Easter week. President, A. L. Bruner, Ruthven; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor Street W., Toronto. Publishes *The Canadian School Journal* monthly.

The Associated High School Boards of the Province of Ontario.—Founded 1932. Deals solely with problems relating to Secondary Education. Membership open to all High School and Collegiate Institute Boards, and Boards of Education, in Ontario. Fifth annual Convention was held in London, Ont., in 1936. President, E. L. Fraser, Trenton; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Semple, 941 College Street, Toronto 3.

Ontario Urban School Trustees' Association.—Founded in 1919. Membership in all cities and towns in Ontario with a population over 5,000. President, Mrs. J. A. Rose, London; Secretary, C. T. McBride, 15 Welland Avenue, St. Catharines. The last annual meeting was held at Kitchener, 1935; the next will be held at London, 1937.

Manitoba School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1906. Membership 600-700. President, Matthew J. Stanbridge, Stonewall; Secretary, Robert Love, Melita. Annual conventions are held in January or February, usually in Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1915. President, W. F. Goulden, Ebenezer; Secretary, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina. Annual convention will be held in Regina, February, 1937. Publishes *The School Trustee* monthly.

Alberta School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meetings are held in February. President, T. O. King, Raymond; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Publishes *The Alberta School Trustee* monthly.

British Columbia School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1905. Next convention will be held at Victoria, in September, 1937. Secretary, Geo. A. Grant, 713 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street W., Vancouver.

HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations.—Founded July, 1927. The five provincial Associations included in the Federation are listed immediately following. Next convention to be held in Nova Scotia, July, 1938. President, Dr. George W. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Burgoyne, 184 Neville Park Blvd., Toronto.

Nova Scotia Federation of Home and School Associations.—Organized June, 1936. President, Miss Dora Baker, Truro; Secretary, Miss Mattie Harris, Box 85, Truro. Official publication, *The Home and School Quarterly*.

Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations, Inc.—Annual convention was held in Toronto in 1936. President, Mrs. E. E. Reece, 109 Lakeside Ave., Birch Cliff; Secretary, Treasurer, Mrs. H. Maltby, 903 Hermant Bldg., Toronto. Official publication, *The Ontario Home and School Review*, quarterly.

Manitoba Federation of Home and School Associations.—President, Miss Alice R. Gray, 217 Montrose Ave., East Kildonan, Winnipeg.

Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations.—President, Mrs. E. Hirst, Portland St. East, Calgary.

Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia.—Annual conventions, in Vancouver in 1936. President, William G. Black, 4640 West Ninth Ave., Vancouver. Official publication, *The Parent-Teacher News*, quarterly.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPECIAL OBJECTIVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOLS

Association of Canadian Bookmen.—Organized in 1935 for the purpose of keeping "the book readers of Canada informed about the best current literature available and to save them time and disappointment" by providing news sheets, reading courses, topical book lists and literary bulletins. Executive Secretary, A. B. Cutts, 20 Dundas Square, Toronto.

League of the Empire, Canadian Branch.—Promotes interprovincial and intra-Empire exchange of teachers, mainly with London, England. Chairman, Principal Maurice Hutton, Alexandra Palace, Toronto; Secretary, Miss F. M. Standish, 386 Jane St., Toronto.

Overseas Education League.—Founded 1910. Organizer, F. J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Among other activities, conducts annual tours to Great Britain and Continental Europe, for teachers and students.

The Strathcona Trust.—For the encouragement of physical training and military drill in the schools. Founded 1908. Secretary, c/o Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Canadian Junior Red Cross.—Membership at June, 1935, was 324,961 in 10,283 branches. The unit of organization is the classroom, each classroom being a branch. For statistics see Part II. National Headquarters, 621 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Welfare Council.—Founded 1921. Seeks to act as a national clearing house of information and advisory services for welfare work in Canada. Operates through eight divisions: Maternal and Child Hygiene, Child Care and Protection, Family Welfare, Community Organization, Leisure Time Activities, Delinquency Services, Public Welfare Administration, French-speaking services. Executive Director, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—Founded 1897. Had 80 branches and 318 nurses on duty in 1935. See Part II for further data. Elizabeth L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, Transportation Bldg., Ottawa.

Canadian Council of the Girl Guides' Association.—Founded in 1912. The unit of organization is the Company or Pack, details of which, and of the membership of 47,074, may be seen in Part II. Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, Dominion Headquarters, 22 College St., Toronto.

The Boy Scouts' Association.—Originated 1907. Incorporated in Canada, 1914. For details of the membership of the 74,612 boys in 1935, see Part II. Chief Executive Commissioner, John A. Stiles, Dominion Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—Annual meetings. Has a committee on "mental hygiene and education". Interested in the formation of special classes for sub-normal children, in investigating delinquency and the re-education of delinquents, as well as in the general improvement of mental health in all children. Secretary, Marjorie H. Keyes, 111 St. George St., Toronto 5.

Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.—Organized 1931. Aims to co-ordinate the junior farm work of the different provinces. For statistics see Part II. Secretary, Alex E. MacLaurin, 463 Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Society for Commercial Education.—Founded 1930. President, Henry Laureys, Director of Technical Education for Quebec; Secretary, Francois Vezina, School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal. Affiliated with the *International Society for Commercial Education*.

Canadian Physical Education Association.—Convention in Montreal, 1935. President, Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal; Hon. Sec.-Treas., Miss Florence Somers, Director, Margaret Eaton School, 415 Yonge St., Toronto; Editor of *Bulletin*, A. S. Cockhill, Physical Instructor, Protestant Board of School Commissioners, 2354 Beaconsfield Ave., Montreal.

I.O.D.E. National Chapter of Canada.—Aids schools through gifts of libraries and other equipment. Maintains matriculation and university scholarships. National Education Secretary, Miss W. Gordon, Kingston, Ont.

National Film Society.—Received Dominion Charter August, 1935. "Exists to encourage and promote study, appreciation and use of motion and sound pictures and television as educational and cultural factors in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere." Secretary-Treasurer, Donald W. Buchanan, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa.

National Federation of Kindergarteners.—Organized at Toronto, October, 1934. Affiliated with the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. President, Clara Brenton, 188 Bruce St., London, Ont.; Secretary, Flora Carson, 26 Prospect Ave., London, Ont.

Canadian National Safety League.—Interested in assisting provincial safety activities throughout Canada, and in educating children along the lines of safety and accident prevention. General Manager, H. G. Fester, 34 King St. East, Toronto.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—National Secretary, Robert Inch, Wellington St., Ottawa.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind.—Its campaign for the prevention of blindness is conducted in part through the schools. Managing Director, E. A. Baker, 186 Beverley St., Toronto.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—Instituted January, 1935. To assist individuals and organizations working in this field throughout the province. (Local groups formed at Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Peterborough.) Annual meeting, January, 1936, was held in Toronto. President, Dr. C. P. Cosgrave, University of Toronto, Toronto; Secretary, Shirley L. Muir, 27 Albany Ave., Toronto; Membership Committee, A. G. McColl, Westdale Secondary School, Hamilton.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

National Conference of Canadian Universities.—Founded 1911. Membership, 27 universities and colleges and the National Research Council. A biennial meeting usually. President 1934-37, President Carleton Stanley, Dalhousie University, Halifax; Secretary, Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Queen's University, Kingston. Last meeting was held May, 1934, at McMaster University, Hamilton. No meeting was held in 1936, on account of the Quinquennial Congress of Universities of the British Empire.

National Federation of Canadian University Students.—Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Davies, Clyde, Alta. The two main activities are the arrangement of exchanges of under-graduates between Canadian universities, and inter-university student debating tours.

Canadian Federation of University Women.—Founded 1919. Membership 2,152 in 32 University Women's Clubs. All must be university graduates. One of its chief objectives is to promote the higher education of women. A travelling scholarship of \$1,250 is offered annually. Meetings triennial, Edmonton, 1934. President, Miss Laura Newman, 125 Ontario St., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Savage, 93 Garfield Ave., Toronto.

Canadian Federation of Roman Catholic Students.—Organized December 1935. First annual meeting in Montreal, May, 1936. President, Alcide Paquette, University of Ottawa; Secretary, Roland Filion, University of Montreal.

ADULT EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

For a guide to the **University and College Extension Departments** doing work in this category, Table 42B of Part II might be consulted. Enrolment in night classes and correspondence courses of **Departments of Education** may be seen in Tables 30 and 31, Summer Schools

in Table 39. Other provincial Departments, especially Departments of Agriculture work in this field, and of course an untold number of non-governmental organizations including churches, service clubs, occupational or political groups, etc.

Canadian Association for Adult Education.—Set up at a Dominion-wide conference held at Macdonald College in June, 1935. Canadian-wide organization for the encouragement of adult instruction. Annual meeting in Toronto, November, 1936, at which H. F. Munro, Halifax, N.S., was elected president. Director, E. A. Corbett, University of Toronto, Toronto. Commenced publication of *Adult Learning* in November, 1936.

Frontier College.—"The University in Overalls". Offices of Administration, 26 Queen St. E., Toronto. Principal E. W. Bradwin; Registrar, Jessie Lucas.

Workers' Educational Association of Ontario.—Organized in 1923. Secretary, Drummond Wren, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto. Branches in 20 cities and towns. Tutors are paid by Department of Extension, University of Toronto. In 1935 its field of work was extended beyond Ontario boundaries, to Montreal and environs, the tutors being provided by McGill University.

Y.M.C.A.—National Council, 40 College St., Toronto.

Y.W.C.A.—National Council, 143 College St., Toronto. Secretary to the Education Department, Ethel Law.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.—Biennial Conventions. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Lancefield, Aldershot, Ontario.

Canadian Handicrafts Guild.—Incorporated by Dominion Act of Parliament, 1906. Headquarters at Montreal. Provincial Branches in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. President, Wilfrid Bovey, Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Drummond, 2019 Peel St., Montreal.

Canadian Welfare Council, Division of Leisure Time Activities.—See *National Organizations*. Chairman, William Bowie, 1421 Atwater Ave., Montreal; Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Manitoba Association for Adult Education.—Organized 1935, the first provincial association of its kind in Canada. Honorary Secretary, Andrew Moore, Inspector of Secondary Schools, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Library Council.—Formed in June, 1934, during the week of the American Library Association Conference in Montreal. President John Ridington, University of B.C., Vancouver; Secretary, E. S. Robinson, Public Library, Vancouver.

Maritime Library Institute.—At annual Conference of 1935, name was changed from Maritime Library Association to Maritime Library Institute. President, Miss E. M. A. Vaughan, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, N.B.; Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, N.S.

Quebec Library Association.—Organized in 1932. Membership 113. Annual meeting in Montreal in May. Also holds monthly meetings. Secretary, Miss Louise Lefebvre, 26 Robert Ave., Outremont.

Montreal Special Libraries Association.—Organized 1932. Secretary, Miss Constance Brown, Head Office, The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal. Annual meetings to be held in June.

Ontario Library Association.—Organized 1900. President, Miss Dorothy Carlisle, Public Library, Sarnia; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Morton, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meeting in 1937 to be held at Carnegie Library, Ottawa.

Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers.—Organized 1927. Chairman, Miss Dorothy Dingle, Public Library, Toronto; Secretary, Miss Marjorie Richmond, Trinity College Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held at Public Library, Toronto.

Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education.—Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, Toronto.

Saskatchewan and Alberta Departments of Education administer the public libraries acts in their provinces, the former since 1915, the latter since 1931.

Alberta Library Association.—Organized 1930. Secretary, Mrs. Cecil E. Race, Assistant to Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

British Columbia Public Library Association.—Organized 1911. Annual meeting of 1936 held at Victoria. Secretary, 1936-37, Mr. C. K. Morison, Fraser Valley Union Library, Abbotsford.

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Composed of three members. Appointed under Public Libraries Act. Superintendent, Herbert Killam, Victoria.

SOME EMPIRE AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CANADIAN AFFILIATIONS

American Library Association.—Numerous members in Canada. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Carnegie Corporation of New York.—From the British Dominions and Colonies fund that it administers, grants and other assistance are given to universities, colleges, libraries, museums, etc., in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.—By educational surveys, aid in providing pension schemes, etc., assists higher education in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Institute of Education, University of London.—An Empire centre for the discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth. Chairman of the University Delegacy, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy; Director, Fred Clark, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. The Institute is associated with the publication of the *Year Book of Education*, a volume of about 1,000 pages, with the subject of education within the Empire as its central theme. Editorial office, Montague House, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

International Bureau of Education.—The object of the Bureau is to act as an information centre for all matters relating to education, and to facilitate the exchange of information between countries. Issues a quarterly bulletin and various special studies in both French and English. Office, 44 Rue des Maraichers, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Conference of the New Education Fellowship.—Conference at Cheltenham, England, 1936; Headquarters, 29 Tavistock Square, London, England.

International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children.—Publishes the quarterly *Journal of Exceptional Children*; editor, H. Z. Wooden, Principal of the Ann J. Kellogg School, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.; Canadian representative, S. R. Laycock, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Conference of 1936 in Chicago. Secretary of Council, L. W. Keeler, Professor of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

International Federation of Home and School. Headquarters, London, England.

International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Established 1923 to aid in the guidance and training of foreign students of American education, and American students of foreign education. Director, Paul Monroe. Editor of the *Educational Year Book*, I. L. Kandel.

International Society for Commercial Education.—Founded 1901. Holds triennial conferences, Prague, 1935, Berlin 1938. Headquarters, Amsterdam, Holland.

League of the Empire.—"The Official Agency recognized by the Board of Education for the Interchange of Teachers between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions." Offices Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

League of Nations, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.—Aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort in order to foster a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace. Collects information for its publications from National Centres of Educational Information, the Canadian centre being the Education Branch of The Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The second number of its *Annual International Education Bibliography* was issued in 1936. Headquarters, 2 rue de Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, France.

Rockefeller Foundation.—As part of a world wide programme assists Canadian universities, organizations, and individuals, through its four divisions: International Health, Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities. Headquarters, 49 West 49th St., New York.

Special Libraries Association.—The Montreal Special Libraries Association is a chapter of the organization. Annual convention of 1936 was held in Montreal. Headquarters, 345 Hudson St., New York.

The Library Association.—Some members in Canada. Headquarters, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C. 1.

Universities Bureau of the British Empire.—Publishes *Universities Year Book*. Organizes quinquennial conferences of the Universities of the Empire, the fifth having been held at Cambridge, July, 1936. Report of Proceedings obtainable from G. Bell & Sons, London. Office of Bureau, 88a Gower St., Torrington Place, London, W.C. 1.

World Association for Adult Education.—Founded at the close of the War. Aims to encourage all efforts devoted to the extension and enrichment of adult education. President, Albert Mansbridge; Secretary, Dorothy W. Jones; Central Office, 16 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1. Publishes a quarterly bulletin.

World Federation of Education Associations.—Sixth Biennial conference was held at Oxford, England, in August, 1935, at the same time as the conference of the International Federations (elementary and secondary) of Teachers' Associations. Publishes monthly bulletins and a magazine *World Education*, devoted to education movements in line with its objective of promoting good will and understanding among nations. Secretary General: U. W. Lamkin, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Vice-President, Harry Charlesworth, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver; Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto. Conference of 1937 to be held at Tokyo, Japan, August 2-7.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN STUDIES IN EDUCATION, 1935-36

This bibliography has appeared in the three preceding issues of this publication, covering studies of the years 1929-35 (unpublished theses from 1931 only). In this edition the record is carried on into 1936. If users of the compilation find any omissions, the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will welcome notification to this effect, in order that they may be entered in the next edition. A word of explanation as to the scope of the bibliography is necessary, however. It does not attempt to include text books. These are included in the annual Catalogue of Canadian Books published by the Toronto Public Library. The only periodicals covered are the several university reviews published in Canada, viz.:

Dalhousie Review, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Queen's Quarterly, Queen's University, Kingston.

University of Toronto Quarterly, Toronto.

Le Canada Français, Université Laval, Quebec.

Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne, Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal.

Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.

The sixteen sections into which the bibliography is divided are in no sense clear cut and mutually exclusive, but the classification thus effected should make the list in some measure easier to use. Probably more of the studies should be entered under two or more headings, but it is difficult or impossible for the compiler to do so without having a copy or summary of the study before him, and this is not always the case.

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Ault, Orvill E.—*See Teachers and Teacher Training.*

Brigidi, G. A.—*Ethique Du Facisme.* Deals in part with education in Italy. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, September, 1935, pp. 225-249.

Burke, Mme. Nina N.—*Jeunes Français d'Aujourd'hui.* *Le Canada Français.* October, 1935-January, 1936.

Conference on Canadian-American Affairs—Held at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., June 17-22, 1935, under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the St. Lawrence University and Queen's University. Proceedings include a paper by Sir Robert Falconer on Education as a North American Problem, and one by Dr. S. P. Capen on Educational Problems Common to Canada and the United States, together with discussion thereon, pp. 253-276. Ginn and Co. (The volume also includes sections on Radio as an International Problem, Public Opinion, etc.)

Fletcher, Basil A.—*Education and Colonial Development.* (The object of this book is to consider those factors from the past that have helped to create the present educational situation in a number of colonial territories; to examine the problems and possibilities of contemporary colonial education; and to discover the lines of educational advance most likely to achieve the ends desired by the colonial administration. The particular region chosen for reference is the Middle East, but the conclusions have a general significance.) The author is Professor of Education at Dalhousie University. 160 pp. 1936. Methuen and Company, London, W.C. 2.

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Frémont, Donatien.—Monseigneur Provencher et son Temps. Includes an account of the founding of the first French-Canadian schools in the Red River Valley of Manitoba. 300 pp. Published by La Liberté, 619 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Langevin, Frédéric.—Mère Marie-Anne, Fondatrice de l'Institut des Soeurs de Sainte Anne. The biography of Esther Blondin, French-Canadian teacher, who founded the teaching community, the Sisters of St. Ann in the 19th century. 369 pp. 1936. Obtainable from Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine, Que.

Lysecki, John E.—The History of Education in Manitoba, North of 53°. M. Ed. University of Manitoba, 1936. 183 pp. ms.

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Rivard, Adjutor.—Le Collège de Québec. Le Canada Français. January, 1936. pp. 403-421.

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Trott, W. V.—Accuracy of arm movements in a horizontal working space. M.A. University of Toronto. 1936. 25 pp. ms.

Turner, G. H.—An objective study of analogical and analytical reasoning. M.A. University of Toronto. 1936. 29 pp. ms.

Whitworth, Fred E.—Some measurable Effects of Concomitants of Promotion without Failure in the Elementary Division of a City School System. "The purpose was to discover changes in variability and central tendency in chronological age, mental age, reading age, and arithmetic age, accompanying a policy of promotion without retardation in the elementary school. . . . There was a decrease of four months, on the average, in the length of time required by the pupils to complete the elementary school. Seventy-seven p.c. were younger in 1935 than the average in 1929. The range was reduced considerably. . . . The lowest 7 p.c. benefited most by the change in policy, the highest 7 p.c. the least." Ph.D. University of California, 1936.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Broome, E. B.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Bryan, W. L.—Church Street Non-Academic School for Boys. *Journal of Exceptional Children*. December, 1936. pp. 48-53. See *International Organizations*.

Dunlop, Florence S.—Subsequent careers of non-academic boys. "Studies the vocational economic and social adjustments made by 257 mentally retarded boys who left special classes in Ottawa, Canada, between January, 1927, and June, 1933." Ph.D. Teachers College, Columbia University. New York, 1935. 95 pp. National Printers Ltd. Ottawa.

Matheson, L. A.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Pructer, H. J.—Care and Education of Crippled Children in Ontario. D.Paed. University of Toronto. 1936. IV + 180 pp. ms.

Steinson, S. W.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Worden, O. O.—Comparative Study of Two Similar Groups of Supernormal Elementary School Children. D.Paed. University of Toronto. 1936. IX + 182 pp. ms.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT—CURRICULA, EXAMINATIONS, METHODS

(See also *Secondary and Technical Education*)

Broome, E. B.—Junior High School Mathematics for Gifted Adolescents. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 134 pp. ms.

Buckley, J. M.—A Suggestion for the Presentation of Shorthand. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 64 pp. ms.

Buxton, George.—The Value of Literature. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*. January-March, 1936. pp. 81-90.

Devenney, Hartland Morrison.—A Critical Survey of Current Opinion on the Development of Character in Physical Education. M.A. McGill University. 1935. 138 pp. ms.

Glenn, Lewis Ross.—The teaching of modern foreign languages. M.A. Mount Allison University. 1936. 103 pp. ms.

Higginbotham, Miss Frances I.—The Printed Workbook as a Teaching Device in the Fields of English and History in the Junior High Schools. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 100 pp. ms.

Juneau, Rolland and Moussu, L.—Phonétique et diction à l'usage des maîtres de l'enseignement primaire supérieure, de l'enseignement secondaire et des écoles normales. XII + 199 pp. Beauchemin Ltée. Montreal.

Le Blanc, René.—An Evaluation of the Phonic Method of Teaching the French I Course Outlined in the Alberta Handbook for Secondary Schools. M.A. University of Alberta. 1936. 45 pp. ms.

Macdonald, Marie.—Méthode illustrée de Phonétique française. 115 pp. 12 x 9. 1936. Obtainable from the author, 1272 St. Denis St., Montreal. There is a set of wall charts, "Mécanisme des Organes de la Parole," to accompany the volume.

Matheson, L. A.—Segregation of Superior Pupils in the Medium-Sized High School. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 84 pp. ms.

Miller, S. A.—Motivation in the Teaching of High School Mathematics. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 140 pp. ms.

Nutt, Elizabeth Styring.—The World of Appearance, Part II. The Representation of Solidity and of Surface Appearances and of Textures. 130 pp. Parts I and III will deal respectively with "Shades and Colour" and "Grouping and Design". Parker Bros., Sheffield, England.

Steinson, S. W.—Radio address on the new enterprise plan of teaching at the Yorkton Collegiate Institute. Obtainable from the author, Yorkton, Sask.

Thompson, Miss Winifred.—Preliminary Work in Science in the Junior School. M.A. McGill University 1935. 213 pp. ms.

Tugdual-Eugène, Rév. Frère.—Propos Pédagogiques, Causons d'analyse. A brochure obtainable from the author. Saint Stanislas School, Montreal.

Watson, C. C.—Student Government. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 130 pp. ms.

Wilson, Harold Thomas.—The teaching of English in French-Canada. M.A. Boston University. 1935. 39 pp. ms.

SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Armstrong, John Grant.—Development of Selected Science Concepts Through Secondary-School Grades. M.A. University of Alberta. 1936. 146 pp. ms.

Broome, E. B.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Buckley, J. M.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Dean, C. Ruth.—A report of a survey of the graduates of the dietitians course from 1928 to 1933. Central Technical School, Toronto. M.A. Teachers College. Columbia University, New York. 1934. 21 pp. ms.

Dominion Technical Education Branch, Department of Labour.—Between 1920 and 1930 this Branch published a series of thirty bulletins on various aspects of technical and vocational education in Canada, including the proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Conferences. The last bulletin includes a summary of the work done under the Act in the ten-year period, and includes a list of the earlier bulletins. Printed by King's Printer, Ottawa, for the Department of Labour.

Haines, W. A.—Secondary Education in New Brunswick (with a view to reorganization). M.A. University of New Brunswick. 1936. 117 pp. ms.

Harvey, John Edgar.—The Growth of Mathematical Abilities in Grades VII to XI of the Secondary School. M.A. University of Alberta. 1936. 140 pp. ms.

Higginbotham, Miss Frances I.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Jackson, Harry J.—Vocational Guidance. M.A. McMaster University, 1936. 113 pp. ms.

LeBlanc, René.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

MacFarlane, Robert.—A study of Commercial Education in New Brunswick. M.A. Teachers College. Columbia University, New York, 1935. 125 pp. ms.

Matheson, L. A.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Miller, S. A.—See *School Management—Curricula, Examinations, Methods*.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—Bulletins issued, 1935-36, include: Prediction of Occupational Trends; The Selection and Guidance of College Students; Personnel Problems in the Packing Industry; Some Problems in the Field of Vocational Guidance; Guidance at Pickering College; The Ontario Apprenticeship Act; Guidance Through Composition Classes; Whither Guidance; Personnel Work and Guidance at the Ontario School for the Blind, Belleville; The Collection and Organization of Occupational Information; The Guidance Function in Education; Analysis of the Individual in a Commercial School; Industry Looks at the School Product; Music as a Vocation; A Study of Occupations in Department Stores. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association, 27 Albany Avenue, Toronto.

Orr, E. Arnold.—The Intermediate School—and Ontario. M.A. McMaster University, 1936. 96 pp. ms.

Rean, Miss M. L.—Factors related to occupational preference of High School Boys. M.A. University of Toronto. 1936. 38 pp. ms.

Robinson, Leslie G.—The Understanding of the Concept of Functionality in Verbal Statements and in Formulas among Students at the Junior High School Level. M. Ed. University of Manitoba. 1936. 180 pp. ms.

TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING

Ault, Orvill E.—The Training of Special Teachers or the Relation of Certain Problems to the Training of Teachers in the United States, Ontario, Scotland, France and Germany. 196 pp. National Printers Ltd., Ottawa. 1936.

Bellisle, H. S.—Religion and the Office of Teaching. 16 pp. 1933. Some Principles of Catholic Pedagogy, 24 pp. 1934. These are two of a series of addresses by members of the Institute of Mediaeval Studies and St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Black, Wm. G.—The Curricula of the Teacher-Training Institutions of Western Canada. Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1936. 325 pp. University of Chicago Press.

Brown, E. K.—On Academic Freedom. *Dalhousie Review*. July, 1936. pp. 216-227.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Minutes of the annual meeting of 1936, and regular reports to the meeting. Obtainable from C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Regular reports include one on the year's work of each of the eleven affiliated provincial teachers' associations, President's address, Secretary's report, report of Director of Publicity, the Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, and of the Education Week Committee.

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Special reports to Convention of 1936, including: Visual Education; Approach to the Dominion Conference on Educational Statistics and the Setting Up of a National Research Council on Education; Training of Teachers; Teachers' Salaries; Educational Opportunity in Canada; Teachers' Pension Acts; Report of the Oxford Conference, 1935; Suggested Co-operation with the International Federation of Teachers' Associations; Report of the Committee Appointed to Study the King Report on School Finance. Copies of these reports may be obtained from C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

Canadian Teachers' Federation Publicity Department.—During the school year 1935-36 and since, Mr. E. K. Marshall, 618 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, has conducted a regular service of education news to the editorial staffs of teachers' magazines and others. During the year 1935-36 the service included about 128 mimeographed pages of material, representing about 300 items.

Cross, Henry Norman.—A Description and Examination of a Type of Professional Training in the Light of Educational Psychology. M.A. University of British Columbia, 1935.

MacLean, M. C. and Robbins, J. E.—Teachers' Associations in Canada. pp. 83-104. Educational Yearbook of the International Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, 1935.

Maritain, Jacques.—The Catholic Layman on Teaching, 1933. An address published by the Institute of Mediaeval Studies and St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Ontario Public and Separate School Inspectors.—The Training of Teachers-in-Service. "An inspector was named as editor for each Chapter (sixteen of them) and with him were associated eight or nine others. The general method seems to have been to gain the opinions of all the other inspectors by questionnaires, and to look into the practice in other countries or the ideas given by noted educational authors." 293 pp. Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1936.

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION

Béique, P. A.—See *Historical and Biographical*.

Ecole d'Hygiène Sociale Appliquée de l'Université de Montréal.—Rapport de l'année 1935. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, June, 1936. pp. 195-215.

Falconer, Sir Robert.—See *Historical and Biographical*.

Maurault, Rév. Père Olivier.—L'Enseignement Supérieur à Montréal. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*. June, 1936. pp. 113-124.

Simard, Rév. Père Georges.—Nos facultés ecclésiastiques. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*. July-September, 1936. pp. 363-366.

Stanley, Carleton.—The Universities and the International Outlook. *University of Toronto Quarterly*. January 1936. pp. 251-262.

Tracy, H. L. and Law, L. E.—The Classics at Bay. *Queen's Quarterly*. Summer, 1936. pp. 182-187.

Université Laval.—Rapports des facultés de théologie, philosophie, médecine, droit, arts et l'école d'agriculture de Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. Ainsi que le rapport du Recteur. *Le Canada Français*. Novembre, 1935. pp. 251-285.

University Presidents or Governing Bodies.—Published annual reports of the president, or governing body, for 1935 are obtainable from the following universities: Alberta, University of; Dalhousie University; Manitoba, University of; McGill University; McMaster University; Mount Allison University; Queen's University; Saskatchewan, University of; Toronto, University of; Western Ontario, University of.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Alberta Department of Education.—What Is and What Might Be in Rural Education in Alberta. 1935.

Anderson, Amos.—Educational Administration in the City of Moncton. M.A. University of New Brunswick. 1936. 175 pp. ms.

Cameron, Maxwell A.—The financing of Education in Ontario. Bulletin No. 7 of the Department of Educational Research, University of Toronto, 1936. 175 pp. (Three main problems are considered: What principles should determine the arrangement by which funds for the support of schools are raised and distributed? How are schools in Ontario financed at present? How should the system be developed if future progress is to be sound?)

Clarke, F.—See *Philosophy of Education or General Studies*.

Fraser, Stanley Lawson.—Elementary school survey and re-organization. M.A. Mount Allison University. 1936. 65 pp. ms.

Hardwick, W. H. W.—The Cost of Education in Canada. M.A. University of British Columbia. 1936. 194 pp. ms.

Lysecki, J. J.—The Problem of Education in Manitoba. (Deals with finance, administration, and teacher status under present conditions.) 75 pp. M.A. University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A. 1936.

Quebec Bureau of Statistics.—Financial Statement of School Corporations, 1934. Bilingual, 335 pp. King's Printer, Quebec.

PERIODIC GENERAL REPORTS

Alberta Department of Education.—Annual report, 1935. King's Printer, Edmonton.

British Columbia Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report on the Public Schools, 1934-35, 80 + 114 pp. King's Printer, Victoria.

Canadian Education Association.—Proceedings of the Seventeenth Convention of the Association, held at Regina, October 1936, are now in press, and will be obtainable from the Secretary: W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto.

Commercial Section, Ontario Education Association.—Notes and Proceedings of the 42nd (1936) Annual Meeting. 96 pp. (Published annually since 1931.) Obtainable from P. A. Moreland, 41 Castle Knock Rd., Toronto, Secretary of the Commercial Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Illiteracy in Canada, 1931. By sex and age groups for provinces. Canadian born: by age groups and nativity of parents, for provinces and for cities of 30,000 and over; by nativity of parents, for counties or census divisions. Racial origin and age groups, for provinces. Conjugal condition; by age groups and sex, for provinces and for cities of 30,000 and over. Rural and urban population: by age groups, sex and nativity, for provinces; by sex and birthplace, for provinces. By sex and birthplace for cities of 30,000 and over. Immigrant population by year of immigration, birthplace and sex, for provinces. Indian population by sex and age groups, for provinces. Volume IV of Census. pp. 1238-1352.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Language Spoken and Mother Tongue, Canada, 1931. Population speaking one or both official languages; rural and urban by provinces; by counties or census divisions. Mother tongue, by sex, for provinces. Volume II of Census. pp. 799-815.

Population speaking an official language: by age groups, sex, rural and urban for provinces; by age groups and sex for cities of 30,000 and over. Volume III of Census. pp. 832-867.

Inability to speak English: racial origin, for Canada; percentage and racial origin, for provinces. Number and distribution of population by language spoken, and inability to speak English, for provinces. Language spoken, by racial origin and sex, for provinces and for cities of 30,000 and over. Mother tongue; by specified origins and by birthplace, for provinces. Volume IV of Census. pp. 978-1201.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Literacy in Canada, 1931. Rural and urban population; by sex, for counties or census divisions and in cities or towns of 10,000 and over. Volume II of Census. pp. 819-829.

By age groups and sex, for provinces and for cities of 30,000 and over. Rural and urban population by age groups and sex, for provinces. Volume III of Census. pp. 870-899.

Educational status: total population by nativity, for provinces; rural and urban population, by sex and nativity, for provinces; rural and urban population by sex, for counties or census divisions. Volume IV of Census. pp. 1205-1235.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—School Attendance in Canada, 1931. Rural and urban population: by sex and months at school, for provinces; by counties or census divisions. In cities and towns of 10,000 and over. Volume II of Census. pp. 833-845.

By age groups and sex, for provinces and for cities of 30,000 and over. Rural and urban population by age groups and sex, for provinces. Volume III of Census. pp. 902-907.

Population of school age, by sex, number and per cent of, attending school for any period of the school year, 1930-31. By sex, nativity and periods of school attendance, for provinces. By sex and single years of age, for provinces. Rural and urban population: by age groups and sex; by single years, nativity and months at school. Canadian, British and Foreign born, in cities of 30,000 and over. Rural localities as a whole and urban by size groups, by birthplace. Number and per cent at school by months, for counties and census divisions. By sex and birthplace, for cities of 30,000 and over. Volume IV of Census. pp. 1354-1413.

Dominion Department of Indian Affairs.—Annual Report, 1935. Includes annual report on Indian Schools in Canada. King's Printer, Ottawa.

Dominion Technical Education Branch, Department of Labour.—Annual Report, 1935. 6 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

I.O.D.E.—Report of the National Educational Secretary, 1935-36, is included in the minutes of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting. See *National Associations*.

Manitoba Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1935. 146 pp. King's Printer, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick, Chief Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1934-35. 292 pp. Fredericton.

Nova Scotia, Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1935. XLVII + 182 pp. King's Printer, Halifax.

Ontario Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1934. 244 pp. King's Printer, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Education.—Schools and Teachers in the Province of Ontario, 1935-36. (A directory of all teachers.) 611 pp. King's Printer, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island, Department of Education.—Annual Report for 1935. Charlottetown.

Quebec Bureau of Statistics.—Educational Statistics, 1934-35. 232 pp. Bilingual. King's Printer, Quebec. See also *School Administration and Finance*.

Quebec Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report, 1934-35. Two editions, English and French. 236 pp. King's Printer, Quebec.

Saskatchewan Department of Education.—Annual Report, 1934. 63 pp. King's Printer, Regina.

Semaines sociales du Canada.—Compte rendu XIII Joliette, 1935. L'éducation sociale. 326 pp. Secrétariat des Semaines sociales du Canada, Ecole sociale populaire, Montréal, 1935.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION OR GENERAL STUDIES

Bastien, Hermas.—Conditions de notre destin national, 1935. Edition Albert Lévesque, Montreal.

Black, Wm. G.—Guide to Reading for Canadian Homes. 32 pp. Bulletin No. 1 of the Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia, 1934. Obtainable from national and provincial federations.

Brebner, J. B.—Canadian section in the two-volume work "Redirecting Education", published by Columbia University Press, New York, 1934-35, and edited by R. G. Tugwell and L. H. Keyserling.

Clarke, F.—Education in Canada—An Impression. Queen's Quarterly. Autumn, 1935. pp. 309-321.

De Wolfe, L. A.—The Education We Pay For. "Intended to help teachers, parents, and communities who wish to modernize their schools . . . We quote from various magazines." 116 pp. 1936. Obtainable from the author, Provincial Director of Rural Education, Truro, N.S.—Make The Most of Yourself. Ryerson Press. Toronto, 1935.

Duthie, Eric.—Canada—An Illiterate Nation? English in Askelon. Queen's Quarterly. Spring, 1936. pp. 43-50.

Enquête de l'Action Nationale.—L'Education nationale. Avant propos de l'Abbé Lionel Groulx. 212 pp. Edition Albert Lévesque. Montreal, 1935.

Fyfe, W. H.—The Incurable Malady of Listening. Queen's Quarterly. Summer, 1936. pp. 175-181.

Groulx, M. L'Abbé Lionel.—L'Education nationale. Edition Albert Lévesque. Montreal.

Guénette, René.—Essais sur l'éducation. 1935. 199 pp. Librairie Beauchemin Ltée. Montreal.

Langford, H. D.—Education and the Social Conflict. "Defends a distinctly radical, social and educational philosophy which centres on the problem of releasing the human forces destined to sweep away the present inequitable system of social machinery and to build a new social system." MacMillan, 1936.

Lebon, Wilfrid.—L'éducation; éducation humaine, éducation chrétienne, éducation sociale, éducation nationale. L'Œuvre des tracts, no. 194. 16 pp. L'Action paroissiale, Montreal, 1935.

Long, John A.—Conducting and Reporting Research in Education. Bulletin No. 6 of the Department of Educational Research, University of Toronto, 1936.

Roy, Camille.—Nos problèmes d'enseignement. Documents sociaux. 223 pp. Lévesque, Montreal, 1935.

Roy, Rév. Père Maurice.—Pour l'histoire du Thomisme au Canada. Le Canada Français. October, 1935. pp. 161-171.

Sandwell, B. K.—Canada—An Illiterate Nation? A Changing Generation. Queen's Quarterly. Spring, 1936. pp. 38-43.

Silcox, Claris Edwin, in collaboration with **Galen M. Fisher.**—Catholics, Jews and Protestants. A study of Relationships in the United States and Canada, including a discussion of public and separate schools. 369 pp. Dec. 1934. Musson Book Co., Toronto. The study was sponsored by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York.

Smith, Henry Lester; McElhinney, Robert Stewart; and Steele, George Renwick.—A brief survey of present-day religious and moral education in the schools of countries other than the United States of America. 185 pp. 1935. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

ADULT EDUCATION

Canadian Handicrafts Guild.—Annual Report, 1936. 36 pp. Obtainable from 2019 Peel Street, Montreal.

Casgrain, Rév. Père Philippe.—Une Grande Initiative Universitaire. Le service extérieur de l'Université St-François-Xavier, d'Antigonish, N.-E. Le Canada Français. September, 1935. pp. 27-36.

Croteau, J. T.—Adult Education in Prince Edward Island. A survey, published in 1936. Obtainable from the author, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.

University of Alberta, Department of Extension.—Annual Report for the Year ending March 31, 1936. 33 pp. Obtainable from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Worker's Educational Association of Ontario.—Annual Report for the Year ending in 1935. Obtainable from the Secretary, Drummond Wren, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto.

LIBRARIES

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Annual Report, 1935. King's Printer, Victoria.

Campbell, Catherine and Welling, Beatrice Winnifred.—Library Science for Canadians. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada) Ltd. Toronto, 1936.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada, 1935. Part I, five chapters: Public Libraries; University, College and Professional School Libraries; Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries; School Libraries; Library Associations and Library Schools. Part II; Libraries listed individually.

Mowat, Angus.—Ex Libris: Saskatoon. Queen's Quarterly. Summer, 1936. pp. 196-200.

Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries.—Annual Report is included in the Report of the Minister of Education. King's Printer, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island Libraries.—The Carnegie Library Demonstration in Prince Edward Island, 1933-36. (A review of the three introductory years.) 52 pp. 1936. Obtainable from the P.E.I. Libraries Headquarters at Charlottetown.

Toronto Public Library.—Fifty-second Annual Report, 1935. 68 pp. Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Winnipeg Public Library.—Thirtieth Annual Report, 1935. 16 pp. Public Library, Winnipeg.

———How to Use Reference Books. "A simplified course for boys and girls in the use of reference sources." 32 pp. Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd., Toronto, 1935.

MUSEUMS, RADIOS, FILMS

Buchanan, Donald W.—Educational and Cultural Films in Canada. A survey of the situation in regard to educational and cultural films in Canada together with recommendations for the establishment of a national clearing house for information on educational films. Preparation of this report was financed by a grant given by the Canadian Committee of the Carnegie Corporation to the National Film Society of Canada. 23 pp. Obtainable from the Society, Ottawa, Donald W. Buchanan, Secretary.

Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.—Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1935. 25 pp. (Includes a list of broadcasting stations in Canada.) King's Printer. Ottawa.

Conference on Canadian-American Affairs.—See *Empire, Foreign and International*.

Denison, Merrill.—The educational program (a discussion of facts and techniques in educational broadcasting). 15 pp. N.Y. Radio Institute of the audible arts. 1935.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Motion Picture Statistics, 1935. Includes records of attendance, seating capacity, and finances. Published by the Bureau, Ottawa.

Dominion Department of Marine.—Official List of Radio Stations of Canada. 1936. 143 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

National Gallery of Canada.—Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year 1934-35. 23 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

National Museum of Canada.—Annual Report for 1934. 25 pp. King's Printer, Ottawa.

INDEX OF CANADIAN EDUCATION PERIODICALS, 1935-36.

The following are the magazines, the major articles in which (when the articles are about education, rather than supplementary text-book material for pupils) appear in the index. Along with the name of the magazine the name and address of the editor is shown.

The articles included are those appearing in the editions of the magazines between September, 1935 and August, 1936. The index was published for the first time last year and covered the corresponding period in 1934-35.

- Bulletin of the N.S. Teachers' Union, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay, N.S.
- Journal of Education, Education Office, Halifax, N.S.
- The Educational Review, Jessie I. Lawson, 80 Pitt St., Saint John, N.B.
- L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada, Université Laval, Quebec, P.Q.
- L'Enseignement Primaire, C. J. Magnan, 79 Chemin Ste. Foy, Quebec.
- L'Ecole Canadienne, Roman Catholic School Commission, Montreal.
- Technique, Ian McLeish, Montreal Technical School, Montreal.
- The Teachers' Magazine, John Anderson, High School, Westmount, Que.
- The Educational Record, Dept. of Education, Quebec.
- The School,¹ G. M. Jones, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.
- The Bulletin (Ont. Secondary Teachers'), N. R. Fallis, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- The Educational Courier, Miss H. E. Carr, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- School Progress, H. F. Coles, 2 College St., Toronto.
- Ontario Library Review, Public Libraries Branch, Dept. of Education, Toronto.
- The Canadian School Journal, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
- Ontario Home and School Review, Miss L. J. Payne, Hermant Bldg., Toronto.
- The Western School Journal, W. A. McIntyre, William & Ellen Sts., Winnipeg.
- Bulletin (Sask. Teachers' Federation), J. H. Sturdy, 213 Canada Bldg., Saskatoon.
- The School Trustee, C. E. Little, 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina, Sask.
- The Alberta School Trustee, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
- The A.T.A. Magazine, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton.
- The B.C. Teacher, Norman F. Black, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver.
- Parent-Teacher News, Mrs. H. S. Armstrong, 4137 W. 10th Ave., Vancouver.

The following periodicals are not included in the index. The first five have not been received, but their contents consist largely of teaching material, which, as noted above, is not included in the index. The last two listed commenced publication in 1936.

- L'Ecole Primaire, 36 Sterling Ave., Montreal.
- The Canadian Teacher, 36 Shuter St., Toronto.
- The Western Teacher, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.
- The Modern Instructor, School Aids Publishing Co., Regina.
- The High School Instructor, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.

The Educational Digest. First issued January 1936. "A monthly journal of inspiration for every Canadian Teacher." J. S. Mills, 832-20th St. W., Saskatoon.

Adult Learning. First issue November 1936. E. A. Corbett, University of Toronto, Toronto.

¹Two editions, elementary and secondary, published monthly since September, 1935.

EMPIRE, FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL

Barnard, Eunice Fuller.—Culture for Little Ivan. *School Progress*. March, 1936. p. 10. (From *The New York Times Magazine*).

Boyd, William.—New Life In Scottish Education. *Journal of Education*. January, 1936. pp. 21-23. (From an article in the *New Era*.)

Bryans, Helen M.—Physical Education in England. *The School (Secondary)*. April, 1936. pp. 691-695.

Buchler, Walter.—Technical Education in New South Wales. *Technique*. December, 1935. pp. 473-478.

Corrigan, A. E.—See *Philosophy of Education and General Studies*.

Dance, E. H.—History Teaching in English Schools. *The School (Secondary)*. January-February, 1936.

Englehardt, Fred.—See *Professional and Other Higher Education*.

Fisher, J. L.—Architecture of the New Senior (Intermediate) Schools of England. *School Progress*. May, 1936. pp. 8-9.

Fletcher, B. A.—Colonial Education and World Progress. *Journal of Education*. April-May, 1936. pp. 356-357. (From the author's book, *Education and Colonial Development*.)

Langridge, Miss Marion H.—Some English Schools. *The B.C. Teacher*. April, 1936. pp. 27-29.

McClelland, William.—Distinctive Features of Scottish Education. *Journal of Education*. December, 1935. pp. 888-892. (From the *New Era*.)

Mitchell, Rev. Wm. H.—Outline of a New Problem for T'ung Jen Middle School, Paotingfu. *Canadian School Journal*. April, 1936. pp. 113-116.

Rouest, Georges.—Le salut de l'Ecole Boule (de Paris). *Technique*. November, 1935. pp. 416-420.

Simard, Rév. Père O. D.—La 3e République et l'enseignement secondaire. *L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada*. December, 1935. pp. 169-175.

Wilkins, Dorothy M.—Teaching English in France. *The School*. March, 1936. pp. 581-584.

———Is Education on Right Lines? (England). *The School Trustee*. June, 1936. pp. 14-15. (From *The Sunday Times*.)

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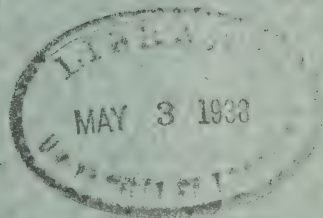
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B

DOMINION OF CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL SURVEY *of* EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1936

(WITH DIRECTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1937)



Published by Authority of the Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce



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J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
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1937

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1938

1

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PREFACE

There are certain changes to be noted in each of the three Parts of the Survey this year. The general review in Part I of this edition has been made somewhat longer, and graphical representation has been introduced, in response to suggestions made when the contents of the Survey were discussed at the biennial meeting of the Canadian Education Association in 1936.

Part II includes several new tabulations in conformity with the recommendations of the conference on school statistics in 1936, particularly tables with information on teachers' salaries, qualifications and tenure, as suggested by the Canadian Teachers' Federation. Tables on subjects of study in secondary schools do not appear in this edition; the conference on school statistics resolved that these and tables classifying age of pupils by grade, both comparatively laborious compilations, need be prepared only in alternate years. Certain retrospective tables, too, are omitted to make room for a new set of tables on higher education, showing the number of students enrolled and graduating each year since 1920, in different sections of the country and in individual faculties. Earlier editions of the Survey have not included information on universities and colleges for more than the current year. A section on library statistics is included in Part II this year for the first time since the Survey for 1928, and a new section is added on broadcasting and motion pictures in recognition of their increased educational use.

Part III, in addition to the annual directory of associations, bibliography, and index of periodicals, includes a directory of higher education. It has been published once before, in the Survey for 1930.

The Survey has been prepared under the direction of J. E. Robbins, M.A., Ph.D., Chief of the Education Branch of the Bureau.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
December, 1937.

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CHAPTER I.—DOMINION REVIEW

Chapter I of the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, published in 1937 by the Office of Education, shows that expenditure for schools and colleges dropped almost exactly 30 p.c. between 1930 and 1934; the comparable drop in Canada was less than 25 p.c. Since 1934 there has been little change in the amount spent for Canadian education; the annual sum has been approximately equal to that of 1926 when the average daily attendance of pupils was about 17 p.c. less.

A comparison in dollars can hardly be taken at face value, but it may be of interest to note that the yearly cost of schools and colleges in the United States, after the drop of depression years, is calculated at \$30.51 for each adult in the population; in Canada the comparable figure is about \$22.

School and college debt in Canada is about \$45 per adult in the population. It has been reduced somewhat since 1934, but is still around 25 p.c. higher than in 1926. However, it constitutes only about 5 p.c. of the total public debt in Canada—Dominion, provincial and municipal—which amounts to more than \$800 per adult in the population.

RURAL VS. URBAN LOSSES

The loss of one-fifth or one-fourth of school revenues would not have been so hard for educational institutions to bear, had it been more evenly distributed among them. A disproportionate share of the loss was generally suffered by rural schools. Complete financial statements are not to be had for rural and urban schools separately in all provinces, but the following information on teachers' average salaries illustrates the point.

	Post-depression salary as p.c. of pre- depression salary	
	Rural	Urban
	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	91.3	99.5
Nova Scotia.....	96.4	99.1
New Brunswick.....	79.5	96.8
Quebec Protestant.....	73.6	89.3
Ontario.....	72.3	92.8
Manitoba.....	63.2	82.7
Saskatchewan.....	43.2	69.4
Alberta.....	71.8	91.0
British Columbia.....	83.6	88.4

Rural losses, it will be noted, were heavier in every case than urban, in most of the provinces very much heavier. To illustrate the resulting situation, Chart I has been constructed; the chart as well as the above percentages are derived from Table 13 of Part II. It shows that the average rural salary in a majority of the provinces is less than half of the urban salary, and that only in two provinces, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, is it considerably more than half.

Living costs in the country are not as high as in the city, and rural salaries do not need to be as high, dollar for dollar, in order to be equivalent, but the difference can hardly be two to one, and there is in consequence little likelihood of building up a reasonably permanent body of country teachers so long as this remains the ratio of pay. If rural teachers continue in the teaching profession at all, it is likely to be only in the hope of eventually finding a city or town position.

12.—PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

Classification of Teachers' certificates in the different provinces and the conditions upon which each class of certificate is now awarded

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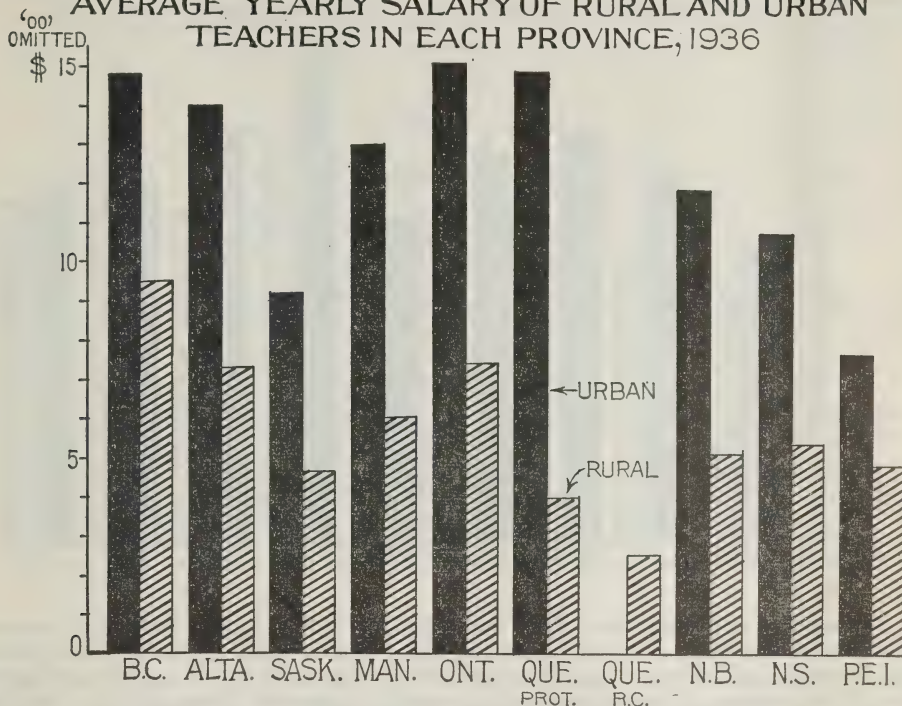
12—ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA RELEVANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION

Classification du personnel enseignant dans les diverses provinces

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CHART I

AVERAGE YEARLY SALARY OF RURAL AND URBAN TEACHERS IN EACH PROVINCE, 1936



SHOULD TOWN AND CITY PAY FOR RURAL SCHOOLING?

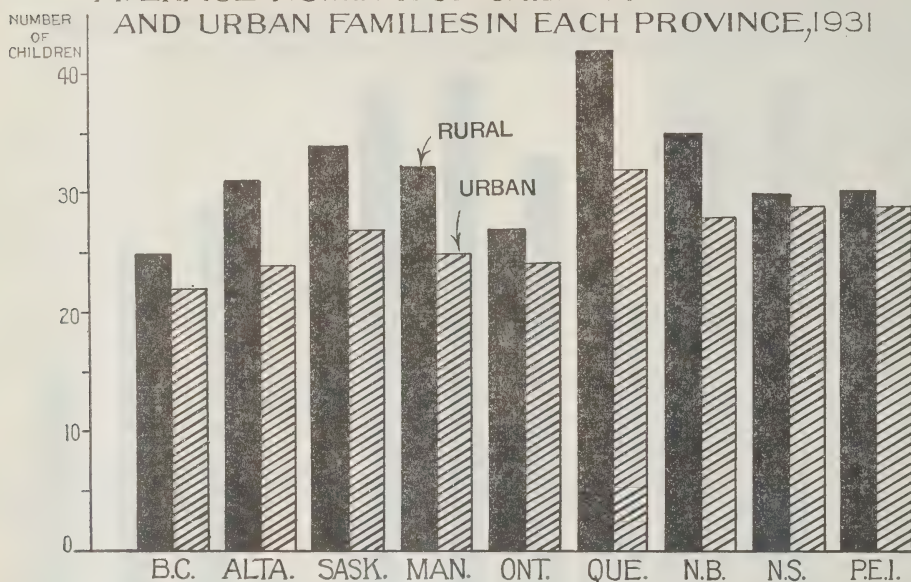
The inequalities of city and country pay for teachers have, of course, only been accentuated, rather than produced, by conditions of the 1930's. And it is not purely a salary matter, for it extends into such other requirements as building accommodation and equipment. The rural school as compared with the city school has always been something of "the poor relation". So it may not be amiss at this time of accentuated differences to present a consideration on the fundamental relationships between the two types of community, which affects the problem of school support, but which seems seldom to be considered.

Farm families are substantially larger than town families. Ten average families in rural Canada have 32 children, as compared with 27 in the same number of urban families. The comparison is made by provinces in Chart II, and everywhere children are shown to be relatively more numerous in rural areas. Hence, even if the average farmer's income were equivalent to the average city-dweller's, it would be harder for him to keep his children at school as long at the same cost per year, simply because he has more of them, and without taking account of the greater difficulty of bringing children together over country distances to a school.

It might be argued by the cities that this is purely the farmer's own affair were it not that his children are no sooner raised than the cities draw heavily upon them. The extent of city-ward migration of young people is indicated in the decennial census record of ages. Fully half of the Canadian population at the age of ten years is in rural communities, but at the age of 20 only 45 p.c. remains, and at the age of 30 only about 40 p.c. It is probably being conservative to say that 15 p.c. of rural-raised children become city-residents when they reach the age of self-support. This is enough to call for a lively interest, on the part of city-dwellers, in rural schooling, and perhaps something more than interest.

CHART II

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN TEN RURAL AND URBAN FAMILIES IN EACH PROVINCE, 1931



It was shown in this Chapter of the Survey for 1933, and at greater length in a separate bulletin of the Education Branch, that the cost of schooling represents only about 13 p.c. of the cost of raising the Canadian child. Considering this together with the 15 p.c. cityward migration of farm children, it will be apparent that even if the cities and towns paid the entire cost of rural schooling they would not be paying the equivalent of rearing the rural children who become their residents and supporters in adult years. There are provincial school grants in all provinces which tend to contribute more per child in rural than in urban communities, but even if the entire cost of rural schools were paid by the Provinces, the cities would by this means be paying only something like half of the expenditure made by rural people in supplying them with population (assuming that provincial taxes fall equally on urban and rural population).

In abnormal times, as of recent years when there have been many unemployed in the cities, it may seem that their population is temporarily higher than required, and that further increases are no asset, but the situation just described is the one existing in the long run. The extent of the cityward movement varies from province to province, and what has been said thus far does not imply that a common compensation to all rural communities is called for, but it does indicate a basic factor in the relationships of rural and urban communities. The cost of schooling, being the only considerable part of the cost of rearing a child that is met out of public funds, is about the only medium through which the town can directly compensate the farm.

TOWARD THE LARGER UNIT

The problem of rural school support, by nature harder than urban for the reasons above indicated, and accentuated of late years by crop failures on the prairies and low agricultural prices generally, continues to be worse than need be in the opinion of educators, by reason of the inefficiency of the small administrative and financial unit. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, teachers and others have for some years been carrying on a campaign designed to demonstrate to a somewhat reluctant public the advantages of a larger unit. Results have begun to show in the last few years, particularly in Alberta and British Columbia. The former in 1937 has eleven units in operation, and eleven more in process of organization. The Deputy Minister's Report for 1936 explains as follows concerning them:

"The Government, convinced that a re-organization of rural education was long overdue, secured the passage of legislation making the setting up of larger units possible. Already eleven of these are in operation. The 'divisions' as they are called, are the result of combining numbers of small districts into one unit for administrative purposes. Of those established thus far the numbers of districts in each unit vary from 55 to 100. Approximately 800 districts have thus been absorbed, being about one-fifth of the total. For years rural people have been demanding such ordinary services as health supervision, better instruction in music, facilities for training in household economics, and practical education of all sorts, training in speech production and dramatics, better library service and, most important of all, the provision of high school facilities on terms somewhat similar to those which are the commonplaces of city dwellers. Every serious student of rural conditions knows that such services can only be provided by co-operation of the small existing units. Some of these are being provided in the large units; inside of three years it is expected that all will be available. Even those who conscientiously believed that the move was a mistaken one are adopting a more conciliatory attitude and co-operating loyally and generously to give the new system a fair chance."

Two units similar in size to those of Alberta have been put into operation in British Columbia. The Inspector in charge of the first, which was organized in the Peace River area, and includes 65 small districts, draws the following conclusions, on the basis of the first three years of operation:

"During the period July 1st, 1933, to June 30th, 1936, all phases of work in connection with educational administration have been improved without increasing the gross cost of education.

"The attitude of the teachers towards their work has been excellent and the skill displayed by the teachers as leaders of community life has, with few exceptions, been highly commendable.

"Judged by results, the present system of school administration in the larger unit is much more efficient in every way than the former system of school administration in the small local units."

Manitoba has had two rural municipal school districts for nearly twenty years. In 1936 seven more, in addition to a unit of eleven districts in unorganized territory, were created. These are much smaller than the new units in Alberta and British Columbia; they compare rather with the established unit in Quebec, and the twenty-odd district municipalities in British Columbia, but they represent a considerable increase in size as compared with the customary one-school district.

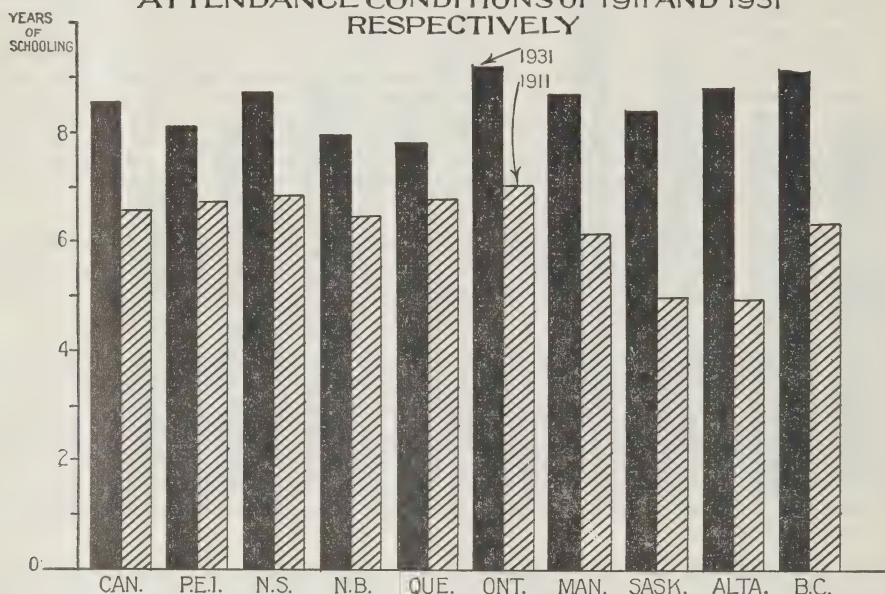
THE INTERMEDIATE YEARS

A second educational reform much discussed of recent years, and further on the way to adoption than is the larger unit of administration, is replacement of the 8-4 division of the curriculum by the 6-3-3 division. The latest programmes of study for Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia present the elementary course as one of six years in place of the former eight. Pupils of the next three years, even in the larger cities, with few exceptions, are by no means all segregated in separate school buildings, but there is the unmistakable tendency to treat these years as a unit for curriculum purposes, and even in certain cities where the provincial curriculum has not been remade on the new plan, some schools that were formerly purely elementary are retaining Grade IX pupils and are taking the name of junior high school.

This group of three (in some cases, four) intermediate years, has to serve the double purpose of rounding out and completing the formal schooling of a majority of children, and of preparing the remainder for studies in the senior high, technical, or commercial schools. Psychological reasons for making a break at the sixth rather than the eighth grade have become generally accepted. The attachment of an additional year to the former seventh and eighth has a solid basis in the increased length of the average school career, as illustrated in Chart III. Comparatively few years ago schooling for the great majority of children ended before the eighth grade, but this is no longer so. Chart III shows length of schooling in 1911 and 1931 in order to emphasize the extent of the change, but the dividing line of eight years, as average length of schooling, was in reality crossed in a majority of the provinces during the 1920's. It is most reasonable that in the years since, the change should have been recognized by relating one or two more years of schooling closely to the previous eight; in this way the curriculum is rounded off harmoniously at the point where most school careers actually end.

CHART III

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING
RECEIVED BY EACH CHILD, UNDER SCHOOL
ATTENDANCE CONDITIONS OF 1911 AND 1931
RESPECTIVELY**



FEWER DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

A natural consequence of the removal of Grade 8 from the status of a turning point in school careers is a reduced use of the entrance-to-high-school examination. Considering the eight provinces other than Quebec together, practically all students were obliged before proceeding higher, twenty years ago, to pass a standard Departmental examination at the end of Grade 8. Ten years ago about two-thirds of students were obliged to write the examination, while one-third (by no means a uniform fraction in all provinces) were promoted by their schools. Today the proportion is more than reversed, about one-fourth writing the examination and three-fourths being recommended. Some of those who do take the examination are under no obligation, but choose to do so in competition for scholarships or prizes. Since the partial adoption of school promotions in New Brunswick in 1936 all of the eight provinces are included in their use, and some use them exclusively.

The reduced use of Grade 8 examinations can not be entirely attributed, or perhaps not even mainly, to the reorganization of the curriculum, for it started at an earlier date. Moreover, Departmental examinations in Grades 9 and 10 have even more completely disappeared, and they are being partially replaced even at the level of high school leaving¹. It will not be necessary here, however, to review their story. This has been done in two recent studies, to both of which the interested reader is referred: (1) Report of Committee on Examinations, in the *Proceedings of the 17th Convention of the Canadian Education Association*, October 1936; (2) *Examinations in Canada*, a chapter in the *Year Book of Education 1938* (Evans Bros., London), among chapters on the same subject from other parts of the British Commonwealth.

¹ The report of Andrew Moore, Inspector of Secondary Schools in Manitoba, for 1936-37, may be quoted as follows, to indicate a reason which probably was of some weight in more than one province: "Although never actually admitted, the economic urge was very influential in causing this system of self-promotion to be established in Manitoba Secondary Schools. Under the former system each Grade IX candidate paid \$2.00, and each Grade X candidate paid \$3.00, for his Departmental examination . . . The self-promotion of Grade XI students . . . provides a \$1.00 detour around a Departmental examination that costs \$5.00". Whatever the connection, certainly much of the disappearance of Departmental examinations in the different provinces coincided with the depression years.

PRESERVING THE COMMON FACE

The new provincial curricula have certain new emphases, such as on health teaching and social studies, in common, partly in line with the latest developments in other countries, but retaining at the same time certain characteristics which are peculiarly Canadian. One of the surprising things to many a new student of provincial school systems in Canada is the similarity they have retained in spite of their independent development. One such student expressed this discovery by saying: "I begin to see everywhere in the eight provinces a common face; only the lines on it are different." By this time the face is something of a Galton composite portrait, but the elements entering into it are more noteworthy for their similarities than their differences. The common features have had less chance of survival since the newer provinces have begun their independent evolutions, but to offset this there has developed a freer exchange of ideas among provinces and a better acquaintance.

Only two Dominion-wide organizations of educationists antedate the 20th century, and they only by a few years. The Dominion Education Association, now the Canadian Education Association, was founded in 1892, the Business Educators' Association of Canada in 1896. Only one other, the National Conference of Canadian Universities in 1911, had its origin before the Great War, but in the years since, more than a dozen have come into existence, each contributing something toward a national outlook on educational problems. Certain details are recorded concerning them in Part III of this Survey. Some of the names and dates of formation run as follows: The Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the National Council of Education, 1919; The Canadian School Trustees' Association, 1922; Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations, 1927; Association of Headmistresses of Canada, 1932; Canadian Physical Education Association; National Federation of Kindergarteners, 1934; Canadian Association for Adult Education, 1935; Headmasters' Association, Workers' Educational Association of Canada, Division of Education and Mental Health in the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1936; Canadian Conference of the New Education Fellowship, 1937. Other national organizations, of which the Junior Red Cross is one of the most conspicuous, have pursued a common programme through the schools of all provinces, while yet other groups—e.g. the Federated Women's Institutes, the I.O.D.E., the National Council of Women—have made the schools a subject of leading interest in their national conferences.

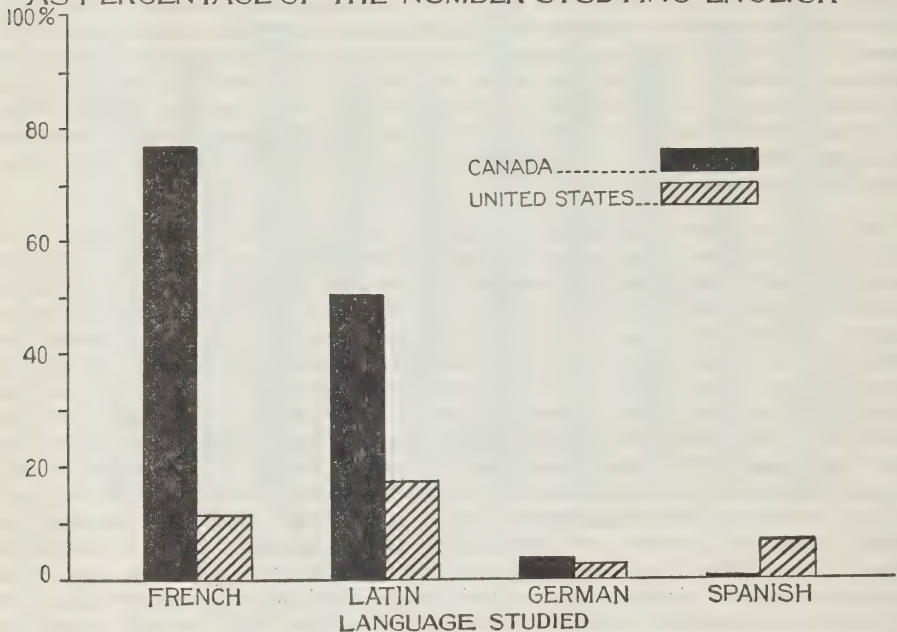
The "education press", with few exceptions, remains essentially provincial rather than national in range, but a certain amount of the wider picture is conveyed by exchanges, particularly among kindred groups of magazines like those of teachers' federations, trustees' associations, and home and school federations. The Canadian Teachers' Federation has had under consideration for several years the publication of a national magazine, and while the project has not yet come to fruition a central news service to all the provincial magazines is conducted. Enquiries to the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for information concerning all parts of the Dominion increase each year in number, and numerous educational organizations have reflected the growing interest by formal requests for an increased programme of publication. A series of Education Bulletins was begun in response during 1937 which it is hoped to make a permanent feature of the Education Branch's work.

It is not intended to assess here the extent to which different factors—improved knowledge and acquaintance as between provinces, development from a more or less common root, or geographical and social conditions, for instance—are responsible, but simply to point to the fact that education in the eight mainly English-language provinces tends to continue in these changing times to maintain a common form and content². This is suggested by the trends above noted in curriculum, examinations, and administration. One other illustration, still more striking, is presented in Chart IV.

² While these pages were in press an interesting article bearing on this point appeared in the February (1938) number of *The School: Curriculum Revision in Canada*, by Peter Sandiford, written after a study of all the new programmes issued to date. He says in part: "Careful scrutiny of the courses shows that each revision has benefited from all others (in other provinces) previously made. It is not plagiarism, but each worker has felt himself free to profit from the labours of others."

CHART IV

STUDENTS STUDYING FRENCH, LATIN, GERMAN AND SPANISH IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF QUEBEC) AND THE UNITED STATES, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER STUDYING ENGLISH



HIGH SCHOOL LANGUAGES

Chart IV compares the proportions of high school students studying languages in the United States with those in the Canadian provinces other than Quebec. The information on which it is based was shown for each state and province in Education Bulletin No. 5, 1937. The information relates only to students in advance of Grade 8 in both countries; for the United States it was obtained by the Office of Education for the year 1934, while the Canadian data relate to the nearest year for which data are available,—to the 1930's in all provinces.

The chart shows that the number in Canadian high schools studying French is fully three-fourths as great as the number studying English, whereas in the United States the proportion is less than one-eighth. This contrast is in itself striking, but what seems still more significant is the fact that the proportions in the Canadian provinces are all comparatively uniform,—varying only between 67 p.c. and 87 p.c. The giving of so great a place to French on the high school curriculum is a phenomenon peculiarly Canadian,—a feature of the common face. It probably results in large measure from the special place of the French language in the life of the Dominion, but the contrast between Canada and the United States in the study of Latin can not be so easily explained.

Latin claims the attention of 50 Canadian students per 100 as compared with 17 per 100 in the United States. In its case there is a greater variation between provinces, ranging from 32 p.c. to 69 p.c., being higher in provinces where it is required for Arts matriculation, but even so, the lowest provincial percentage is higher than that of the highest state. Here, then, whatever the reasons, is another essentially Canadian phenomenon.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

One reason that might be suspected of contributing to the high proportion of Latin students in Canada is incompleteness in the provision of technical schools or courses; but comparing provinces one finds that the highest percentages for Latin are not in the provinces with the lowest percentages of technical students, nor vice versa. There is, in fact, no obvious relationship between the two.

The completeness of provision for technical education is, however, a matter of interest in itself. A tabulation is presented below to show for different provinces the extent to which communities of different size have provided themselves with technical schools or technical departments in their high schools. The only type of technical education for which it is possible to show information separately is commercial, i.e. business or office training. In the column headings of the table "technical" means everything except commercial and agricultural. A few of the technical schools include agricultural courses, but schools where the only technical instruction is in agriculture are not included. A school with a single technical course other than agriculture is counted, the same as large city technical schools with a variety of courses.

COVERAGE OF PROVISION FOR TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION
IN CANADIAN SCHOOLS, 1936

Provinces, and Population Groups	Number of Cities	Number with public day technical schools	Number with evening technical classes in the public schools	Number with commercial high schools	Number with evening commercial classes in public schools	Number with private commercial schools (business colleges)
Eight Provinces (Quebec excepted)—						
Over 20,000.....	27	22	21	22	21	25
5,000-20,000.....	78	25	18	34	18	38
Under 5,000.....	*	8	67	28	8	20
Prince Edward Island—						
Over 20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000-20,000.....	1	—	—	1	—	1
Under 5,000.....	*	—	—	—	—	1
Nova Scotia—						
Over 20,000.....	3	—	3	1	3	2
5,000-20,000.....	10	—	7	1	5	2
Under 5,000.....	*	—	15	1	3	1
New Brunswick—						
Over 20,000.....	2	1	2	1	2	1
5,000-20,000.....	3	3	2	3	2	1
Under 5,000.....	*	3	1	3	1	2
Quebec—						
Over 20,000.....	8	4	5	information not available		
5,000-20,000.....	25	3	9			
Under 5,000.....	*	2	30			
Ontario—						
Over 20,000.....	14	14	8	14	8	13
5,000-20,000.....	46	15	5	21	8	23
Under 5,000.....	*	1	1	7	2	9
Manitoba—						
Over 20,000.....	1	—	1	1	1	1
5,000-20,000.....	4	1	—	1	—	2
Under 5,000.....	*	—	—	3	—	1
Saskatchewan—						
Over 20,000.....	3	3	3	1	3	4
5,000-20,000.....	5	—	—	—	—	3
Under 5,000.....	*	—	—	1	—	1
Alberta—						
Over 20,000.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
5,000-20,000.....	2	1	—	2	1	1
Under 5,000.....	*	—	5	5	—	—
British Columbia—						
Over 20,000.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
5,000-20,000.....	7	5	4	5	2	5
Under 5,000.....	*	4	45	8	2	5

* The number of incorporated places with a population under 5,000 would be misleading, because smaller centres are incorporated in some provinces than in others. There are 136 incorporated places in Quebec, and 259 in the other provinces, with a population between 1,000 and 5,000.

The table shows that among the 35 cities in Canada with a population of more than 20,000, there are 9 without day technical schools. Three of these—Verdun, Outremont and Westmount—are within reach of the Montreal Technical School. The others in order of size are Winnipeg, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Glace Bay and Moncton, the last four being among the smaller cities of the group. Evening technical classes are held in practically the same number of larger cities, though not the same cities, those without them in this case being all in Ontario and Quebec.

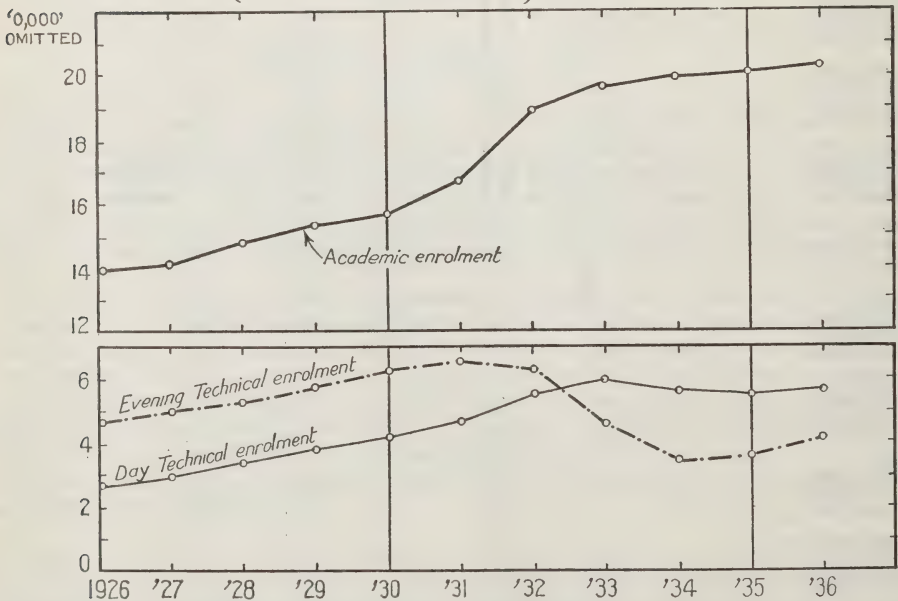
Among the 103 cities with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 about one-fourth have day technical schools and a similar number have evening technical classes. In smaller centres day schools are extremely rare, considering that there are nearly 400 places with a population between 1,000 and 5,000, and only half a dozen schools among them. A considerable number, however, provide evening instruction of a technical character.

As information is not available concerning the number of centres offering commercial instruction in Quebec, reference can be made only to eight provinces. The chief difference to be noted, in comparison with the coverage of other technical instruction, is that approximately twice as many towns and smaller cities include commercial courses in their high schools. There are privately-owned business schools in quite a number of others, although they too are unusual in places with a population smaller than 5,000.

The number of centres offering evening classes of a technical nature has declined very considerably in the last few years, and attendance at such classes has fallen by one-third. Enrolment in day technical schools has changed little for several years,—an interesting situation in view of the fact that the academic high school enrolment at the same time has continued to increase—probably due to the technical schools being filled to capacity and no money available for their extension. The trends of all three types of enrolment during the last ten years are pictured in Chart V.

CHART V

ENROLMENT IN ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL COURSES OF HIGH SCHOOLS COMPARED (8 PROVINCES) 1926-36



Commercial students are included with other technical students in the Chart, and academic enrolment includes those taking high-school-leaving courses without technical subjects.

Over the ten-year period technical students have increased proportionately more than academic students. They have approximately doubled while the others have increased by less than one-half. But even so, in the eight provinces only about one high school student in five is following a technical course.

The technical enrolment includes some part-time students being trained under provincial Apprenticeship Acts, an arrangement that seems to promise increasing use. Ontario has had an Apprenticeship Act since 1928 under which boys learning the building trades have received their training partly in industry and partly in the technical schools; in 1936 the scope of the Act was extended to include barbering, hairdressing and the automobile repair trade. A similar plan has been operated in British Columbia, in the building trades, since 1930, and an Apprenticeship Act was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1937.

In addition to the arrangements for apprenticeship that are being systematized under provincial statutes, it appears that a growing number of industrial companies are practicing plans, of their own arrangement or in conjunction with private correspondence schools, for the technical training of their younger employees. Some of the country's largest railway, mining and paper companies, as well as other manufacturing establishments have such plans in operation.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

High schools where the only technical course is agricultural, as has been mentioned, are not included in the above tabulation showing number of centres with technical schools. The total number of schools that would be called agricultural high schools, in the sense that the term technical high school is used, is less than a dozen, but some of the Provinces provide a good deal of agricultural instruction in the regular courses for school leaving, normal entrance, or matriculation. About one-third of the academic secondary schools in Ontario (collegiate institutes, high and continuation schools) have agricultural classes. The "ruralization" of teaching in Quebec schools has received emphasis in recent years. Available information, however, does not permit of a tabulation which would convey a reliable impression of the extent of agricultural education in the ordinary schools of the several provinces together.

There are residential agricultural schools (other than agricultural colleges), with one- or two-year courses, as follows: two in Alberta, one in Ontario and two in Quebec. They serve much the same purpose as the diploma course in agricultural colleges which are held at one centre in each province, except in Quebec where there are three, and in the two smallest provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, where there is none. These boarding schools for the teaching of agriculture remain rare in Canada as compared with some other agricultural countries. Denmark, with a population about equal to Ontario's, has 21 such schools with an annual attendance of 2,500-3,000, in addition to 59 folk high schools (also residential institutions), with an attendance of 6,500 drawn mainly from farm young people. The total enrolment in agricultural boarding schools in all Canada, including the diploma course at agricultural colleges as well as the other five schools, is about 800.

For no other occupation, however, with the possible exception of homemaking, do Governments in Canada conduct so many educational services outside of the schools, as for agriculture. Short courses by provincial Mines Departments for prospectors have been attended by nearly 5,000 men in a year lately, but short courses for farmers, their wives and children, varying in length from a few days to a few weeks, are attended each year by several times this number. And courses are by no means the only type of educational service sponsored by the Extension Branches of Departments of Agriculture and agricultural colleges. Table 32 of Part II shows that one other variety alone, the organization of boys and girls farm clubs, includes more than 30,000 young people. A review of the various types of service is not possible in short space and will not be here attempted.

DOMINION FINANCIAL AID

A discussion of technical and agricultural education in Canada suggests the subject of Dominion aid to schools, for in these fields, except for Indian education, it has been most considerable. The Report of the Dominion Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education in 1913 resulted in the Agricultural Instruction Act of the same year, and the Technical Education Act of 1919, under which (and subsequent Acts in 1929 and 1934) grants have since been paid by the Dominion to the Provinces. The amount of the grants is shown in Tables 3A and 3B of Part II. Since 1929 they have been in decreasing amounts and to a decreasing number of Provinces, as the Acts of 1929 and 1934 provided only for an extension of time in which the grants under the Act of 1919 might be earned. By 1937 only two provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, had sums remaining on which they might draw. An Act of 1931 which contemplated making available \$750,000 a year for a period of fifteen years has not been put into effect.

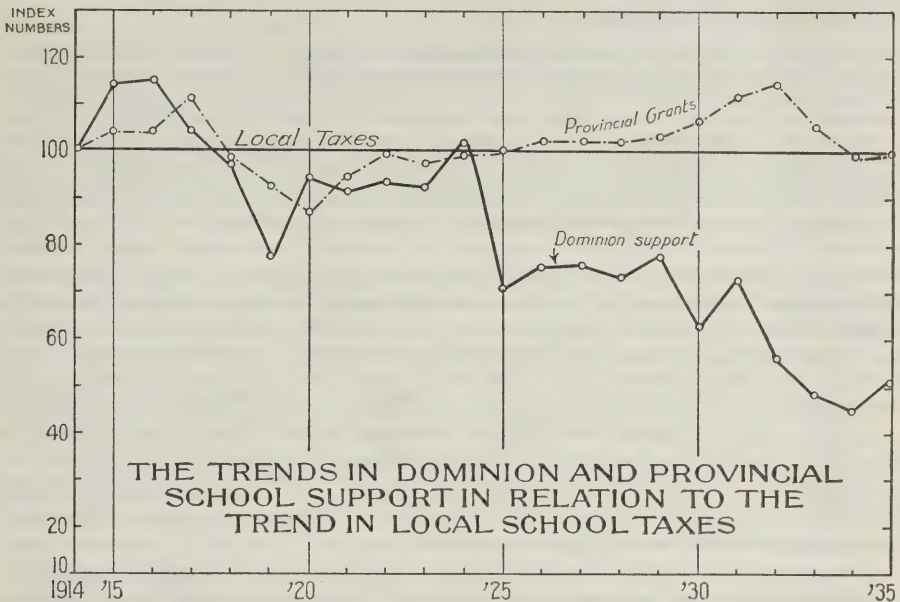
The overlapping of the Agricultural Instruction Act and the Technical Education Act in the earlier 1920's, and the rapid drop in payments under the latter Act after 1929, produced rather violent fluctuations in the amount of Dominion aid to schools during the years that it has included payments under these Acts. Chart VI is constructed to illustrate its variation as compared with that of provincial and local school support, while the following statement shows the absolute amounts on which the lines of the chart are based.

	Local School Taxes	Provincial Grants to Schools	* Dominion School Support
	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	36,636,567	5,780,736	1,622,486
1915.....	34,988,960	5,783,561	1,768,423
1916.....	35,177,671	5,803,913	1,796,508
1917.....	37,091,060	6,521,721	1,723,090
1918.....	41,577,144	6,474,582	1,787,423
1919.....	48,308,035	7,066,138	1,667,291
1920.....	60,646,553	8,352,173	2,545,910
1921.....	70,478,193	10,626,528	2,751,446
1922.....	76,859,519	12,091,281	3,188,326
1923.....	80,053,561	12,352,731	3,277,171
1924.....	83,117,186	13,014,061	3,731,877
1925.....	85,353,587	13,458,930	2,685,086
1926.....	85,199,544	13,763,205	2,862,818
1927.....	89,088,697	14,384,530	2,998,862
1928.....	92,369,536	14,910,680	2,999,750
1929.....	97,916,710	16,028,893	3,367,577
1930.....	98,820,671	16,574,779	2,743,725
1931.....	98,309,690	17,316,076	3,145,792
1932.....	92,082,791	16,581,935	2,287,931
1933.....	88,184,678	14,672,062	1,913,959
1934.....	87,722,839	13,747,845	1,749,201
1935.....	85,423,110	13,483,736	1,746,541

* Under the Agricultural Instruction Act, the Technical Education Acts, and support to Indian Schools.

In 1937 the Dominion Parliament stimulated a new type of technical education by voting \$1,000,000 for its support in the fiscal year 1937-38. This sum is equal in amount to that which had been available annually under the Agricultural Instruction Act and under the Technical Education Act, and expenditures of it are, as under the latter Act, being matched dollar for dollar by the Provinces, but its purpose resembles perhaps more closely the expenditures made by the Dominion for the training and rehabilitation of returned soldiers after the war. It is being spent for training and development projects on behalf of unemployed young people between the ages of 18 and 30, in accordance with recommendations of the National Employment Commission. The Department of Labour, which is responsible for administration, classifies the projects in four groups: (1) training projects of an occupational nature devised to increase the skill and employability of young people; (2) industrial learnership courses devised to provide theoretical training concurrent with employment; (3) work projects devised to conserve national resources, as well as train and recondition the young people participating; and (4) training projects of a physical nature to assist in the maintenance of health and morale. The aim is to provide, in connection with all the projects, vocational guidance, recreation, and instruction in physical education. It is hoped by these means to make available on behalf of industry a more adequate supply of skilled workers, and to facilitate absorption into industry of the many young people without employment.

CHART VI



This chapter of the Survey last year showed that over a period of 20 or 25 years Canadian industry had come 10 p.c. short of absorbing the young people who had come of age. The new measures have to cope with a situation that has been steadily developing over a long period, even though it did not until the 1930's become obviously critical.

Provincial administration of the youth training projects is being shared by Departments of Education with other Departments,—more particularly those dealing with forest and mineral resources, agriculture, and labour,—a natural consequence of the projects being developed only in part through the medium of the ordinary schools. They are essentially in supplement of, rather than part of, the work of existing schools.

THE CANADA-UNITED STATES PARALLEL IN FEDERAL AID

Historically, the main lines of federal participation in the support of education have been much alike in Canada and the United States. Both national governments have been responsible for the education of the native Indian population, and the population of Territories. The earliest substantial assistance to provincial or state school systems was in the form of land grants, followed, at about the same time in both countries, by grants in aid of agricultural and other vocational education. First came grants for agricultural education, 1913 in Canada, 1914 in the United States; next came grants to other forms of vocational education, 1917 in the United States, 1919 in Canada. The vocational or technical grants in both countries were contingent upon equal expenditure being made for the same purposes by provincial or state Governments. The annual amount of the federal grants in the United States is now about \$7,000,000.

There have been certain measures in the United States during depression years which hardly have a parallel in Canada, notably in the federal works' programmes (nearly one fourth of the total number of schools in the country had been repaired or improved through them by 1936) and in aid enabling schools to remain open in rural communities where financial resources had been exhausted. But the new appropriations of 1937 in Canada for youth training projects have their parallel in the United States, in special arrangements for educational services to unemployed youth. The two chief agencies are the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. The former was created in 1937 to succeed the agency for Emergency Conservation Work, which was set up in 1933. The purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps is mainly to provide employment and vocational training for youth who are unemployed, through useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of natural resources.

The National Youth Administration was established in 1935. Its purpose is defined thus by the *United States Government Manual*:

"The National Youth Administration seeks to aid young people in the four spheres of life in which their needs are greatest by (1) providing funds for the part-time employment of needy secondary school, college, and graduate students between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive, so that they may continue their education; (2) providing funds for the part-time employment of out-of-school youth between the ages of 18 and 24, inclusive, chiefly from relief families, on projects designed not only to afford valuable work experience but to benefit youth generally and the communities in which they live; (3) encouraging the establishment of job-training, counselling, and placement services for youth; and (4) encouraging the development and extension of constructive leisure time activities."

By reason of the fact that the need for increased student aid and vocational guidance has received considerable attention in Canada of late (the subject of scholarships was debated in the House of Commons in 1937), it may be of interest to quote the above-mentioned manual on the way in which these are being developed under the National Youth Administration:

"Student Aid Program.—The purpose of this program is to furnish part-time employment for needy young people between 16 and 24 years of age, inclusive, in order that they may continue in school or college. The selection of students and the design and supervision of projects is controlled by the school and college officials. Projects include work about the school grounds and buildings, clerical assistance to the faculty, library and laboratory assistance, and educational and recreational work in the local communities. Wage maxima are set at \$6 a month for students in secondary schools, \$20 a month for college undergraduates, and \$40 a month for graduate students.

"Work Projects Program.—Part-time employment on projects is furnished out-of-school youth between 18 and 24 years of age, inclusive. These projects cover a wide range of activity—clerical assistance in public offices, library work, park beautification and landscaping, sewing rooms, soil erosion control, minor construction, etc.—and in most cases have a definite training value for the inexperienced young workers. Wage rates are based on those prevailing in the community but may not exceed \$25 a month, or approximately one-third the security wage of the Works Progress Administration. Ninety per cent of all youth employed on projects must be drawn from families on relief.

"Guidance and Placement Program.—Vocational guidance is furnished principally through the dissemination of occupational information either through pamphlets or group or individual conferences with young people. Placement activities are conducted co-operatively with regular public employment services in a number of cities where Junior Employment Counsellors, paid out of National Youth Administration funds, are placed on the staffs of these offices to receive the applications of persons under 25 and to seek the types of jobs for which they are fitted.

"While there is no separate program of recreation, constructive leisure time activities are encouraged and extended in both the Student Aid and Work Projects Programs through leadership and the improvement of community recreational facilities."

The philosophy latent in the Government's youth programme is expressed as follows by the executive director of the National Youth Administration, writing in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for November 1937:

"The government's responsibility for youth has as its primary basis the fundamental democratic principle of equal opportunities for all. . . . Up to 1880, the principal means used by the government to correct injustices and right balance of opportunities was the sale or gift of lands. . . . Had these men not been able to move to the frontier they would have had to remain in some community where they would probably have been compelled to work for a local employer at almost any wage he might feel pleased to give. . . . From around 1880 down to the present, history shows that. . . . the establishment of public services has been repeated over and over again. . . . vocational training, vocational guidance and placement services, relief and work relief for the unemployed, and so on. . . .

"It is unfair to say, concerning the social and economic legislation of the past fifty years, that the government has been steadily assuming a greater and greater responsibility for the lives of its citizens. The responsibility is no greater; government "interference" is fundamentally no greater. The original responsibility of the government has simply had to take on new forms because the easy and all-inclusive form of creating equal opportunities by making available free land is no longer feasible."

TEACHING AIDS FROM DEPARTMENTS AT OTTAWA

Schools receive assistance through the Dominion Departments in a number of ways other than from money payments, notably in the provision of teaching aids at special low rates or free, but also by other services,—e.g. the provision of trees from forest nursery stations for planting on school grounds.

Two of the Dominion Government publications most widely used in schools are the *Canada Year Book* and the annual illustrated handbook, *Canada*. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the publication of both volumes, makes provision for a special price to schools. Teachers, students, and school boards buy the larger volume in thousands each year at 50 cents, and the smaller in tens of thousands at 10 cents, when the price to the general public is \$1.50 and 25 cents respectively. A list of the principal publications of the Dominion Government Departments is included in the *Canada Year Book* and serves as a useful guide to teachers in obtaining the publications of other Departments, some of which, such as certain bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, and Department of Mines and Resources, have a considerable use in the schools. The Bureau of Geology and Topography of the latter Department publishes a wide variety of Dominion, provincial, and local maps, several of the most commonly-used of which are provided to schools free, or at a substantial discount.

Other types of publication available from some of the Ottawa Departments are lantern slides and motion pictures. The National Museum loans both to schools, at no charge other than transportation costs one way. The National Parks Bureau and the National Gallery also have collections of films and slides, and the Dominion Archives and the Department of Agriculture have collections of slides, which are loaned free to schools. Manuscript lectures are frequently available with the slides. A catalogue of the available subjects is obtainable from each on request. The Motion Picture Bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, distributes its films on a rental basis, requiring also transportation costs both ways.

The National Museum and the National Gallery both loan exhibits to schools or colleges, the former doing so especially with such collections as minerals and fossils rather than the more fragile specimens of birds, animals, Indian relics, etc. The National Gallery distributes to schools, at a nominal cost, reproductions of paintings accompanied by appropriate descriptive material. Some 25,000 such prints have been distributed.

Radio broadcasting is another medium through which the usefulness to schools of a Dominion service is increasing, though as yet school broadcasting is used little in Canada as compared with some other countries. But the service can be developed greatly with the co-operation of provincial Departments of Education, and this has been invited by officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A director, speaking in May, 1937, for instance, said: "I wish to suggest that now is the time for educationalists to consider how both schools and adult education can be fitted into the new system of broadcasting that is emerging in Canada."

BROADCASTING FOR SCHOOLS

In the autumn of 1937 the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared a bulletin showing in detail the extent to which radios and phonographs are used in Canadian schools, and another doing the same with motion pictures, lantern slides and related visual teaching equipment. The bulletins set out the reasons given by school authorities for not making greater use of audio-visual aids, for neither type is used very extensively.

The publicly-controlled schools own altogether about 200 radio receiving sets, and a further 300, owned by teachers, are kept in the schools. Fourteen city school systems and about 100 schools outside of cities receive radio programs regularly during school hours. This compares with about 6,500 listening schools in Great Britain where the number has increased steadily since the Central Council for School Broadcasting was established in connection with the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1929, its function being to ascertain the best policies for the Corporation's service to schools, and to plan the broadcasts. In the United States a survey in 1936 showed that city schools owned 11,500 receiving sets. One of the main projects of the Federal Office of Education at Washington in the last two years has been experimentation with broadcasting in an attempt to ascertain its possibilities for education.

Approximately 1,000 schools in Canada, listen to an occasional special programme, often installing a radio temporarily for the purpose, and many teachers ask their pupils to listen at home to certain programmes of help to them in their school work. This is notably so with broadcasts sponsored by the Departments of Education in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the former's having been conducted annually since 1931 and the latter's since 1929. The Nova Scotia Department of Education broadcasts on Friday afternoons from 2:00 to 4:00; these broadcasts date from 1928. The Department's 1937-38 programme includes daily morning lessons. A few local experiments have been made in broadcasting to schools, one at Lethbridge, Alberta, during the last school year.

Phonographs outnumber radios in Canadian schools nearly ten to one. There are about 4,500, and more than 80 per cent of them are owned by the schools. Phonographs and radios are both relatively much more numerous in the schools of the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere.

The great majority of school inspectors and superintendents indicate the belief that more use could to advantage be made of radio in Canadian schools. The opinion of teachers is shown by a resolution of the 1937 convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, viz., "That the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation be urged to take steps to provide educational radio broadcasts for the schools along British Broadcasting Corporation lines". Next to the cost of installing equipment, the obstacle most frequently mentioned by school authorities is the lack of programmes intended for school use.

SCHOOL MOTION PICTURES

Canadian schools own about 260 motion picture projectors and a further 100, owned mainly by teachers, are used in the schools. The total of films owned by the schools and teachers, including Departments of Education, amounts to about 1,000 reels. More than two-thirds of the projectors are 16mm. silent machines, and most of the others 35mm. silent; there are 32 sound projectors.

The Report of the Scottish Education Department for 1936 says: "Great Britain has been less ready than some other countries to accept the film as an aid to education, but interest in the subject is steadily growing." The same might be written of Canada. Fewer than 200 motion picture projectors in the schools of Canadian cities are to be compared with more than 10,000 in the city schools of the United States. Allowing for population differences they are about four times as numerous in the United States as here, and in France seven or eight times as numerous.

Other mechanical aids to visual education in Canadian schools include 865 lantern slide projectors, 119 microscopic slide projectors, 273 filmstrip projectors and stillfilm attachments. Each of these varieties, too, is about one-fourth as numerous as in schools of the United States, allowing for differences in population.

More Canadian schools obtain films for showing from industrial concerns, especially the transcontinental railways, than from commercial distributors. Government Departments, Dominion more than provincial, are also frequently the source. Films are most often used in the teaching of Geography, Science and History; and more school officials say they would like to have historical films than any other kind. Two Departments of Education, Nova Scotia and Quebec, are establishing film libraries, while in Alberta this service is being conducted by the Extension Department of the University.

The most common reasons given by Canadian school authorities for not using motion pictures more are as follows, in order of frequency. (1) Lack of money to spend; as has been shown earlier in this chapter, school revenues generally have not recovered from the losses since 1930 when salaries were cut and other economies effected. (2) Lack of information as to where desirable films can be obtained; to help in meeting this difficulty the Education Branch published, in the bulletin to which reference has been made above, a list of film sources in Canada, and a list of persons especially interested in school motion pictures. (3) Teachers insufficiently trained in their use; some teacher training institutions report that training is now being given. (4) Available films not suited to the course of study; in this connection some say that they know where suitable films can be rented in the United States, but that customs regulations do not allow them to do so. (5) The lack of electric power is an obstacle to use of sound pictures in small schools; but for silent pictures storage batteries are sufficient.

Co-operation between schools and motion picture theatres does not seem to have advanced as far in Canada as in some other countries, but appears to be growing. School authorities in the great majority of Canadian cities (except in Quebec, where the law forbids attendance at motion picture theatres of children under 16 years of age) say that pupils are encouraged to see selected motion pictures in local theatres, and to use the information thus acquired in their school work. The practice is, however, generally occasional, or the result of chance, rather than the result of systematic collaboration between teachers and theatre managers in arranging special programmes for children. The latter is mentioned in only a few cases, whereas a recent survey by the British Film Institute finds that it is quite common for schools to co-operate with neighbouring cinemas in the presentation of children's matinees, for which suitable films are specially chosen, whole schools or classes being given time during school hours to attend.

MUSEUM AIDS FOR SCHOOLS

Another type of visual aid to instruction that is gradually coming to be used more by the schools is the museum exhibit. The use comes about in two ways,—by systematic visits of classes with their teachers to the museums, and where distance prevents this, by supplying exhibits from the museums to the schools. As yet it is only with a minority of Canadian museums that such collaboration exists, but the situation described in a pamphlet of the Board of Education for England and Wales, *Museums and the Schools*, exists at least in some parts of Canada:

“Within the last few years the museums of this country have developed a growing desire to be of service, not only to the scholar and to the general public, but also to the schools. . . . and the schools have begun to appreciate to a greater extent than formerly how much they can gain from closer co-operation with the museums.”

Some few dozen Canadian schools have permanent collections of their own, but functioning as a department of a single school, they are of necessity usually quite limited in scope. Most of them are in private institutions. No school board in a Canadian city has established a central school museum, for supplying teaching materials to all its schools as required, such as is not uncommon in the United States, but some have developed systematic collaboration with the museums of their area under other control. The most notable instance of initiative on the part of school authorities is perhaps Toronto, where the Board of Education maintains a teacher in the Royal Ontario Museum and another in the Art Gallery of Toronto. Four classes are sent to each institution daily during school hours. This plan enables all children in the two or three upper elementary school grades to attend classes in each twice a year, and insures each child at least something like ten or a dozen classes in the two institutions during his school career.

Visits of school children, with varying degrees of regularity and frequency, are made to the museums of other cities, but while the teacher usually accompanies her class, the instruction seems generally to be left to the museum staff. The arrangements are difficult to summarize, and the reader must be referred, for information about them, to a special bulletin of the Education Branch on the subject.

The outstanding example of the alliance between museums and schools manifesting itself in the former going to the latter is probably the New Brunswick Museum, a provincial institution. During the last three years, through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation, this museum has initiated a special service to schools of the province, the nature of which is described in its Annual Report for 1936 as follows:

“It means that small collections, pictures, and other visual instruction aids are loaned free to any school in the Province of New Brunswick. It means that lanterns, lantern slides and film slides are available without charge for supplementing classroom instruction. It means that lectures and talks in the museum exhibition halls, special instruction for sight observation classes are given to school children and their teachers. It means that an auto truck delivers loan material to the Saint John schools periodically and that similar material is sent to any Provincial school on request, thus placing at the disposal of teachers aids which they cannot get in any other way.”

“The material supplied to schools is not of our choosing. It consists of objects to illustrate subjects demanded by the official school course. Perhaps one of the reasons this service is so popular is that the material supplied is of the teacher's choosing. They have asked for those things which they know will make their teaching easier and more effective. These we endeavour to supply.”

"During the past year 536 requests for material were received from schools other than those of Saint John City; 221 classes in the City of Saint John were supplied with desired material eight times during the year; 9,738 objects (including lanterns, lantern slides and film slides), were loaned to schools; 3,990 named tree leaves were given to teachers; 9,698 lesson notes were given to teachers. In addition to the above, 16,000 teachers' lesson notes were prepared and printed, 575 coloured wall charts painted, 14,261 tree leaves collected, preserved and named for presentation to schools, 1,662 pictures mounted under cellophane, 394 minerals identified and waterproof labelled, 1,438 miscellaneous objects prepared, pictures remounted, specimens reconditioned, etc."

The extension work of the National Gallery and National Museum have been mentioned under a previous heading. Other institutions reporting the loan of exhibits to schools are some of the college museums in Quebec, the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Manitoba Museum, the University of Saskatchewan, the Edmonton Museum of Fine Arts, and the Vancouver Art Gallery. Some of these, as well as others, report that members of their staff give talks in the schools, frequently illustrated by lantern slides.

The Annual Report of the Art Gallery of Toronto says in part as follows of its loan exhibitions, and slide collections:

"The Loan exhibition material has been considerably augmented by carefully chosen posters, block prints and fine reproductions. This service is in continuous demand by schools, clubs, libraries and settlements. Some centres have been borrowing continually for four, five and six years. Members may also borrow without fee. In the case of originals a small charge is made to cover insurance. One hundred and thirty-seven loan exhibitions were lent during the year, an increase of twenty-five over last year."

"Lantern slides on Canadian Painting and Sculpture; the History of Art and other particular subjects; well-known popular material for picture study and many religious masterpieces have been well used by members and public. Sets of slides are in continuous demand in Toronto and throughout the province."

"Exhibitions of our children's work have been sent to the east and west of Canada, in addition to the many exhibits shown locally. A large exhibition was also sent again this year for circulation in the United States by the Progressive Education Association. These exhibitions have served to interest and encourage the establishing of similar work in a number of other centres, namely: Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Saint John where classes have been developed recently, based on our experience."

The Manitoba museum is only five years old but its sponsors have from the outset aimed to make it an educational force throughout the province, and have enlisted the interest of the schools to this end. Fifty major exhibits were loaned to schools last year, and museum lectures were requested by 100 communities throughout the province.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The increasing collaboration of the schools with motion pictures, radio, museums, etc., noted above, may be symptomatic of a broadening conception of the meaning of education, and a growing realization of a common educational purpose among institutions of many kinds. Last year several pages of this Survey were devoted to a description of co-operative measures being developed between the schools and public libraries,—another indication, perhaps, of the same tendency. We probably see it too in the revival of apprenticeship—formal recognition of the place of real work, life's occupation, in the educational process.

The conception is newer in Canada than in some other quarters, for it was old enough in certain European countries to be made the basis for the League of Nations "Department of Education",—if we may borrow a familiar term from governmental terminology to designate that somewhat unfamiliar (in Canada) section of the League organization concerned with educational problems. Actually, of course, like other interests of the League, those in the field of education are presided over by a "Committee" rather than a "Department", and by reason of their inclusiveness it is called the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation rather than the Committee on Education. The range of interest of the League's organization dealing with intellectual co-operation is to be seen by noting that its publications (obtainable in Canada from the League of Nations Society, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa), in addition to those on schools, universities, libraries and museums, include such titles as *The Educational Role of Broadcasting*, *The Educational Role of the Press*, and *The Intellectual Role of the Cinema*. A subject currently under study is the influence of mechanization on the people of different countries. Nothing, in fact, short of all the major influences that have a part in the moulding of human minds is the concern of this international "Department of Education".

The League organization not only visualizes the varied educational agencies of each country as engaged in a common task, but strives to increase active co-operation between those of different countries, particularly toward the end of making it easier for the people of all nations to live in peace together. To further the objectives of the International Committee, National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation have been set up in nearly fifty countries, including several that are not members of the League, but not including Canada. There is not space here to describe the structure of these national committees, their work under the co-ordinating influence of the International Committee with its secretariat at Geneva, and the international conferences of their representatives, the second of which was held in the summer of 1937 at Paris; inexpensive pamphlets telling about the organization and such of its measures as those facilitating international exchange of educational films, revision of school text-books detrimental to international understanding, protection of authors' rights, university exchanges, etc., may be obtained from the League of Nations Society in Canada.

The study of educational problems on an international scale, and the publication programme of the organization, are mainly in the hands of an office maintained at Paris, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Working with the Institute in nearly fifty countries are national centres of educational information, the centre for Canada being the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. One of the annual publications prepared through the collaboration of the national centres with the International Institute is an International Bibliography on Education which attempts to include a record of the most notable works published in the co-operating countries each year. Other projects, such as improved uniformity in statistical records of education as between nations, are constantly in progress, and special studies are undertaken from time to time.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

The League Organization for Intellectual Co-operation is by no means the only international organization in the field of education that has evoked but slight response among Canadian educators. Another of the most outstanding is the International Bureau of Education, with headquarters at Geneva though not a part of the League of Nations structure; it enjoys the financial support of several South American as well as European Governments but has no affiliations in Canada. Still others are the International Bureau of Technical Instruction with office at Paris, and the International Society for Commercial Education with headquarters at Zurich, although the latter has received the active interest of commercial educators in French Canada. On the whole it seems that there has been as yet relatively little Canadian response to international bodies which have not either had their origin in, or have their permanent offices in, English-speaking countries. Differences in language are probably a major reason, but there are other factors in the educational heritage tending to make interest in foreign countries slower. The experiences of those educational systems derived from a common root seems perhaps more obviously applicable, to the average Canadian educator, and his first interest beyond native borders is liable to be with them.

The record of international affiliations on the part of Canadian teachers however, seems to suggest that the broader relationships may in time be assumed. The Canadian Teachers' Federation has from the outset taken an active part in the World Federation of Education Associations, organized in the United States thirteen years ago. Affiliation with the International Federation of Teachers' Associations, which is of European origin, though slower to come, has been under negotiation during the past year and was provided for in the budget for 1937-38.

International associations with headquarters in England, which have definite relationships with the corresponding national organizations in Canada, are the World Association for Adult Education, the International Federation of Home and School Associations, and the International Conference of the New Education Fellowship.

There are several other organizations centred in Great Britain, whose field of interest is that of the countries of the British Commonwealth, in which Canadian organizations actively participate. Among these are the League of the Empire, a Canadian Branch of which arranges the exchange of numerous teachers each year, and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The biennial meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities was postponed in 1936 to permit attendance at the quinquennial conference of Empire universities.

The Institute of Education in the University of London, in itself and through its association with the *Year Book of Education*, is developing a service in which Canadians are increasingly participating. Similarly with the International Institute of Education at Columbia University, New York, and its *Educational Yearbook*. Individual Canadians and Canadian institutions take part freely in the International Association for the Education of Exceptional Children (United States), the American Library Association, the Library Association (Great Britain), the American Museums Association, the Museums Association (Great Britain), and a long list of other American and British education associations, many of them groups of teachers in special subjects, and organizations of school or college administrators, which along with the library and museum associations have no national parallel in Canada.

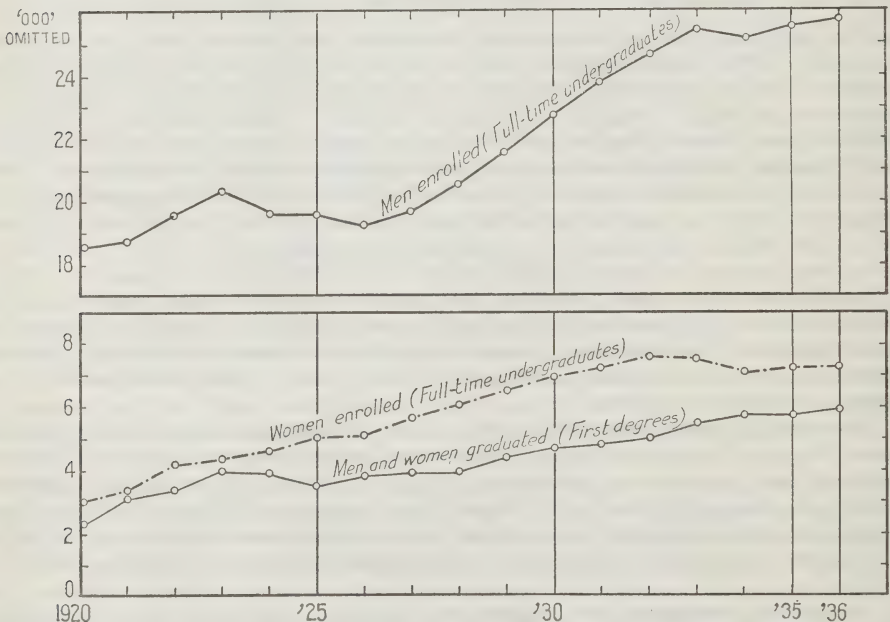
Altogether it may be said that the increased sharing of educational experience among the several provinces, noted on a previous page, tends more and more to include a wider area, but as yet mainly the United States and Great Britain.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE PROFESSIONS

New tables on university students in Part II of this edition of the Survey show annual enrolment and graduates in retrospect for the years that records have been obtained from universities and colleges by the Dominion Bureau. A summary of the information for Canada as a whole (the tables show regional totals), presented graphically in Chart VII, shows that there has been an increase of about 50 per cent in the annual number of university graduates since 1923 or 1924 when the abnormalities of enrolment resulting from the war mainly disappeared.

CHART VII

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES: STUDENTS ENROLLED AND GRADUATING 1920-1936



By studying the figures in relation to the total population of the country at university age, it is found that nearly 3 per cent of the young people growing up in Canada today become university graduates,—about 4 per cent of the young men and 1.5 per cent of the young women. The proportion receiving a degree in Arts or Science now is nearly double that of fifteen years ago, but in several of the other faculties the proportion has not increased at all, and in some has definitely fallen. The annual supply of professional workers, as represented by these records of graduation in the several faculties was studied in relation to the requirements for maintaining the existing ratio of professionals in the total population, in a special bulletin of the Education Branch issued in 1937.

The bulletin, *Supply and Demand in the Professions in Canada*, shows that Canadian universities have come farther short of training the number of workers required in engineering and allied professions than in most others. Native-born Canadians constitute few more than half of the mining, mechanical and electrical engineers, designers, draughtsmen and architects in the country, and only about two-thirds of civil engineers, surveyors, chemists, assayers and metallurgists. Much the greatest outside source of supply has been the British Isles, while the United States has supplied larger numbers than the continent of Europe.

Among health professionals, it is shown that the population per doctor is greater now than a generation ago, is nearly double in some provinces what it is in others, is more than double in cities what it is in smaller communities and their surrounding rural areas. The population per dentist is now only about 2,500 where it was 4,000 thirty years ago, but the rate at which dentists have been graduated in recent years has not been nearly fast enough to maintain the existing ratio. Health of animals engages fewer professionals, i.e. veterinaries, than twenty years ago, although the number of livestock is much greater now.

Clergymen represent another main professional group in which it seems doubtful whether the supply is being maintained. Teachers, on the other hand, are more numerous than required, particularly in view of the fact that a smaller child population each year reduces the demand for their services. The equivalent of all new teaching positions for several years, and more, have been taken by men. University courses in librarianship have as yet attracted few men.

The supply from the universities in law and pharmacy seems to retain a closer relationship to requirements than in the occupations just mentioned, perhaps in a measure because part of the training is taken in the employ of a graduate lawyer or druggist, the number of entrants thus depending in some measure on the number practising.

Space here does not permit of an extended reproduction of the analysis in the bulletin mentioned. It can deal, of course, only with the professions for which separate records are available in the census and university statistics. In many of the less clearly defined or numerically less important professions it is not possible to trace the adequacy of the rate of supply, with existing sources of information.

Tables 36-39 of Part II show that there has been no tendency in post-war years for women to increase their enrolment in such professional lines of study as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, theological or missionary courses. A few appear in the record of every branch of study into which enrolment can be divided, except forestry, but they have held in the main to Arts, including Science and Commerce, and to Education, Social Service and Public Health. Altogether they constitute about one-fourth of university graduates, but their proportion of the total has not tended to increase noticeably since the abnormal enrolment of returned soldiers came to an end in the early 1920's. Their proportion is highest in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

In this connection it is of interest to recall that university education for women in Canada began only within the lifetime of the older generation of women still living. The centenary of university education for women was celebrated in the United States recently, the original event having been the admission of four young women to the post-matriculation course at Oberlin College, Ohio, in the autumn of 1837, but according to the archives of the Canadian Federation of University Women it was not until about 40 years later that women were first admitted to a university course in Canada, and only about 50 years ago that the practice became general.

The story of universities in these 50 years has been one of service broadening in many ways. There has been the addition, one after another, of new branches of study, and the end is not in sight; the tables of Part II reveal several innovations in the years since 1920. And to match the 19th century's extension of service to women, the 20th century has brought about the recognition by universities of an educational responsibility to the general population beyond their walls.

ADULT EDUCATION

The work of university extension departments takes so many forms that it does not lend itself to quantitative expression. Where continuous classes are held they are recorded in Table 43B, but for a full account of university services to the general adult population the reports of the individual universities must be consulted. The same obstacle lies in the way of a statistical summary of adult education from its many other sources, but certain new organizations which have come into being in the last few years seem to be significant of increasing interest and activity across the Dominion.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education came into existence in 1935, engaged a permanent director and established a periodical, *Adult Learning*, in 1936. The Directory in Part III records the establishment, since 1935, of provincial associations in Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, and of a French Canadian Association for Post-School Education, the last-mentioned functioning in effect as a section of the Canadian association.

The Workers' Educational Association, which operated for some years as an Ontario provincial organization, has within the last two years extended its activities to other provinces. In 1936-37 it had at least one class in all provinces but New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The National Film Society, incorporated by Dominion Charter in 1935, is in effect an organization for adult education through the activities of its branches in eight cities, each presenting a series of about ten programmes of educational and cultural films during the winter months.

Reports of older organizations of national scope in the field of adult education, *e.g.* the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Frontier College, indicate that interest is being well maintained.

HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

A growing adult interest in the education of the ordinary schools manifests itself in the record of Home and School, or Parent-Teacher, Associations. Within the last five years the number of such associations has increased by 60 percent. There are now provincial federations in Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, those in the three first-mentioned provinces each publishing a periodical to strengthen the movement by keeping the local associations in touch with one another. The number of associations by provinces, and their increase since 1932, is shown in the following statement.

NUMBER OF HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS BY PROVINCES

	1932	1937
Nova Scotia.....	23	200
New Brunswick.....	-	5
Quebec.....	2	17
Ontario.....	309	355
Manitoba.....	Record not received	
Saskatchewan.....	15	30
Alberta.....	10	40
British Columbia.....	90	105
Seven Provinces.....	449	752

The National Federation, dating from 1927, meets biennially. It publishes a news bulletin to keep the national outlook before the local and provincial groups, and has had a *Handbook* prepared to facilitate the successful organization and functioning of local associations. Recognizing three main groups of educational influences in the life of the child—those originating in the home, the school, and the community—the creed of the Home and School movement is expressed as follows in the *Handbook*:

"WE BELIEVE:

"That a Home and School Association should be concerned with all problems that relate to the welfare of the child in the home, school and community.

"That its great object should be to interest all people in all children and to link in common purpose the home, the school and other educative forces in the life of the child, to work for his highest good.

"That it should learn first hand all school conditions and all town conditions affecting the child.

"That it should encourage all influences and conditions which will ensure the growth and safety of the child.

"That it should work actively to supply the school and community needs by creating public sentiment which will favor and provide good teachers, good school equipment and adequate recreation for leisure time.

"That it should give service to the home by training for parenthood and homemaking and to the school by adding parent power to school power.

"That it should not be the means of entertainment, or charity, or criticism of school authority, but a co-operative, non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-commercial effort to produce Canadian citizens who shall be capable of perpetuating the best in our national life."

Canadian Schools have more than once been criticized for unrelatedness to the life of the community they serve, and Canadian parents for failure to see in the schools anything more than a means to certificates and diplomas. It would be difficult to visualize a movement with a creed better fitted than that of the Home and School Associations to remove the grounds there may be for such criticism, and to make the schools a genuinely organic part of community life.

CHAPTER II.—PROVINCIAL CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The preceding chapter takes note of trends and conditions common to education in all or several of the provinces. The present chapter deals with each province separately, and attempts to note some of the important conditions and tendencies; it obviously cannot be exhaustive in any single year. Reports of provincial Departments of Education in particular should be read in supplement of it. An account of trends and events in each province is published monthly in the magazine, *The School*, under the general heading of *Notes and News*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The schools of Prince Edward Island show but a small variation in enrolment from year to year. The 1936 total of 18,183 is within a thousand of the enrolment of any of the last 30 years. During that period the percentage of enrolment in average daily attendance rose from 62.7 to 72.2, but it is still the lowest of any province.

A greater part of the school expenditure in Prince Edward Island is paid by the provincial government than in other provinces, roughly two-thirds as compared with less than one-third in British Columbia, the second highest, and much lower proportions in other provinces. Salaries, however, are lower than in other provinces (see Chapter I) and the requirements for teaching certificates have not risen to the extent they have elsewhere. (See Table 12, Part II.)

The library service developed by the Carnegie Corporation was taken over by the provincial Government in 1936. It had 22 branch centres and one deposit station. The book stock of 43,115 had a circulation of 266,506 among the 25,972 registered borrowers.

The Prince Edward Island Adult Education League, dating from 1936, and working closely with the library system, is developing a programme along the same lines as are followed in Nova Scotia by the St. Francis Xavier Extension Department. The study club is the primary unit in the system.

NOVA SCOTIA

In 1934 a new programme of studies was introduced into Nova Scotia schools in grades I-IX. At the same time a reorganization was effected on the 6-3-3 plan, the first six grades being the elementary, the next three the junior high and the last three the senior high school. In 1935-36 the revision was concluded in the high school curriculum. A notable feature of the new curriculum is the provision for the study of aesthetic subjects. Credit is given to students who successfully complete, in approved institutions or under private tutors, a full year's course in music, art, handicrafts, agriculture, stenography, or allied subjects.

Beginning with the school year 1935-36, inspectors were relieved of the duty of reporting on schools of 12 departments or more, the responsibility for these schools having been placed on their principals. Inspectoral districts were rearranged to include approximately 100 rural schools. In addition to the ordinary visitation of each school, the inspector is now required to have an annual conference with the trustees of each section.

The formation of larger units for administration purposes continues to be a live issue though no definite proposals have been brought forward. The subject was discussed at the 1936 meeting of the Nova Scotia Union of Municipalities with regard to the possibility of advocating the municipality as the unit, but action was deferred pending discussion in municipal councils. Recommendations for reform in the system of administration have been expressed in various quarters, notably by the Superintendent of Education, the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union and by co-operative societies.

The Department of Education has, in the last few years, provided correspondence courses to students unable to attend school. These courses are given, through the Correspondence Division of the Nova Scotia Technical College, in all sections having fewer than 10 children of school age. They are also provided for grade XI students in sections where that grade is not taught. Grade XII courses are furnished for teachers who wish to qualify for a higher class of licence.

The adult education programme of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University has been extended to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Study clubs and co-operative ventures have been organized under its guidance and have been well patronized. The expansion of the movement is seen in the amount of pamphlets issued which in 1935-36 practically equalled the total of all former years. Its influence can be judged by the success of the commercial co-operatives conducted in the same territory. These enterprises had a membership of 18,307 and their volume of business was in excess of two million dollars for the year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick provincial government formed a ministry of Education in 1936, combining it with the ministry of Federal and Municipal Relations. Educational interests will thus have a special representative in the government in the way that they have in most of the other provinces. Health education and medical inspection of schools remain under the administration of the Minister of Health. Vaccination is compulsory for all pupils; student teachers in the Normal School must have an x-ray examination. These services are performed by the medical inspectors of the Department of Health.

The provincial government in 1936 made provision for a substantially increased grant to vocational education. Provincial expenditure in this connection in 1935-36, amounting to \$58,000, included grants to eight secondary schools, which provided vocational education for 1,589 full-time and 205 part-time pupils in day classes and an additional 951 in evening classes.

Students in Grade VIII may now be admitted to high school without examination on the recommendation of their principal and school inspector. In 1936 there were 1,808 so promoted.

The distribution of free text-books in grades I-V, inclusive, is made possible by legislation passed in 1936. This practice was discontinued a few years ago and resumed in September, 1936.

The Chief Superintendent of Education in his 1936 report renewed recommendations made in the previous five years which had not yet been implemented. They included the following: the county unit of administration for rural schools; centralization of the administration of vocational and physical education in the Department of Education; revision of school texts and the course of study; provision for visual and auditory aids; fewer home lessons and examinations; raising of requirements for admission to normal school, and more professional training for teachers; more substantial grants to high schools and upward revision of grants to poor districts; compulsory attendance throughout the province instead of only in districts electing to have it, and provision for truant officers in rural districts; gradual introduction of the 6-3-3 organization of schools; more attention to adult education.

QUEBEC

The courses of study in both the Catholic and the Protestant sections were in process of revision in 1936. In the Catholic section, according to the Department of Education, sources of difficulty had been found in the teaching of two languages as early as the third year, and in expansion of the curriculum by the continuous addition of various aesthetic and vocational subjects.

In the Protestant section newer text-books were authorized in various grades and a twelfth year was inaugurated in high schools having the necessary facilities. Grants were made to selected high schools to enable them to offer the Grade XII course. The subjects of this course are to be accepted by McGill University as equivalent, *pro tanto*, to senior matriculation.

In 1936 the Catholic committee forwarded a recommendation to the Legislature that the minimum salary for teachers be fixed at \$300. The Legislature in 1937 made provision for an annual amount of \$400,000 to be used to augment the salaries of rural school teachers. Allocation of grants from this fund is to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and according to the recommendations of the Superintendent of Education. Under this arrangement a salary minimum of \$300 will be effective throughout the Province. Teachers' salaries had been continuously lowered since 1930; their low levels were noted in this Chapter last year.

Requirements for admission to the Catholic Normal Schools have been raised. Completion of the complementary school course is now necessary for entrance and the minimum normal school course is of two years duration. Teaching licences are no longer to be issued through the Central Board of Examiners; only those having normal school training will in future be eligible for a teaching diploma.

ONTARIO

A complete revision and reorganization of the curriculum of Ontario schools has been in progress during the last few years. The former system consisting of an elementary course of four forms representing seven or eight years of study, and a high school course of five years, is being replaced by a three-period grouping. A new programme of studies for the elementary school, which now means only the first six grades, was introduced into the schools in 1937. The new programme for the intermediate and high schools has not yet been completed.

In planning the curricula for the intermediate and high schools, special attention is being given to the needs of the large number of pupils who leave school at the age of 15 or 16 years without having completed the high school course. The subjects to be studied and the manner of their presentation have been under consideration from that point of view. A two-year experiment with a new method of teaching French was initiated in selected secondary schools in 1936, the object being to determine which method would be most profitable for students who will be unable to complete the course. Greater attention is also being given to the correlation and grouping together of similar subjects.

Music is being taught in class in an increasing number of schools. In the larger city inspect-
orates it is taught in all rooms; in the elementary schools, including rural, 57 per cent of the rooms have music in their programme. The report of the Supervisor of Music for 1936 shows that music was taught in class in 9,663 rooms of the provincial total of 16,750. During the year 1,322 had been added to the number of rooms in which music was taught in class, while in 140 rooms it had been discontinued.

Correspondence courses have been provided by the Department since 1926 to children unable to attend school. Formerly the courses covered the first eight years of school. In 1936 the courses for the ninth and tenth years were also prepared.

Attendance at normal schools during the 1935-36 session was 1,237. This was less than the enrolment of the previous year by 625. One cause of the reduction is found in the higher academic qualifications required of the entrants. Candidates were required to have upper school (Grade XII) standing. Another result of this ruling is that, with exception in one case, issuing of second class and lower certificates has ceased. The exception is made in the case of graduates of the University of Ottawa Normal School who will teach in schools attended by French-speaking pupils. All entrants to normal schools were medically examined, a requirement made necessary by the unexpectedly large number of teachers being granted pensions on the disability basis.

While there is no regulation setting a minimum salary for teachers in the Province, a law which prevents a school board from sharing in the township grant if it pays the teacher a salary lower than \$500, operates with the same effect. This enactment has prevented any cases of extremely low rural salaries such as teachers of some other provinces have experienced.

The formation of larger administrative units has made some slight progress in Ontario. No compulsory legislation in this regard has been enacted, but four or five units have been formed under special and permissive legislation. The aims of the Department as stated by the Chief Inspector are to establish larger units in the rural areas as far as possible and "to have each rural unit sufficiently large to provide for at least one central school offering the work of grades VII to X to all pupils of ages 11 to 16".

An amendment to the Assessment Act in 1936 made it compulsory for a corporation to allocate to the support of separate schools a fraction of its assessment equal to the proportion of its stock held by persons who give notice that they are separate school supporters. This amendment was repealed in 1937.

MANITOBA

The provincial school curriculum has been remodelled on the 6-3-3 plan and as the ninth grade is an integral part of the intermediate group of years an amendment to the Public Schools Act in 1936 insures its availability to all pupils. It may be taught in class, or correspondence courses may be provided without additional expense to the student, whichever the inspector may consider local circumstances warrant.

Another amendment authorizes the creation of Municipal Districts in municipalities where schools are being administered by an official trustee. This is, in practice, a form of the larger unit for administrative purposes. The municipal districts are not necessarily permanent, since the school districts will have the option of reassuming local responsibility when they are clear of Government-guaranteed debts. However, according to inspectors' reports, there does not seem to be any inclination to revert to the former system.

The number of school children in Manitoba has been decreasing for the last five years. The 1936 total of 142,482 was 2,259 less than in 1935 and 11,071 less than the all-time high of 1931. The decrease in the last year was in the lower grades, all those above the eighth showing increases.

The Correspondence Branch is a widely patronized agency of the Department and may be expected to have a greater number of pupils under the new legislation. In 1936 courses were provided in all grades, except the eleventh, to 1,302 correspondents of whom 304 were rural teachers using the ninth and tenth grade courses in their schools. Inspectors' reports on these courses are favourable. Many students who would ordinarily leave school on passing the eighth grade are enabled to continue. Those who take either grade IX or grade X, or both, by correspondence are reported to be usually equal to the competition they meet when they take grade XI in a graded school.

Teachers' salaries were still very low in rural districts, the average in one-room schools being \$485 in 1935-36. Low salaries are probably in part the cause of the continuous decrease in normal school enrolment which in 1936 stood at 250, scarcely half the annual number of a few years ago.

The Board of Reference was given greater authority by legislation passed in 1936. This Board has been in operation for 18 years but did not have the authority to enforce its decisions where a school board refused to implement them. The new legislation gave it powers under the Arbitrations Act.

A bill passed by the Legislature in 1937 altered considerably the organization of the Department of Education. Under it certain powers formerly resting with the Advisory Board are transferred to the Minister of Education. A new office, that of Superintendent of Education, is created in the Department, the duties of the incumbent being concerned with the academic side of school affairs, in contrast with the financial and administrative duties resting with the Deputy Minister.

SASKATCHEWAN

In the province of Saskatchewan the districts operating one-room schools are greatly in the majority, 4,286 of the 4,950 in operation in 1936 being in this class. The need for a change from the 8-4 grade system has therefore not made itself felt to the same extent as in provinces with more urban populations. A step in the direction of reorganization is foreshadowed in a remark of the Deputy Minister of Education in 1936:—"A further revision of the high school curriculum is now under way, and this may include provision for the intermediate school; at least grades VII, VIII and IX will doubtless be treated as a unit".

The University of Saskatchewan has announced the acceptance of music as one of the electives for matriculation. Music has for some years been an optional subject in the diploma courses of grades XI and XII.

Full grade XII standing was made the minimum qualification for entry to normal school in 1936. In 1935 grade XI and five of the eight subjects necessary for grade XII were sufficient. Following the new regulation, the normal school enrolment was reduced from 716 in September 1935 to 623 in September 1936.

Elimination of "outside" final examinations in the schools was continued. For some years promotions have been made from grades VIII, IX and X by the teacher on the basis of answers to papers set by the Department. In 1936 schools having five or more departments above grade VIII, and whose teachers held permanent high school certificates, were given the privilege of promoting grade XI students on the basis of their year's work.

The Department of Education has for many years maintained a correspondence school which provides courses in all grades up to and including the eleventh. The majority of the elementary courses go to pupils in sparsely settled areas. In the first three months of the 1936-37 term, 493 pupils in the elementary grades received full tuition from the correspondence school and an additional 176 received the course and studied under local supervision. In the secondary grades, in the same period, 7,051 pupils enrolled in rural schools studied the correspondence school course with the aid of the teacher while an additional 495, unable to attend school, received full tuition from the correspondence school.

The Saskatchewan Book Bureau was established in 1936 and operates in a manner similar to book bureaus in other western provinces. The purpose of the Bureau is to handle the free text-books supplied by the Department of Education and to provide the authorized text-books at prices uniform throughout the province.

New tabulations on teachers' salaries, experience and tenure, in conformity with the recommendations of the conference on school statistics at Regina in 1936, appear in Part II of this edition of the Survey. (See Tables 16A-17D.) Losses in salary have been much more severe in Saskatchewan than in other provinces.

ALBERTA

The Alberta Department of Education in 1936 instituted changes in educational policy calculated to have far-reaching effects. These changes are embodied in the new curriculum, new legislation and regulations concerning the teaching profession, and new methods of school administration.

The grade system has been reorganized and is now in four divisions of three grades each. The first two divisions are the elementary school, the third is called the intermediate school and the fourth is the high school. The teaching methods used in the elementary schools have been under review and, following experiments in selected districts in 1934, a new system termed the "Enterprise Programme" was started in all elementary schools. This has been described as a modified activity programme and while it makes great demands on the initiative and ingenuity of the teacher, early reports indicated a general acceptance by teachers as well as by parents and pupils. The interest of teachers is demonstrated by the fact that their enrolment at summer school in 1936 practically doubled that of any previous year; the increase is attributed to the teachers' desire to learn about the "enterprise" method of teaching.

The effects of the new school plan on the examination system are described by the Deputy Minister to the Canadian Education Association in 1936 as follows:

"With the introduction of the entire new program will come quite radical changes in our scheme of examinations. The first departmental examination will come at the end of the intermediate school. This will be of a comprehensive character and to some extent it is hoped diagnostic in character. The results of this test, together with the pupil's cumulative record thus far, his intelligence rating, study of his preferences and consultations with his parents, will determine the type of work which he will be recommended to take in the high school. At the end of the first and second years of the high school promotion will be in the hands of the local school authorities. The final test, also in the form of a departmental examination, will come at the end of the third high school year. Satisfactory completion of this will admit to the Normal School and to the University."

Certification of teachers will be for the school, that is for the elementary, intermediate or high school, in future. Present holders of second class certificates will not be permitted to teach grades higher than the ninth during 1937-38, and subsequently they will be limited to the eighth and lower grades. At present, of the 6,001 teachers, 2,769 hold second class and 39 hold third class certificates. The number of second class certificates has been constantly diminishing and the new regulation may be expected to give added impetus to the movement to the higher classes.

Qualifications for admission to normal schools have been revised and a limit set for the total enrolment. After September 1937, candidates must have full grade XII standing, a satisfactory medical report, and a personality report from their high school principal. Enrolment, which was 599 in 1935-36, will be limited to 500 for 1936-37, 450 for 1937-38 and 400 per year thenceforth.

The schools in large areas of the province have been combined under central management for the purpose of achieving greater efficiency in administration than is possible with small units. A total of 744 schools have been so combined into 11 divisions, all of which were in operation in January 1937. Eleven others are in process of reorganization.

The statistical summary does not show any outstanding variation from 1935. The school enrolment of 167,193 was 761 less than in 1935. Separate schools enrolled 5,990. An epidemic and an unusually severe winter affected attendance and length of school year. The daily average attendance was 79.4 per cent of the enrolment, compared with 81.3 in 1935. Schools were open, on the average, about two days less than in the previous year.

Teachers' salaries showed a slight increase. The average for all schools was \$982 as compared with \$971 in 1935. In rural schools the average was increased \$8 to \$731. The latter is \$328 less than the high attained in 1930 when the minimum salary clause was in full effect.

The correspondence courses of the Department of Education continue to enroll students in both elementary and secondary courses, mainly the former, in addition to about 200 in mining and engineering.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In this edition of the Survey several new compilations appear concerning British Columbia schools, including age-grade classifications of pupils and tables on experience and tenure of teachers, in conformity with the recommendations of the conference on school statistics held at Regina in October, 1936.

Revision of curriculum has been a major interest of British Columbia educators in the last two years. A new course of study for the elementary and intermediate grades was introduced in the school year 1936-37, and in the secondary grades in 1937-38. The completed work constitutes nine volumes,—three volumes of more than 200 pages each for the first six grades, one volume of more than 600 pages for the next three grades, four volumes for the senior high school grades (one being on technical courses, another on commercial courses), and one on Home Economics for junior and senior high schools. (In 1936 Home Economics and Manual Training were made compulsory in grades VII and VIII in larger city school districts and any others decided upon by the Council of Public Instruction.) The Education Department's biennial survey before the Canadian Education Association explains thus the plan followed in preparing the new curriculum:

"In the revised elementary and junior high school programmes of study the various subjects have been organized into units which are large comprehensive topics. A unit is built around a central core of thought or fundamental principle. This plan of organization calls for the unification of subject matter into integrated meaningful wholes.

"Statements of the philosophy and aims of education, which the teachers are requested to study carefully, appear in both programmes of studies already issued. Aims and objectives are also given for each subject and sometimes for each unit. It is pointed out that it is the function of the teacher to direct his efforts towards the achievement of these aims.

"While the new courses do not constitute a radical departure from the past they will in many cases require adjustments in teaching procedures and points of view."

In 1935 the Department of Education discontinued the holding of examinations for grades IX, X and XI. Grade XII, which has become matriculation is now the first external examination written by high school students. A high school graduation diploma may be obtained on a principal's recommendation without examination. A year in addition to grade XII, known as Senior Matriculation, has been offered in the high schools for several years, and beginning in 1937 all applicants for admission to normal school must hold this higher qualification.

The introduction of larger units of administration for schools in two areas has been noted in Chapter I, and in this Chapter last year.

The provincial system of physical and recreational education, started in the fall of 1934, continues to grow in popularity. Enrolment in the winter of 1937-38 exceeds 15,000. The Department of Education has also continued its other educational activities for unemployed young people, including correspondence courses.

Correspondence schools are well established in British Columbia, the elementary school having been opened in 1919 and the high school and vocational branch in 1929. Both greatly increased their membership in 1935-36; the former from 886 in 1934-35 to 1,260; the latter from 1,000 to 1,936. The elementary courses are supplied largely to children in isolated districts. Adults in unemployment camps and children unable to attend school by reason of isolation or disability formed the greatest number of those taking the high school and vocational courses.

YUKON

The Superintendent of Schools for the Yukon Territory reports that there were five schools for white children in operation in 1936, giving employment to ten teachers. There were 162 pupils enrolled, 85.18 per cent of whom attended more than 150 days. The schools are located at Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo and Carcross. Matriculation subjects were taught in Dawson and Whitehorse and 28 of the pupils were in grades IX, X and XI.

The average salary paid to teachers was \$2,458. Seven of the teachers had British Columbia certificates, one Quebec, two Alberta.

The Superintendent of Schools for the Yukon, in the *Canadian Educational Digest* of July 1937, writes as follows of schools in the Territory:

"As in other parts of Canada, the Indians of the Yukon are under the supervision of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. This Department provides for the education of the Indian children through local day schools taught by Church of England missionaries, and the Indian boarding school at Carcross, Y.T., operated by the same church. All other children of the Yukon attend the public schools.

"A general system of schools for the Yukon was inaugurated in 1902. The schools are administered by the superintendent of schools, responsible to the Comptroller. (There are no town councils, nor school boards, in the Yukon Territory. Local matters are administered by the Comptroller, assisted by Territorial Government agents resident in the more important centres.) The schools are all free; and non-sectarian, with the exception of St. Mary's Roman Catholic school at Dawson.

"In August, 1934, the British Columbia programme of studies was adopted for the schools of the Yukon Territory, both Elementary and High. Students are now prepared for the British Columbia matriculation examinations.

"The Yukon does not maintain a Normal School. Teachers of any Canadian Province, with approved qualifications and experience, may be appointed to the Yukon schools. Teachers with British Columbia training and experience are likely to have a better acquaintance with the programme of studies.

"Salaries in the Yukon are somewhat higher than in many other parts of Canada, but the higher costs of living offset this feature.

"The schools of the Territory are not numerous and staff changes are not frequent. Applications, etc., should be addressed to the Superintendent of Schools Dawson."

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Report of the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, says as follows of education in the Northwest Territories in 1936:

"Schools were conducted by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions at Fort Smith, Hay River, Providence, Resolution, Simpson, Aklavik, Eskimo Point, Shingle Point, and Lake Harbour. The sum of \$19,828.34 was expended for their assistance during the year."

The Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for 1936 records four residential schools in the Territories with an enrolment of 193, and 4 non-residential schools with an enrolment of 66. Expenditure of the year on these schools was \$37,695.

APPENDIX TO PART I.—DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS

- Affiliated College.*—A college whose courses are approved, or in some cases prescribed, by a university which conducts the examinations and awards the diplomas to the college's students. But commonly the university exercises no financial control over the college.
- Annexed College.*—In Quebec, a college is said to be annexed when the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded by the college.
- Associated College.*—In Quebec, an associated college is an affiliated college situated outside of Quebec or Ontario, or more accurately outside of the former Lower Canada and Upper Canada.
- Assisted Section.*—A term used in Nova Scotia to indicate that the School Section requires some extra aid from Government or Municipality in order to support a school.
- Boards, School.*—The local bodies administering the publicly-controlled schools. (See under Trustee.)
- Business College.*—In Canada the term is generally applied to a private institution training young people for office positions. The courses do not usually require more than a year to complete. The institutions generally confer their own diplomas, while also preparing students for public examinations such as those for the Civil Service, and chartered accountants.
- Catholic Schools.*—In Quebec there are two distinct school systems, both publicly-controlled, one for the Roman Catholic residents of the province—the Catholic Schools; the other group—the Protestant Schools—are attended by most of the non-Roman Catholic elements in the province, including the large Jewish Community in Montreal.
- Classical College.*—The most numerous type of affiliated college in Quebec. Within the province they are termed "secondary" institutions. They give instruction all the way from what would be considered the elementary grades in other provinces to the end of a full course for the B.A. degree. They are subsidized by the Provincial Government but their courses are controlled by the universities to which they are affiliated (Laval and Montreal), not by the Department of Education.
- Collegiate Department.*—In Manitoba, a school in a town which has three teachers teaching high school work only, in contradistinction to "high school" which has only two such teachers. This "Department" is housed in the same building and under the same principal as the elementary classes. The latter fact distinguishes it from "Collegiate Institutes," where only high school and technical classes are housed.
- Collegiate Institute.*—In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a pure high school which has attained to a certain standard in equipment and staff.
- Commissioners, Board of.*—In Quebec, where the administrative school unit is the municipality instead of the district or section, the regular school board is called the Board of Commissioners, while the dissentient or minority board, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, is usually called the Board of Trustees; but in Montreal, Quebec City and some other places both are called Boards of Commissioners.
- Commissioners, District.*—The administrative school unit which is called "school district" in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia, is in Nova Scotia, called a school section. All these sections are included in 33 "districts" under district commissioners, whose powers now are mainly confined to altering the boundaries of school sections. The inspector is *ex officio* the secretary of the district commissioners.
- Commissioners, School.*—In Nova Scotia, the name given to members of school boards in incorporated towns.
- Consolidated School.*—An amalgamation of two or more rural schools, or of rural schools with a village or town school, either for the purpose of strengthening the means of school support where the original schools were small or poor, or for the purpose of providing a graded school and other advantages such as conveyance, instead of the original one-room school. In some cases (as in Saskatchewan) it need not be an amalgamation; the original district may be a "large district" with a graded school and provisions for conveyance, etc.
- Continuation School.*—Generally, a school where instruction is continued beyond elementary grades, but which has not reached the official status of a high school. In "Continuation schools" in Ontario, at least one teacher devotes full time to work of secondary grade; they are, generally speaking, the high schools of villages and rural centres.
- Corporation, School.*—A general term used in Quebec to designate either a Board of Commissioners or a Board of Trustees.

- Day Schools.*—In this report the term is used to distinguish classes conducted during the day from evening or night schools. It means “non-residential” in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs when it classifies Indian schools as residential and day schools.
- Department.*—Used in some provinces to mean classroom.
- Department of Education.*—The term is used in all provinces to define the chief permanent central body in charge of public education; in Quebec the department is not under the direction of the Provincial Government, but linked with it through the Provincial Secretary; in the other provinces it is directly under the Provincial Government.
- Departmental.*—Refers always to the Department of Education, *e.g.*, Departmental Summer School means a summer school conducted by the Department of Education. Departmental examinations is another common use of the term.
- District Municipality Schools.*—In British Columbia, each municipality (“district”, and urban) is a school district, and the schools in each municipality are under the control of one board of trustees, except in one instance where three district municipal school areas have recently been amalgamated.
- District, School.*—In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, the smallest administrative school unit, locally governed by a board of school trustees; in Nova Scotia, see District Commissioners above; in Ontario it refers to a high school district; in Quebec it is a subdivision of the school municipality.
- District, Poor.*—In New Brunswick, a school needing a special government and county fund grant for its support.
- Division, School.*—In British Columbia, a department or classroom in a school; in Alberta, the term used to designate the larger unit of administration adopted in legislation of 1936, each division including about 70 rural school districts.
- Elementary Grades.*—In all of the provinces except Quebec, the first six or eight grades (not counting Kindergarten) in the ordinary schools, as distinguished from the more advanced “secondary” grades.
- Elementary School.*—A school that teaches the work of elementary grades.
- General Schools.*—The expression used in Nova Scotia Reports with the meaning that “ordinary schools” has in this report.
- Grades, School.*—The subdivisions of the work of ordinary day schools, each of the grades requiring about one year for the average child to complete. See table 8.
- Graded School.*—A school with more than one class room or teacher.
- Grammar School.*—The High School which is free to all qualified pupils in the county is in New Brunswick called a Grammar School.
- High School.*—A secondary school in all provinces, or at least a school where one or more teachers devote the greater part of their time to instruction in the secondary grades. In Nova Scotia, Protestant Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia all purely secondary schools are called high schools. In Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the largest secondary schools are called collegiate institutes, and smaller schools are called high schools. (In Ontario the smallest of all are called continuation schools.) The Quebec *English* Roman Catholic communities also use the term “high school.”
- High School Departments.*—In Manitoba, the section of a school doing high school work when there are one or two teachers giving their full time to high school work.
- High School Grades.*—Same as secondary grades.
- Independent School.*—In Quebec, the primary schools (ordinary schools) that are not publicly-administered by boards of commissioners or trustees, but by private organizations. The term is practically the equivalent of “private school” as that term is used in this report. But most of the Quebec independent schools receive grants from the provincial Government, whereas the private schools in other provinces ordinarily do not.
- Inspectors.*—In all provinces, the representatives of the Department of Education who periodically visit all provincially-controlled schools. They are paid by, and in most provinces they are appointed by, the Department of Education. But in Ontario city elementary schools the appointments are made by the local Board of Education or the elementary school board, by whom they are also paid, and are subject to approval by the Minister of Education.
- Inspectorate.*—The area under the supervision of a school inspector.
- Intermediate School.*—In Quebec, Protestant schools in which the first nine grades are taught. In Manitoba this term now applies to grades VII, VIII and IX as a group, whereas it formerly meant a school in which one or two teachers devoted their time to high school work. Ontario and Alberta in the last few years have introduced a new type of school with this name, to teach the upper elementary and lower high school grades,—the junior high school years.
- Junior College.*—An expression not frequently used in Canadian education, but when used in this report means a college teaching only part of the course for the B.A. degree, usually only two years in advance of matriculation.

- Junior High School.*—In British Columbia and Nova Scotia a school teaching grades VII, VIII and IX, and offering subjects (especially prevocational such as manual training) that cannot be taught in all schools handling these grades. They are practically all located in the larger centres. The same type of school in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta is being called an intermediate school.
- Kindergarten Primary.*—In Ontario, a school or room, combining the work of kindergarten and Grade I.
- Official Trustee.*—A trustee appointed by the Department of Education to deal with unusual problems in a school district or section, or to take the place of the regular board where the latter refuses or fails to carry out the provisions of the Education Act.
- Ordinary Schools.*—A term used in this report to designate all schools doing the general work of kindergarten and the elementary and secondary grades (in Quebec the primary schools) as distinguished from technical or vocational schools and special schools for physically or mentally deficient children.
- Primary School.*—In Prince Edward Island the term is used to mean a one-room school. In Quebec the term is used in the sense that "ordinary schools" is used in this report, and within the province it designates the large group of schools giving a general elementary education as opposed to the group (the secondary schools) preparing for professional studies in the university.
- Primary Elementary Schools.*—Catholic Primary Schools of Quebec teaching only the preparatory year and six years in advance of it.
- Primary Complementary.*—Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec providing a general two-year course in advance of the Primary Elementary (the 7th and 8th years) with a beginning at specialization in commerce, agriculture, industry or (for girls) domestic economy. They are also called primary vocational schools.
- Primary Superior Schools.*—Catholic Primary Schools in Quebec offering a course of three years more than the complementary, five years more than the elementary.
- Private School.*—A school not directly under the control of the Department of Education in the matter of programme of studies, etc., and administered by persons that are not publicly appointed. Ordinarily they do not receive grants from the Province except in Quebec. (See Independent Schools.)
- Protestant Schools.*—One of the two groups of schools in the province of Quebec. (See Catholic Schools.)
- Provincially-Controlled Schools.*—A term used in this report to designate all the schools under the immediate jurisdiction of the provincial Departments of Education, and to distinguish them from (1) Indian Schools, (2) Private Schools, (3) Colleges and Universities.
- Public Schools.*—In Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the *elementary* schools under provincial control are divided into two classes, "public" schools and "separate" schools. In other provinces the term generally designates all publicly-controlled (*i.e.* provincially controlled) schools, both elementary and secondary. The term is avoided as far as possible in this Survey on account of its conflicting meanings in the different provinces, but when used, unless speaking only of Ontario, Saskatchewan or Alberta, it means all publicly-controlled schools.
- School.*—In the reports of some provinces, a single school room in charge of a teacher, in other provinces the whole institution. It is used in the latter sense in this Report.
- Secondary Grades.*—The higher school grades as distinguished from the elementary, formerly from Grade IX up. In quarters where junior high schools or intermediate schools are coming into the school organization, their grades are sometimes being referred to as secondary also.
- Secondary Schools.*—Schools organized to teach the work of secondary grades except in the Catholic Quebec system where the secondary schools are a group preparing students for university professional courses, as opposed to the primary schools which give the training required for admission to normal schools, technical schools, etc.
- Section, School.*—A term used in Nova Scotia and Ontario to indicate the unit corporation for school self-government—the equivalent of "school district" in other provinces, except Quebec.
- Separate Schools.*—One of the two groups into which provincially-controlled *elementary* schools (elementary schools in all provinces may teach a year or two of high school work) are divided in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the other group being called "public schools." It is scarcely accurate to say that the separate schools are denominational and the public schools undenominational, for the public school in an area in its management and in the instruction given (especially where the Separate School is Protestant, and there are a few Protestant Separate Schools in each of the three provinces) may be more denominational than the separate school in the same area. Rather the separate schools are dissentient schools that have arisen when either Roman Catholics or Protestants in an area have preferred to set up a separate school rather than to patronize the one in existence. The separate schools in these provinces are in all cases either Roman Catholic or Protestant. Legal provision does not exist for separate schools for any other group, except for coloured people in Ontario.

Special Schools.—Schools for children who are subnormal mentally or physically, correspondence schools, and such other provisions as may be made for those who cannot attend the classes of regular schools.

Superior Schools.—In New Brunswick, a school equipped and staffed to teach high school work free to all children in Grade VII and upwards in the parish or parishes in which the school is located; in British Columbia, a school equipped and staffed to teach the upper elementary and two high school grades.

Technical School.—A school that offers full time technical courses—commercial, household science, art or industrial. Many of these schools offer instruction to adults in evening classes.

Trustees, School.—The members of school boards. They are generally elected by the local rate-payers (urban sections in Nova Scotia, Montreal and Quebec cities, and high school districts in Ontario excepted) to manage the school or schools in a particular district (or section or municipality, according as the local administrative school unit may have the one name or the other in different provinces). The term is used in all provinces, but is applied in Quebec only to the members of minority boards, the members of majority boards being called commissioners (for exceptions see the definition of *Board of Commissioners* above), as also are the school board members in incorporated towns of Nova Scotia.

Ungraded School.—A one-room school.

Ages of Free Admission to Schools

Prince Edward Island.—Resident children from the age of 6 to and including the age of 15; older children if there is accommodation.

Nova Scotia.—Trustees must provide accommodation for all residents over 5 years of age who wish to attend, in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

New Brunswick.—Trustees must provide accommodation for residents between 6 and 20 (graduates of grammar or high schools, in either the academic or vocational course, excepted); others may attend if there is accommodation.

Quebec.—Usually 5 to 16 in elementary schools. A fee is charged in all cases except where abolished by the municipality, and children 7 to 14 have to pay this fee whether they attend school or not, but no child from 7 to 14 years of age is excluded from school for non-payment of monthly fees.

Ontario.—The public schools are free to all residents (except separate school supporters) between the ages of 5 and 21; the separate schools are free to separate school supporters.

Manitoba.—Every person between the ages of 6 and 21 years has the right to attend some school.

Saskatchewan.—In all districts, between 6 and 21 when parents are resident taxpayers. Certain fees are chargeable for pupils classified in grades above VIII when a high school or continuation room is maintained.

Alberta.—Children are admitted to Alberta schools as soon as they have attained the age of six.

British Columbia.—Accommodation must be provided between the ages of 6 and 18 years. In the discretion of School Boards children may be admitted who are under 6 years or over 18 years.

Yukon.—Children are admitted to school as soon as they have attained the age of six years.

Ages of Compulsory Attendance

Prince Edward Island.—Ages 7 to 13, inclusive; monthly attendance must be 60 per cent of the days schools are in operation. In Charlottetown and Summerside, attendance must be higher.

Nova Scotia.—Children who have attained the age of 7 but not the age of 14 in rural and village sections, and children who have attained the age of 6 but not the age of 16 in towns and cities. A rural or village section is permitted to change the limiting ages from 7 to 6 or from 14, to 15, or 16 at the annual meeting. Within the age limits, children must attend regularly and must be reported for discipline when 5 days absent. Children 13 or over may be exempted, if necessity requires them to go to work, but they must attend the evening technical classes or other classes approved by the school board, or conducted under the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, while such classes are in session.

New Brunswick.—In districts other than cities and towns under section 105 of the Schools Act (on resolution of trustees, but the question must be brought up at every annual meeting until adopted)—age 7 to 12 for a period of 80 days; in cities and in incorporated towns under same section, in which the compulsory act has been adopted by city or town council, ages 6 to 16, or grade VII standing if over 12 years old, period 120 days; in Saint John, Fredericton, Chatham, Newcastle, Marysville and Edmundston, 6 to 14. Employment of children under 16 may be forbidden by the school board.

Quebec.—No statutory laws for compulsory attendance.

Ontario.—(a) Children 8 to 14 must attend full time; children from 5 to 8, if enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled. (b) Adolescents 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time;

Those exempted on the plea of circumstances compelling them to go to work must attend part time (400 hours a year) in municipalities where part-time courses are provided. Urban municipalities with a population of 5,000 and over are required to provide part-time courses.

Manitoba.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 14 must attend full time. Any pupil 14 or over if enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 12 may be exempted for employment, but only six weeks in the term. Employment under 14 (except as mentioned) is forbidden. Children of ages 14 to 16 must attend school regularly if not engaged in some regular occupation.

Saskatchewan.—All children over 7 and under 15 who have not passed grade VIII standing subject to certain conditions as to distance from school, etc., must attend full time. Employment of unexempted children under 15 forbidden. Deaf children and blind children between the ages of 7 and 16 inclusive must attend an institution for such periods as the Minister may in each case determine.

Alberta.—All children who have attained the age of 7 but who have not attained the age of 15 years must attend full time.

British Columbia.—Children over the age of 7 and under the age of 15 must attend full time during the school year.

Yukon.—All children 7 to 14 years must attend full time where there is a school established.

School Year and Vacations

Prince Edward Island.—July 1 to June 30; for financial purposes in Charlottetown and Summerside, calendar year. In Charlottetown and Summerside there are vacations of nine weeks in summer and one week in December; elsewhere there is a summer vacation of six weeks beginning July, a fall vacation of two weeks in October, and a winter vacation of one week in December; or, at the option of the District, there may be three weeks in May, three weeks in October, and one week in either July or December, but schools of two or more departments may have a summer vacation of eight weeks and one in December.

Nova Scotia.—August 1 to July 31. There is a summer vacation of about eight weeks in July and August (but, with the consent of the inspector, trustees may fix these for January and February) and about two weeks at Christmastide, also Friday and Monday of Easter season, and all statutory holidays. The school year now comprises 200 authorized teaching days. Full Government grant to the teacher is earned by keeping school open 100 days each half year.

New Brunswick.—July 1 to June 30, with a summer vacation commencing July 1, and extending until the Tuesday immediately following Labour Day, and a winter vacation of two weeks commencing on the Saturday before Christmas.

Quebec.—July 1 to June 30. The Roman Catholic Committee regulations require schools closed each year, from the 1st of July to the Monday nearest the first of September; the Protestant Committee regulations from the 1st July to the 15th August, but in practice, schools usually open in September.

Ontario.—The school year consists of two terms: September 1 to December 22, and January 3 to June 29. In addition to the intervals between these terms there is a vacation of one week following Easter. Statistics of the public and separate schools which were shown in previous editions of this report, however, were for the two terms which make up the calendar year, while those for secondary schools, normal schools, technical schools, etc., were given for the year ending in June. Starting in the 1935 survey all are for the school year.

Manitoba.—July 1 to June 30, with the following vacations: (a) Easter—the full week beginning with Easter Sunday; (b) Midsummer—from the first day of July to the third Monday in August, both days inclusive, or by special resolution of the board, to the first day of September; (c) Christmas, from the 24th day of December to the 2nd day of January, both days inclusive.

Saskatchewan.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, July 1 to June 30. (Up to 1920, however, all statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are as follows: In rural and village districts at least seven weeks in the year, ending December 31, of which one to six weeks must be in summer. The board may declare Easter week a holiday. The summer vacation comes between July 1 and October 1, and the winter between December 23 and March 1. In towns and cities at least six weeks commencing July 2, and Christmas week and Easter week. The board of any district in which the school is to be kept open for at least 200 days during the year may allow additional holidays not exceeding two weeks.

Alberta.—For finances, calendar year; for other statistics, academic year, that is, from July 1 to June 30. (Up to the year 1920, however, statistics were given for the calendar year.) The vacations are: Easter, the four days following Easter Monday; summer, between July 1 and September 1; winter, December 24 to January 2. In every school there shall be not less than eight weeks vacation during the year.

British Columbia.—July 1 to June 30. The vacations are: Summer, July and August; winter, two weeks immediately following the third Friday in December; Easter, Good Friday, Easter Monday and the four days following Easter Monday.

Yukon.—Approximately September 1 to June 30. Vacations are: from July 1 to September 1; December 24 to January 2; from Thursday before Good Friday to Wednesday following Easter Monday.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

PARTIE II—TABLEAUX STATISTIQUES

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SUMMARIZED

1.—Summary of schools and colleges in Canada, 1936, or latest year reported¹

		P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.
A. Enrolment—				
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools.....	18,183	116,888	92,956
	(b) Evening schools.....	—	3,511	1,215
	(c) Correspondence courses.....	—	868	—
	(d) Special schools ³	—	406	—
	(e) Normal schools.....	With 4 (a)	303	351
2	Privately Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary Day Schools.....	547	3,044	3,079
	(b) Business training schools.....	175	585	366
3	Dominion Indian Schools.....	20	429	330
4	Universities and colleges—			
	(a) Preparatory courses.....	517	207	285
	(b) Courses of university standard.....	93	2,626	1,236
	(c) Other courses at university ⁴	2	8,737	8
	Grand Total Enrolment.....	19,537	137,604	99,826
	Population of 1936 (Estimated).....	92,000	537,000	435,000
B. Expenditure—				
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—			
	(a) By Provincial Governments.....	\$ 343,939	1,148,002	551,573
	(b) By ratepayers, etc.....	\$ 199,170	3,073,363	2,187,780
2	Privately Controlled schools (estimated).....	\$ 21,000	130,000	115,000
3	Indian schools.....	\$ 1,428	34,319	18,748
4	Universities and Colleges.....	\$ 77,946	1,037,580	386,424
	Total Expenditure.....	\$ 643,483	5,423,264	3,259,525
		Man.	Sask.	Alta.
A. Enrolment—				
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools.....	142,482	217,247	167,193
	(b) Evening schools.....	4,218	1,258	1,109
	(c) Correspondence courses.....	3,633	8,274	1,506
	(d) Special schools ³	568	124	209
	(e) Normal schools.....	208	713	599
2	Privately Controlled Schools—			
	(a) Ordinary Day Schools.....	5,131	2,003	3,083
	(b) Business training schools.....	2,773	873	1,527
3	Dominion Indian Schools.....	2,468	2,266	1,954
4	Universities and Colleges—			
	(a) Preparatory courses.....	473	972	319
	(b) Courses of university standard.....	3,212	2,807	2,222
	(c) Other courses at university ⁴	1,230	1,056	248
	Grand Total Enrolment.....	160,396	237,593	179,969
	Population of 1936 (Estimated).....	711,056	930,977	772,017
B. Expenditure—				
1	Provincially Controlled Schools—			
	(a) By Provincial Governments.....	\$ 988,434	1,613,960	1,432,085
	(b) By ratepayers, etc.....	\$ 6,225,991	5,765,093	7,929,401
2	Privately Controlled schools (estimated).....	\$ 341,000	199,000	213,000
3	Indian schools.....	\$ 216,723	371,441	319,582
4	Universities and Colleges.....	\$ 898,094	1,021,132	903,703
	Total Expenditure.....	\$ 8,670,242	8,880,632	10,797,771

¹ Figures for 1 (a) and 2 (a) in Quebec are for 1934-35; all others are for 1935-36; but the Ontario elementary figures in years previous to 1935 have been for the calendar year, not for the school year, hence have included over 40,000 duplications which are now removed.

² Includes 162 in the Yukon in 1 (a), 450 in the Yukon and N.W.T. in 3, 14,000 in population and \$56,321.

³ Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from another province than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with an enrolment exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

⁴ Includes also 5,039 in the Departmental summer schools for teachers in Ont., and 473 in B.C., not included in reports of universities or colleges.

RÉSUMÉ DE TOUS LES ÉCOLES ET COLLÈGES

3

1.—Résumé Statistique des écoles et collèges au Canada, chiffres de 1936 ou du dernier rapport¹

Que. — Qué.	Ont.		
Inscriptions—			
582,257	673,706	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—	1
17,434	27,067	(a) Ordinaires et techniques de jour.	
—	2,000	(b) Du soir.	
1,431	2,298	(c) Cours par correspondance.	
2,497	1,237	(d) Écoles spéciales. ²	
		(e) Écoles normales.	
56,628	11,809	Écoles sous contrôle privé—	2
3,218	6,790	(a) Écoles ordinaires du jour.	
		(b) Écoles de commerce.	
1,645	4,664	Fédérales—Écoles indiennes	3
13,269	2,250	Universités et collèges	4
11,228	18,245	(a) Cours préparatoires.	
6,073	15,204	(b) Cours universitaires.	
		(c) Autres cours universitaires ⁴ .	
696,693	765,279	Grand total des inscriptions.	
3,096,000	3,690,000	Population de 1936 (Estimative).	
Dépenses—			
5,235,005	4,739,116	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—	1
21,546,923	43,247,348	(a) Par gouvernement provincial.	
2,600,000	1,100,000	(b) Par contribuables, etc.	
85,046	424,636	Écoles sous contrôle privé (estimatif)	2
6,612,010	7,135,346	Écoles pour Indiens	3
		Universités et collèges	4
36,078,984	56,646,446	Total des dépenses.	
B.C. — C.-B.	Canada ²		
Inscriptions—			
116,722	2,127,796	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—	1
6,980	62,792	(a) Ordinaires et techniques de jour.	
4,712	20,993	(b) Du soir.	
87	5,123	(c) Cours par correspondance.	
279	6,187	(d) Écoles spéciales. ³	
		(e) Écoles normales.	
4,568	89,892	Écoles sous contrôle privé—	2
1,197	17,504	(a) Écoles ordinaires du jour.	
		(b) Écoles de commerce.	
3,807	18,033	Fédérales—Écoles indiennes	3
		Universités et collèges	4
1	18,302	(a) Cours préparatoires.	
2,916	44,585	(b) Cours universitaires.	
478	33,036	(c) Autres cours universitaires ⁴ .	
141,747	2,444,243	Grand total des inscriptions.	
750,000	11,028,050	Population de 1936 (Estimative).	
Dépenses—			
2,654,885	18,706,999	Écoles sous contrôle provincial—	1
5,802,969	95,978,038	(a) Par gouvernement provincial.	
340,000	4,969,000	(b) Par contribuables, etc.	
408,494	1,936,744	Écoles sous contrôle privé (estimatif)	2
696,067	18,768,302	Écoles pour Indiens	3
		Universités et collèges	4
9,902,415	140,359,083	Total des dépenses.	

¹ Les chiffres pour 1 (a) et 2 (a) de Québec se rapportent à 1934-35; tous les autres sont pour 1935-36; mais pour Ontario les chiffres des écoles élémentaires, des années antérieures sont ceux de l'année civile, et non de l'année scolaire; ils comprennent donc plus de 40,000 noms répétés, ce qui n'a pas lieu cette année.

² Y compris 162 dans le Yukon en 1 (a), 450 dans le Yukon et les territoires du N.-O. en 3, 14,000 en population et \$56,321.

³ Écoles pour aveugles, sourds ou arriérés mentaux. Ce sont des pensionnats et plusieurs élèves viennent d'une province voisine. Il en est de même des écoles industrielles et correctionnelles de quelques provinces, dont l'inscription dépasse 3,000 et qui devraient paraître sous cet en-tête.

⁴ Y compris aussi 5,039 dans les écoles départementales pour instituteurs en Ont., et 473 en C.B., cours qui ne sont pas donnés aux universités ou collèges.

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Schools and Colleges in Canada by Provinces, for 1936 or latest year reported
2.—Résumé détaillé des écoles et collèges au Canada par province, chiffres de 1936 ou du dernier rapport

Province	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves			Average Attendance — Moyenne de présence	Province
	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total		
Prince Edward Island (1936)								
Charlottetown City.....	14	55	69	1,308	1,189	2,497	2,113	Île du Prince-Édouard (1936)—
Town and Village Schools.....	13	37	50	915	728	1,643	1,289	Cité de Charlottetown.
Rural Schools (more than one room).....	47	82	129	1,734	1,826	3,560	2,669	Écoles des villes et des villages.
Rural Schools (one room).....	121	288	409	5,258	5,225	10,483	7,069	Écoles rurales de plus d'une classe.
Total General Schools.....	195	462	657	9,215	8,968	18,183	13,140	Écoles rurales à classe unique.
Prince of Wales College—								Total des écoles générales.
Academic and Teacher Training.....	15	6	21	184	277	461	—	Collège Prince of Wales—
Commerce Department.....	—	—	—	11	32	43	—	Formation académique et professorale.
St. Dunstan's University—							—	Département de commerce.
Preparatory courses.....	5	—	5	61	—	61	—	Université St-Dunstan—
Courses of university standard.....	9	—	9	52	—	52	—	Cours préparatoires.
Other courses at university.....	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	Cours universitaires.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	—	22	22	84	463	547	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Business Colleges.....	3	3	6	54	121	175	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.
School for the Blind.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collèges commerciaux.
School for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École pour les aveugles.
Indian Schools.....	1	—	1	7	13	20	12	École pour les sourds.
Nova Scotia (1936)—								
Urban Schools.....	205	1,202	1,407	27,742	27,811	55,553	46,701	Nouvelle-Écosse (1936)—
Village and Rural Schools.....	327	1,925	2,252	30,554	30,771	61,325	45,578	Écoles urbaines.
One-room Rural Schools.....	532	3,127	3,659	58,306	58,582	116,888	92,279	Écoles des villages et écoles rurales de plus d'une classe.
Total General Schools.....	17	4	21	69	234	303	—	Écoles rurales à classe unique.
Normal College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total des écoles générales.
Departmental Summer Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École normale.
Evening Mining and other Technical Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles d'été départementales.
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles du soir.
Universities and Colleges—							—	Correspondance.
Preparatory courses.....	25	—	25	204	3	207	—	Universités et collèges—
Courses of university standard.....	316	52	368	1,843	783	2,626	—	Cours préparatoires.
Other courses at university.....	—	—	—	6,111	2,626	8,737	—	Cours universitaires.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	17	135	152	1,198	1,846	3,044	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Business Colleges.....	10	19	29	172	413	585	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.
School for the Blind.....	—	—	—	61	59	120	—	Collèges commerciaux.
School for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École pour les aveugles.
Indian Schools.....	3	7	10	220	206	426	319	École pour les sourds.
New Brunswick (1936)—								
City General Schools.....	62	386	448	8,318	8,663	16,981	14,816	Nouveau-Brunswick (1936)—
City Vocational Schools.....	20	16	36	468	453	921	729	Écoles générales urbaines.
Town and Village General Schools.....	59	234	293	5,663	6,008	11,701	9,888	Écoles professionnelles urbaines.
Town and Village Vocational Schools.....	14	18	32	463	410	873	742	Écoles générales des villes et villages.
Rural Schools (more than one room).....	109	420	529	10,922	10,910	21,832	17,144	Écoles professionnelles des villes et villages.

Rural Schools (one room).....	180	1,215	1,335	19,484	19,327	138,863	27,543	Ecoles rurales à classe unique.
Total General Schools.....	444	2,289	2,733	45,348	45,771	1,917,171	71,132	Total des écoles générales.
Vocational Schools (evening).....	23	27	50	73	278	1,215	—	Ecoles professionnelles (du soir).
Normal School.....	9	6	15	—	—	351	—	Ecole normale.
Universities—								Universités
Preparatory courses.....	34	—	34	279	6	285	—	Cours préparatoires.
Courses of university standard.....	90	9	99	888	348	1,233	—	Cours universitaires.
Other courses at university.....				8	—	8	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	22	126	148	1,183	1,896	3,079	—	Ecoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Business Colleges.....	2	10	12	141	225	366	—	Collèges commerciaux.
Schools for the Blind.....	—	—	—	27	—	50	—	Ecoles pour les aveugles.
Schools for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	23	30	—	Ecoles pour les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	1	15	16	167	163	330	255	Ecoles pour Indiens.
Québec, Catholic (1934-35) —								
Public Primary—								Primaires, publiques.
Elementary Schools.....	187	7,232	7,419	—	—	272,615	—	Ecoles élémentaires.
Complementary Schools.....	2,445	4,324	6,769	—	—	170,877	—	Ecoles complémentaires.
Superior Schools.....	907	2,341	3,338	—	—	49,888	—	Ecoles supérieures.
Total.....	3,629	13,897	17,526	—	—	502,381	—	Total.
Independent Primary—								Primaires indépendantes.—
Elementary Schools.....	376	2,444	2,820	—	—	10,789	—	Ecoles élémentaires.
Complementary Schools.....	32	20	52	—	—	15,400	—	Ecoles complémentaires.
Superior Schools.....	8	14	22	—	—	18,642	—	Ecoles supérieures.
Total.....	416	2,478	2,894	—	—	53,831	—	Total.
Total Primary—								Total, primaires.—
Elementary Schools.....	563	9,676	10,239	146,695	145,710	292,405	238,932	Ecoles élémentaires.
Complementary Schools.....	2,477	4,344	6,821	104,388	90,889	195,277	170,728	Ecoles complémentaires.
Superior Schools.....	1,005	2,355	3,360	25,630	42,900	68,530	61,466	Ecoles supérieures.
Total.....	4,045	16,375	20,420	276,713	279,499	556,212	471,126	Total.
Kindergarten Schools.....	—	68	68	1,387	873	2,260	1,846	Ecoles maternelles.
School for the Blind.....	9	28	37	120	79	199	197	Ecole pour les aveugles.
Schools for the Deaf.....	51	32	83	277	210	487	404	Ecoles pour les sourds.
Schools for feeble minded.....	23	78	101	329	220	549	474	Ecoles pour les faibles d'esprit.
Normal Schools—								Ecoles normales.—
Lay Teachers.....	62	271	333	188	1,396	1,584	1,475	Instituteurs laïques.
Teaching Brothers.....	133	—	133	851	—	851	832	Instituteurs religieux.
Universities and Colleges—								Universités et collèges.—
Preparatory courses.....	513	186	699	8,123	4,315	12,438	—	Cours préparatoires.
Courses of university standard.....	1,047	70	1,117	6,286	651	6,937	—	Cours universitaires.
Other courses at university.....				638	3,308	3,946	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Independent unaffiliated Schools.....	246	—	246	1,629	—	1,629	—	Ecoles indépendantes non affiliées.
Québec, Protestant (1934-35) —								
Public Primary—								Primaires publiques.—
Elementary Schools.....	120	1,513	1,633	—	—	51,250	—	Ecoles élémentaires.
Intermediate Schools.....	34	207	241	—	—	5,995	—	Ecoles intermédiaires.
High Schools.....	226	491	717	—	—	19,515	—	Lyées.
Total.....	380	2,211	2,591	—	—	76,760	—	Total.

¹ The totals include pupils not given by sex.— Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Schools and Colleges in Canada by Provinces, for 1936 or latest year reported—Continued
2.—Résumé détaillé des écoles et collèges au Canada par province, chiffres de 1936 ou du dernier rapport—suite

Province	Number of Teachers Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils Nombre d'élèves			Average Attendance Moyenne de présence	Province
	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Total		
Québec, Protestant (1934-35)—Con.								Québec, Protestant (1934-35)—fin
Independent Primary—								Primaires indépendantes—
Elementary Schools.....	9	17	26	—	—	512	—	Écoles élémentaires.
Intermediate Schools.....	2	2	4	—	—	204	—	Écoles intermédiaires.
High Schools.....	36	55	91	—	—	1,228	—	Lyées.
Total.....	47	74	121	—	—	1,944	—	Total.
Total Primary—								Total, primaires—
Elementary Schools.....	129	1,530	1,659	26,641	25,121	51,762	41,341	Écoles élémentaires.
Intermediate Schools.....	36	209	245	3,114	2,995	6,109	4,942	Écoles intermédiaires.
High Schools.....	262	546	808	10,617	10,126	20,743	17,673	Lyées.
Total.....	427	2,285	2,712	40,372	38,242	78,614	63,956	Total.
Normal Schools.....	6	5	11	12	134	146	137	Écoles normales.
Universities and Colleges—								Universités et collèges—
Preparatory courses.....	24	1	25	211	58	269	—	Cours préparatoires.
Courses of university standard.....	525	72	597	2,384	840	3,224	—	Cours universitaires.
Other courses at university.....				1,301	826	2,127	—	Autres cours universitaires.
School for the Blind.....	1	4	5	13	13	26	24	École pour les aveugles.
School for the Deaf.....	1	8	9	29	27	56	56	École pour les sourds.
Québec, Catholic and Protestant—								Québec, Catholiques et protestantes—
Technical Day Schools.....	—	—	—	3,103	7,169	10,272	—	Écoles techniques, cours du jour.
Evening Schools.....	—	—	—	4,242	—	17,434	11,557	Écoles du soir.
Independent Schools (special courses, etc.).....	242	58	300	823	822	1,645	1,257	Écoles indépendantes (cours spéciaux).
Indian Schools.....	6	53	59	—	—	—	—	Écoles pour Indiens.
Ontario (1936)—								Ontario (1936)—
Public Schools†—								Écoles publiques†—
City.....	1,118	3,977	5,095	140,600	133,246	192,479	173,581	Des cités.
Town.....	290	1,332	1,622	—	—	39,492	53,788	Des villes.
Village.....	170	449	619	98,377	88,562	21,875	19,371	Des villages.
Rural.....	3,165	5,697	7,244	238,977	221,808	186,989	157,770	Rurales.
Total.....		11,415	14,580			404,785	404,510	Total.
Roman Catholic Separate Schools†—								Écoles séparées (catholiques)†—
City.....	126	1,312	1,438	39,519	38,409	52,591	48,364	Des cités.
Town.....	33	588	621	—	—	23,419	21,213	Des villes.
Village.....	1	39	40	11,742	11,482	23,224	1,738	Des villages.
Rural.....	111	662	773	51,261	49,891	101,152	20,230	Rurales.
Total.....	271	2,621	2,892	103,522	99,792	91,545	91,545	Total.
Continuation Schools†	227	255	482	3,896	3,488	8,951	8,951	Écoles de continuation.†
High Schools†.....	1,231	1,172	2,403	11,034	14,033	25,117	24,082	Lyées.†
Collegiate Institutes†.....				21,826	20,956	42,782	40,681	Instituts collégiux.†

ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SUMMARIZED

2.—Summary Enumeration of Schools and Colleges in Canada by Provinces, for 1935 or latest year reported—Concluded
 2.—Résumé détaillé des écoles et collèges au Canada par provinces, chiffres de 1935 ou du dernier rapport—fin

Province	Number of Teachers — Nombre d'instituteurs			Number of Pupils — Nombre d'élèves			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de présence	Province
	Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total	Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Total		
Saskatchewan (1936)—								Saskatchewan (1936)—
Cities—								Cities—
Collegiate Institutes.....	121	53	174	2,981	3,307	6,288	5,380	Instituts collégiaux.
Vocational Schools.....	65	25	90	1,680	1,545	3,225	2,205	Écoles professionnelles.
Elementary Schools.....	129	498	627	13,132	12,409	25,541	21,296	Écoles élémentaires.
Towns—								Villes—
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	21	19	40	490	599	1,089	924	Instituts collégiaux et lycées.
Elementary Schools.....	188	363	551	9,157	9,380	18,537	15,048	Écoles élémentaires.
Village Elementary Schools.....	477	668	1,145	17,389	18,139	35,748	28,361	Écoles élémentaires des villages.
Rural Elementary Schools (more than one room).....	179	253	432	6,359	6,536	13,125	9,282	Écoles rurales de plus d'une classe.
Rural Elementary Schools (one room).....	1,337	2,889	4,226	57,915	55,779	113,694	81,608	Écoles rurales à classe unique.
Total Elementary Schools.....	2,517	4,768	7,285	109,553	107,714	217,247	164,104	Total des écoles générales.
Total General Schools.....	38	16	54	734	524	1,258	924	
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles professionnelles (du soir).
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Correspondance.
Normal Schools.....	25	5	30	186	527	713	—	Écoles normales.
University and Colleges—								Université et collèges—
Preparatory courses.....	46	9	55	549	423	972	—	Cours préparatoires.
Courses of university standard.....	185	43	228	1,977	830	2,807	—	Cours universitaires.
Other courses at university.....	—	—	—	—	138	138	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	15	84	99	384	1,409	2,008	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Business Colleges.....	10	15	25	251	622	873	—	Collèges commerciaux.
School for the Blind.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École pour les aveugles.
School for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	62	62	—	École pour les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	—	—	—	—	124	124	—	Écoles pour Indiens.
				1,009	1,167	2,266	1,893	
Alberta (1936)—								Alberta (1936)—
Cities and Towns.....	—	—	1,915	—	—	60,475	69,512	Écoles publiques des villes.
Village Schools.....	—	—	357	—	—	22,860	—	Écoles des villages.
Rural Schools (more than one room).....	—	—	3,737	—	—	19,011	63,213	Écoles rurales de plus d'une classe.
Rural Schools (one room).....	—	—	—	—	—	64,817	—	Écoles rurales à classe unique.
Total General Schools.....	2,043	3,958	6,001	83,597	83,666	167,163	132,725	Total des écoles générales.
Normal Schools.....	14	6	20	192	407	599	—	Écoles normales.
Vocational Schools (Day) ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles professionnelles (du jour) ²
Vocational Schools (Evening) ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Écoles professionnelles (du soir) ²
Correspondence (Elementary and Secondary).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Correspondance (élémentaires et secondaires).
Correspondence (Mining and Engineering).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Correspondance (cours de mines et génie minier).
University and Colleges—								Université et collèges—
Preparatory courses.....	29	7	36	—	79	319	—	Cours préparatoires.
Courses of university standard.....	224	26	250	1,516	676	2,222	—	Cours universitaires.
Other courses at university.....	—	—	—	—	111	248	—	Autres cours universitaires.
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	82	101	183	1,440	1,643	3,063	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.
Business Colleges.....	5	11	16	498	1,029	1,527	—	Collèges commerciaux.
School for the Blind.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	École pour les aveugles.
School for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	École pour les sourds.
Indian Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	Écoles pour Indiens.
				922	1,032	1,954	1,741	

British Columbia (1936) —

British Columbia (1936)—										Colombie Britannique (1936)—									
Cités.....										Cités.....									
High Schools.....	343	104	537	7,840	8,026	15,866	13,350	Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.			
Junior High Schools.....	95	98	193	3,005	2,705	5,711	5,073	Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.			
Superior Schools.....	1	2	3	50	27	77	65	Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.			
Elementary Schools.....	325	1,012	1,337	24,200	22,867	47,067	41,509	Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.			
Districts Municipalities—										Districts municipalités—									
High Schools.....	72	63	135	1,708	2,111	3,819	3,277	Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.			
Junior High Schools.....	9	9	18	289	325	614	525	Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.			
Superior Schools.....	3	4	7	135	116	251	231	Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.			
Elementary Schools.....	152	422	574	10,150	9,255	19,405	16,912	Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.		Écoles élémentaires.			
Rural Districts—										Districts ruraux—									
High Schools.....	49	22	71	653	761	1,434	1,226	Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.		Lycées.			
Junior High Schools.....	3	1	4	25	37	62	56	Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.		Lycées juniors.			
Superior Schools.....	59	71	130	1,693	1,670	3,363	2,968	Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.		Écoles supérieures.			
Elementary Schools (more than one room).....	92	230	322	5,046	4,748	9,794	8,841	Écoles élémentaires de plus d'une classe.		Écoles élémentaires de plus d'une classe.		Écoles élémentaires de plus d'une classe.		Écoles élémentaires de plus d'une classe.		Écoles élémentaires de plus d'une classe.			
Elementary Schools (one room).....	200	425	625	4,733	4,526	9,250	7,840	Écoles élémentaires à classe unique.		Écoles élémentaires à classe unique.		Écoles élémentaires à classe unique.		Écoles élémentaires à classe unique.		Écoles élémentaires à classe unique.			
Total General Schools.....	1,403	2,533	3,956	59,527	57,195	116,722	101,873	Total des écoles générales.		Total des écoles générales.		Total des écoles générales.		Total des écoles générales.		Total des écoles générales.			
Normal Schools.....	14	6	20	92	187	279	—	Écoles normales.		Écoles normales.		Écoles normales.		Écoles normales.		Écoles normales.			
Departmental Summer Schools.....	21	11	32	—	—	473	—	Écoles d'été départementales.		Écoles d'été départementales.		Écoles d'été départementales.		Écoles d'été départementales.		Écoles d'été départementales.			
Vocational Schools (Day).....	—	—	—	—	—	10,288	—	Écoles professionnelles (du jour).		Écoles professionnelles (du jour).		Écoles professionnelles (du jour).		Écoles professionnelles (du jour).		Écoles professionnelles (du jour).			
Vocational Schools (Evening).....	153	72	225	3,177	2,349	5,626	—	Écoles professionnelles (du soir).		Écoles professionnelles (du soir).		Écoles professionnelles (du soir).		Écoles professionnelles (du soir).		Écoles professionnelles (du soir).			
Evening Mining Classes.....	19	—	19	1,438	16	1,454	—	Cours de génie minier, le soir.		Cours de génie minier, le soir.		Cours de génie minier, le soir.		Cours de génie minier, le soir.		Cours de génie minier, le soir.			
Classes for Unemployed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cours pour chômeurs.		Cours pour chômeurs.		Cours pour chômeurs.		Cours pour chômeurs.		Cours pour chômeurs.			
Correspondence (Elem. and Sec.).....	—	—	—	984	—	3,196	—	Correspondance (élem. et sec.).		Correspondance (élem. et sec.).		Correspondance (élem. et sec.).		Correspondance (élem. et sec.).		Correspondance (élem. et sec.).			
Correspondence (Unemployed).....	—	—	—	—	—	984	—	Par correspondance pour chômeurs.		Par correspondance pour chômeurs.		Par correspondance pour chômeurs.		Par correspondance pour chômeurs.		Par correspondance pour chômeurs.			
Correspondence (Mining course for Adults).....	—	—	—	88	—	88	—	Par correspondance, cours de mines pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours de mines pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours de mines pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours de mines pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours de mines pour adultes.			
Correspondence (Technical courses for Adults).....	—	—	—	—	—	444	—	Par correspondance, cours techniques pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours techniques pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours techniques pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours techniques pour adultes.		Par correspondance, cours techniques pour adultes.			
University and Colleges—										Université et collèges—									
Preparatory courses.....	143	34	177	1,950	—	2,916	—	Cours préparatoires.		Cours préparatoires.		Cours préparatoires.		Cours préparatoires.		Cours préparatoires.			
Courses of university standard.....	—	—	—	—	966	—	1	Cours universitaires.		Cours universitaires.		Cours universitaires.		Cours universitaires.		Cours universitaires.			
Other courses at university.....	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	Autres cours universitaires.		Autres cours universitaires.		Autres cours universitaires.		Autres cours universitaires.		Autres cours universitaires.			
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	78	267	345	1,912	2,656	4,568	—	Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.		Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.		Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.		Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.		Écoles primaires et secondaires privées.			
Business Colleges.....	13	25	38	440	757	1,197	—	Collèges commerciaux.		Collèges commerciaux.		Collèges commerciaux.		Collèges commerciaux.		Collèges commerciaux.			
School for the Blind.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	École pour les aveugles.		École pour les aveugles.		École pour les aveugles.		École pour les aveugles.		École pour les aveugles.			
School for the Deaf.....	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	École pour les sourds.		École pour les sourds.		École pour les sourds.		École pour les sourds.		École pour les sourds.			
Indian Schools.....	—	—	—	1,850	1,957	3,807	2,803	Écoles pour Indiens.		Écoles pour Indiens.		Écoles pour Indiens.		Écoles pour Indiens.		Écoles pour Indiens.			

¹ In addition to these were 2 junior colleges affiliated to University of Saskatchewan.

² En outre, on compte 2 collèges juniors affiliés à l'université de Saskatchewan.

³ No report. — Pas de rapport.

B. Nova Scotia—									
1926.....	365 219	20 000	37 241	26 057	13 594	—	153 887	184 124	13 030
1927.....	368 579	23 347	49 562	26 470	16 153	—	147 302	255 714	11 835
1928.....	369 096	20 599	57 937	26 770	21 060	—	152 993	285 096	14 870
1929.....	430 757	28 689	56 880	28 535	30 785	—	156 493	285 972	15 580
1930.....	444 926	38 772	67 443	28 975	24 344	—	174 839	304 947	17 500
1931.....	509 462	40 327	75 269	30 300	22 640	—	157 389	316 833	14 609
1932.....	545 393	96 943	70 243	29 935	22 395	—	147 091	321 115	9 970
1933.....	672 570	106 812	63 617	29 437	20 534	—	217 220	324 578	5 218
1934.....	612 690	109 958	61 400	29 437	17 703	—	147 756	324 578	6 895
1935.....	631 233	119 755	53 298	33 566	22 032	—	158 019	324 578	11 914
1936.....	650 606	112 435	46 450	34 090	19 372	—	115 206	324 578	55
C. N. Brunswick—									
1926.....	511 350	20 850	39 190	14 935	18 647	12 534	9 877	118 725	532
1927.....	516 221	15 003	44 159	15 932	23 062	11 548	35 000	114 253	10 889
1928.....	440 825	29 702	39 235	15 408	21 603	10 970	40 000	128 390	12 443
1929.....	432 060	31 500	29 739	13 408	24 512	10 010	40 000	300 102	12 068
1930.....	449 029	30 312	222 976	15 568	28 221	14 762	213 271	321 115	13 208
1931.....	459 029	37 199	288 552	18 083	29 157	11 475	114 369	178 450	9 991
1932.....	430 449	30 499	39 989	29 710	26 428	11 936	43 133	208 455	8 843
1933.....	412 580	31 731	38 393	35 998	24 849	2 504	40 000	127 629	11 724
1934.....	426 434	30 284	37 187	34 848	27 349	2 008	41 445	116 185	12 797
1935.....	446 472	31 499	41 093	36 323	18 930	3 543	41 880	111 442	11 243
1936.....	462 182	31 499	38 396	38 552	18 415	5 069	35 000	75 379	14 722
D. Québec—									
1926.....	1 198 938	150 000	276 000	54 600	408 455	116 186	678 110	889 699	171 250
1927.....	1 300 351	150 000	276 000	79 991	420 000	165 799	718 057	1 122 891	194 013
1928.....	1 332 321	161 000	285 677	103 600	455 198	155 198	636 905	1 036 837	110 303
1929.....	1 392 797	155 000	303 000	89 100	512 444	148 033	1 267 565	1 187 046	235 996
1930.....	1 837 473	184 862	316 000	90 100	497 825	192 566	1 378 435	1 126 950	219 740
1931.....	1 748 243	275 000	326 876	90 536	517 350	173 926	1 335 755	1 197 219	215 342
1932.....	1 868 277	265 000	336 186	90 100	489 972	268 833	1 224 678	1 090 472	38 495
1933.....	1 738 640	274 000	337 590	90 100	582 289	372 000	1 076 241	1 216 403	48 299
1934.....	1 382 639	270 000	350 993	100 950	513 873	275 210	1 114 143	1 010 722	239 908
1935.....	1 441 803	256 500	349 057	105 100	563 418	316 238	1 034 093	954 024	245 299
1936.....	1 577 799	132 613	355 594	105 100	538 218	316 238	1 034 093	1 048 230	214 158
E. Ontario—									
1926.....	4 624 616	332 976	788 722	233 413	235 698	100 671	3 133 197	913 857	4 151
1927.....	4 838 975	376 377	718 432	242 433	279 456	99 398	3 155 005	979 134	1 295
1928.....	5 129 988	437 109	729 895	248 275	324 678	115 134	3 412 768	1 017 580	1 385
1929.....	5 319 283	434 397	763 419	251 934	347 639	107 073	3 587 719	1 024 747	1 489
1930.....	6 110 363	485 763	793 914	281 436	333 550	116 693	4 430 013	1 231 402	2 409
1931.....	6 462 990	597 058	872 781	271 289	301 921	114 102	5 621 641	1 174 911	2 678
1932.....	6 077 770	885 351	802 547	243 315	337 302	100 350	5 238 797	1 012 740	3 849
1933.....	5 385 601	864 116	789 708	276 922	301 729	84 650	3 328 953	877 055	2 542
1934.....	5 704 101	908 618	813 452	279 508	312 442	88 778	3 459 284	877 055	2 542
1935.....	6 000 490	838 961	838 912	293 912	311 272	83 253	2 141 216	237 609	10 644
1936.....	4 671 800	552 843	737 136	219 123	202 989	82 548	3 017 624	938 174	83 970
F. Ontario—									
1926.....	10 287 033	348 431	155 539	33 192	220 489	33 192	220 489	348 431	155 539
1927.....	10 577 175	343 942	257 233	40 652	216 764	40 652	216 764	343 942	257 233
1928.....	11 555 936	343 804	151 962	41 452	229 687	41 452	229 687	343 804	151 962
1929.....	11 987 143	158 877	164 572	42 184	229 529	42 184	229 529	158 877	164 572
1930.....	14 187 715	—	159 938	255 184	255 184	255 184	255 184	—	159 938
1931.....	15 534 837	—	186 301	46 900	278 637	46 900	278 637	—	186 301
1932.....	15 608 156	—	232 312	67 784	284 729	67 784	284 729	—	232 312
1933.....	11 926 062	—	224 612	244 288	244 288	244 288	244 288	—	224 612
1934.....	12 441 469	—	177 813	31 393	255 716	31 393	255 716	—	177 813
1935.....	3 748 860	—	132 174	10 644	237 609	10 644	237 609	—	132 174
1936.....	10 618 178	—	75 539	33 292	265 259	33 292	265 259	—	75 539

* Change in fiscal year. * Changement dans l'année fiscale.

¹ The insurance covering the loss of Prince of Wales College by fire is not included. The Province received the sum of \$265,051 covering losses sustained by both the college and Falconwood Hospital.

² In Nova Scotia the receipts of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture are listed under this heading. The receipts of the Agricultural College are included in the Ontario figures.

¹ L'assurance couvrant les pertes qu'a subies par le feu le Prince of Wales College n'est pas comprise. La province a reçu la somme de \$265,051 couvrant les dommages subies par ce collège et l'hôpital Falconwood.

² Les recettes du Nova Scotia College paraissent sous cet en-tête. Les recettes du collège d'agriculture sont comprises dans les chiffres de l'Ontario.

3.—Expenditures of Provincial Governments on Education Classified, 1926-1936—Concluded
3.—Dépenses des gouvernements provinciaux pour l'Instruction, 1926-36—fin

Expenditure—Dépenses															Receipts—Recettes				
Fiscal Year Ending	Grants to School Boards	Inspection	Teachers' Pension Fund	Teacher Training Schools	Education of Blind and Deaf	Schools for Delinquents	Agricultural Schools	Universities and Colleges	Administration and Miscellaneous	Schools for Blind or Deaf	Schools for Delinquents	Agricultural Schools	Dom. Govt. Agr. and Technical Education Grant	Net Expenditure					
														Dépenses aux commissions scolaires	Inspection	Fonds de pension des instituteurs	Ecoles normales	Ecoles des aveugles et des sourds	Ecoles de correctionnelles
F. Manitoba—																			
1926	1,178,503	90,578	1,309	73,273	178,099	80,633	—	528,317	178,944	67,678	15,659	—	19,345	95,687	2,111,278				
1927	1,210,192	90,497	1,300	77,293	171,863	79,946	—	475,432	179,213	65,450	26,207	—	20,506	98,108	2,075,435				
1928	1,223,512	91,540	2,600	81,290	170,969	81,434	—	488,601	199,831	59,816	23,343	—	27,718	89,010	2,142,890				
1929	1,342,440	97,736	2,600	78,715	184,246	93,898	—	517,601	242,210	59,956	21,650	—	35,462	97,587	2,351,791				
1930	1,351,080	99,565	2,325	74,908	175,739	116,918	—	555,675	239,965	55,110	34,449	—	35,286	98,819	2,412,601				
1931	1,408,782	102,437	4,554	77,325	175,884	115,841	—	828,723	258,426	58,366	15,276	—	38,086	105,107	2,801,087				
1932	1,389,931	96,670	6,050	73,952	164,418	111,645	—	1,078,868	247,890	57,776	15,860	—	84,334	87,453	2,934,001				
1933	1,299,140	85,972	7,449	60,686	136,742	58,143	—	1,005,239	174,856	25,583	10,218	—	153,414	130,909	2,507,113				
1934	1,229,962	75,717	10,184	53,076	138,152	58,197	—	427,938	174,339	25,915	4,578	—	24,033	125,135	1,987,904				
1935	1,041,822	77,314	12,314	44,754	139,934	59,727	—	367,863	160,356	26,910	4,464	—	7,613	113,665	1,751,432				
1936	1,056,701	80,842	14,091	38,214	135,249	53,090	—	369,209	186,127	23,338	4,207	—	11,335	92,519	1,802,124				
G. Saskatchewan—																			
1926	2,598,920	200,433	—	96,747	45,390	35,720	—	902,125	344,464	—	1,332	—	20,084	106,825	4,095,558				
1927	2,150,337	205,624	—	101,001	54,254	36,862	—	602,496	362,425	—	2,613	—	18,021	113,424	3,378,941				
1928	2,590,025	214,830	—	133,026	52,191	34,784	—	645,391	354,856	—	—	—	17,048	126,268	3,832,397				
1929	2,510,677	216,509	—	423,422	55,961	67,672	—	677,006	363,151	—	2,020	—	25,160	132,878	4,154,340				
1930	2,553,274	227,288	—	304,829	109,975	45,883	—	807,812	381,830	—	2,293	—	25,306	143,421	4,239,871				
1931	2,573,171	229,309	10,198	176,202	138,405	48,215	—	895,109	447,011	—	2,947	—	15,311	184,672	4,514,750				
1932	2,848,922	180,204	9,013	148,892	182,598	34,005	—	893,357	474,531	—	1,624	—	19,944	148,310	4,401,244				
1933	1,842,741	154,997	7,825	97,659	66,454	28,512	—	513,138	264,259	—	1,522	—	66,977	142,822	2,766,264				
1934	1,584,364	150,810	9,053	87,944	58,356	23,500	—	397,438	243,259	—	—	—	26,770	149,550	2,376,404				
1935	1,637,577	163,333	8,922	82,465	60,876	25,827	—	400,000	328,106	—	—	—	34,923	138,299	2,538,914				
1936	2,177,201	137,558	7,459	92,363	56,336	26,021	—	427,000	266,378	—	—	—	45,039	156,681	2,968,536				

H. Alberta—	1,104,105	117,277	94,372	37,933	3,066	218,415	663,021	367,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES SUMMARIZED

3A.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913

3A.—Sommcs versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi de l'enseignement agricole de 1913

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince- Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nou- velle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nou- veau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia — Colom- bie Bri- tannique	*Veteri- nary Colleges — *Collèges de mé- decine vétéri- naire	Total
1914.....	26,530	54,289	44,510	159,482	195,733	51,730	54,296	46,095	47,335	20,000	700,000
1915.....	27,833	61,145	49,407	187,409	230,869	58,076	61,152	51,310	52,799	4,392	784,392
1916.....	29,138	68,002	54,308	215,311	266,014	64,421	68,011	56,529	58,266	5,130	885,130
1917.....	30,444	74,859	59,210	243,212	301,158	58,767	74,870	61,747	63,733	21,322	989,322
1918.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	89,113	40,864	66,966	63,949	7,425	1,053,311
1919.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	161,303	77,113	81,728	66,966	74,449	21,536	931,786
1920.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	511,303	77,113	122,593	66,966	69,199	5,882	1,301,747
1921.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	40,864	66,966	69,199	19,285	1,058,421
1922.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	122,593	33,483	69,199	17,188	1,104,570
1923.....	31,749	81,717	64,111	271,114	336,303	77,113	81,728	100,448	69,199	77,820	1,191,302
1924.....	27,068	61,783	50,939	208,339	254,002	68,666	80,422	66,938	61,843	20,000	900,000

* Ontario Veterinary College and School of Veterinary Science, Oka, Que.

* Collège Vétérinaire d'Ontario et Ecole de science vétérinaire, Oka, Qué.

3B.—Dominion Payments to Provinces under the Technical Education Act of 1919

3B.—Sommcs versées aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de la loi d'enseignement technique de 1919

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince- Edouard	Nova Scotia — Nouvelle- Ecosse	New Brun- swick — Nouveau- Brun- swick	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia — Colombie Britan- nique	Total
1920.....	—	—	3,397	36,500	106,297	2,648	1,142	17,108	19,408	186,500
1921.....	2,701	24,193	10,408	167,887	294,112	7,268	3,534	41,438	29,134	580,675
1922.....	7,241	32,758	22,161	114,651	378,175	21,174	13,666	82,606	47,904	720,336
1923.....	5,858	33,166	17,476	128,182	314,207	25,121	18,264	71,020	34,933	648,227
1924.....	6,551	35,502	20,382	328,682	347,636	20,092	18,397	57,614	53,535	888,391
1925.....	1,951	34,624	43,041	263,400	347,636	19,500	17,249	62,216	40,860	830,477
1926.....	7,255	31,000	93,874	299,144	347,636	19,489	20,084	72,732	53,123	944,337
1927.....	7,757	31,495	76,209	403,944	347,636	20,056	18,022	85,789	56,627	1,047,535
1928.....	11,982	29,225	70,107	329,072	347,636	27,530	17,048	74,000	59,355	965,955
1929.....	20,370	47,084	48,638	372,891	347,636	28,527	25,160	92,222	169,637	1,152,165
1930.....	22,117	21,525	51,951	125,302	—	41,542	60,506	21,780	68,564	413,287
1931.....	30,790	73,670	50,026	—	—	38,621	198,290	—	—	391,397
1932.....	31,899	48,700	4,792	—	—	27,488	170,095	—	—	282,974
1933.....	29,371	50,629	—	—	—	46,169	75,567	—	—	201,736
1934.....	12,345	47,691	—	—	—	23,064	45,971	—	—	129,071
1935.....	—	39,616	—	—	—	9,431	41,673	—	—	90,720
1936.....	—	48,766	—	—	—	2,655	47,363	—	—	98,784

PUPIL STATISTICS FOR PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS (Tables 4-11)

Statistics of the ordinary provincial schools, elementary and secondary, naturally take up a greater part of the space in this Survey than do those of other educational institutions. The greater part of the information concerning them falls into three distinct categories: Statistics of pupils, of teachers, and of finances. This division is observable in the table of contents. Tables 4-11H present information about pupils—the regularity and length of their attendance, the number per classroom, the number in different areas, their ages and school grades.

Insofar as possible the information is shown separately for different schools according to the size of the school community: (1) cities; (2) towns and villages; (3) rural schools of more than one room; and (4) one-room schools. Within any province there are considerable differences in the records of pupils as between these groups, and they accordingly need to be studied separately. By reason of the space required, the tables classifying pupils by both age and grade combine the foregoing four groups into two. In the case of those provinces for which the age-grade compilations were made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia) the four tabulations, or more, are made separately, and are available to students of education, by mail if necessary, at the Education Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

STATISTIQUES DES ÉLÈVES DANS LES ÉCOLES PROVINCIALES**(Tableaux 4-11)**

Les statistiques des écoles provinciales ordinaires, élémentaires et secondaires, naturellement occupent plus d'espace dans cet Aperçu que celles des autres institutions d'enseignement. La majorité des renseignements s'y rapportant comprennent trois catégories distinctes: statistiques des élèves, des instituteurs et des finances. La table des matières mentionne cette division. Les tableaux donnent des renseignements sur les élèves: assiduité et durée de fréquentation, nombre par classe, nombre dans les différentes régions, âges et grades scolaires.

Les renseignements, en autant que possible, paraissent séparément pour les diverses écoles selon l'importance du groupement scolaire: (1) cités; (2) villes et villages; (3) écoles rurales à classes multiples et (4) écoles à classe unique. Dans toute province il y a des divergences considérables entre ces groupes dans les relevés des élèves et, en conséquence, il faut les étudier séparément. A cause de l'espace qu'ils requièrent, les tableaux classifiant les élèves par âge et grade réunissent en deux les quatre groupes précédents. Toutefois, dans le cas des provinces où les compilations par âge et grade sont faites au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique (Île du Prince-Edouard, Nouveau-Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Colombie Britannique) les quatre tabulations ou plus sont faites séparément; les étudiants en pédagogie peuvent les obtenir par la poste, au besoin, en s'adressant à la branche de l'Education, Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique.

Towns— Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.	14	19	27	24	28	24	46	100	435	322	—	1,089	—	Villes— Instituts collégiaux et ly- cées. Elémentaires. Elémentaires des villages. Elémentaires rurales de plus d'une classe. Elémentaires à classe uni- que. Total.
Elementary.....	297	508	469	345	338	401	856	2,000	5,994	7,214	55	18,537	—	Colombie Britannique— Cités. Districts municipalités. Districts ruraux de plus d'une classe. Districts ruraux à classe unique. Total.
Village Elementary.....	688	1,090	886	777	777	538	1,715	4,243	11,071	13,061	201	35,519	—	
Rural Elementary (more than one room).....	302	546	492	374	428	538	921	1,894	3,894	3,963	63	13,085	40	
Rural Elementary (one room).....	3,274	6,653	5,353	4,101	4,555	5,611	9,592	17,925	31,029	23,957	1,502	113,582	112	
Total.....	5,411	9,478	8,212	6,171	6,720	8,533	14,456	29,873	64,440	61,751	1,821	216,866	381	Alberta— Cités ou villes. Villages. Rurales. Total.
Cities and Towns.....	824	1,118	1,200	1,072	1,149	1,750	3,026	9,205	29,195	11,936	—	60,475	—	
Villages.....	373	595	587	458	475	721	1,511	2,958	8,016	7,433	6	22,800	—	
Rural.....	2,061	3,998	3,309	2,552	2,753	4,554	7,373	14,540	26,081	16,596	121	85,855	—	
Total.....	3,258	5,621	5,096	4,082	4,377	7,035	11,010	26,730	63,292	35,965	127	107,193	—	Colombie Britannique— Cités. Districts municipalités. Districts ruraux de plus d'une classe. Districts ruraux à classe unique. Total.
Cities.....	1,665	1,890	1,942	1,913	2,698	1,802	2,666	5,972	22,682	29,609	—	72,809	517	
District Municipalities.....	512	656	765	753	987	743	1,078	2,554	7,831	9,433	—	25,332	35	
Rural Districts (more than one room).....	247	360	369	375	412	519	719	1,572	5,364	5,574	—	15,511	52	
Rural Districts (one room).....	322	347	375	259	321	396	567	1,094	3,043	3,251	—	9,975	63	
Total.....	2,746	3,223	3,451	3,300	4,418	3,460	5,030	11,212	38,920	47,867	—	123,627	667	

NOTE.—Figures for attendance in B. C. are higher than the total shown for the year's enrolment, apparently due to pupils being counted twice in the former set of figures when moving from one school to another, etc.

NOTE.—Les chiffres de l'assistance en C.B. sont plus forts que le total des inscriptions de l'année, ce qui est apparemment attribuable au fait que des élèves sont comptés deux fois dans la première série de chiffres, alors qu'ils passent d'une école à l'autre, etc.

Village Elementary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	73	882	201	1,161
Rural Elementary (more than one room).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	226	148	418
Rural Elementary (one room)	1	3	1	15	14	14	15	7	11	7	15	80	492	2,116	1,471	4,226
Total.....	1	3	1	15	14	14	15	7	12	7	15	88	753	4,564	1,864	7,337
Alberta*																
Cities and Towns.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	63	-	-	70
Villages.....	1	2	4	5	2	2	16	119	10	16	312	5	202	2,616	1	211
Rural.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	3,211
Total*.....	1	2	4	5	2	2	16	119	10	16	327	327	2,881	-	125	3,492
British Columbia—																
Cities—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	196	243	-	451
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	144	-	150
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Superior.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	108	1,105	-	1,251
Elementary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipalities—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	53	63	-	119
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	16
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	7
Superior.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	12	120	415	-	554
Elementary.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Districts—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	34	27	-	64
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superior.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	51	67	-	130
Elementary (more than one room).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	129	174	-	324
Elementary (one room)....	-	1	2	4	2	2	2	7	5	2	7	32	273	297	-	625
Total.....	-	1	3	6	7	7	3	9	10	3	124	976	2,558	-	-	3,697

*Schools, not classrooms—Écoles, non les classes.

District Municipalities—	2	4	7	12	19	24	22	23	4	1	1	3	1	4	2	119	Districts municipales.
High.....	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	Lycees.
Junior High.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Lycees juniors.
Superior.....	—	—	—	37	67	103	162	127	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	554	Superieures.
Elementary.....	—	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elementaires.
Rural Districts—																	Districts ruraux—
High.....	4	9	13	12	12	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	Lycees.
Junior High.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Lycees juniors.
Superior.....	3	5	23	33	23	18	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	Superieures.
Elementary (more than one room). Elementary (one room).....	1 159	6 191	25 127	58 75	59 37	71 22	52 5	33 9	10 —	6 —	3 —	—	—	—	—	324 625	Elementaires de plus d'une classe. Elementaires à classe unique.
Total.....	177	233	239	280	318	580	839	776	209	30	13	3	—	—	—	3,697	Total.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1936
7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1936

Province and county — Province et comté	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Comté ou division de re- censement—								
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	9,215	8,968	18,183	13,110	1,084	1,520	2,604
Kings.....	19,147	2,058	2,003	4,061	2,804	231	365	596
Prince.....	31,500	3,356	3,258	6,614	4,733	315	513	828
Queens.....	37,391	3,801	3,707	7,508	5,603	538	642	1,180
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	58,306	68,582	116,888	92,279	7,071	9,929	17,000
Annapolis.....	16,297	1,777	1,809	3,586	2,805	286	410	696
Antigonish.....	10,073	1,007	1,076	2,083	1,567	161	266	427
Cape Breton.....	92,419	11,875	11,957	23,832	19,779	1,318	1,606	2,924
Colchester.....	25,051	2,964	3,047	6,011	4,770	446	676	1,122
Cumberland.....	36,366	4,154	4,145	8,299	6,623	552	797	1,349
Digby and Clare.....	18,353	1,924	2,009	3,933	3,112	158	310	468
Guysborough.....	15,443	1,631	1,540	3,171	2,343	185	233	418
Halifax.....	100,204	11,543	11,279	22,822	18,340	1,261	1,661	2,922
Hants.....	19,393	2,397	2,490	4,887	3,722	299	453	752
Inverness.....	21,055	2,356	2,179	4,545	3,231	292	426	718
Kings.....	24,357	2,845	2,968	5,813	4,345	369	560	929
Lunenburg.....	31,674	3,252	3,432	6,684	5,213	347	589	936
Pictou.....	39,018	3,700	3,832	7,532	5,929	678	897	1,575
Queens.....	10,612	1,114	1,175	2,289	1,819	127	175	302
Richmond.....	11,098	1,118	1,050	2,168	1,634	90	152	242
Shelburne.....	12,485	1,466	1,389	2,855	2,162	155	209	364
Victoria.....	8,009	766	822	1,588	1,117	96	155	251
Yarmouth and Argyle.....	20,939	2,407	2,383	4,790	3,768	251	354	605
New Brunswick.....	408,219	46,237	46,608	92,845	71,708	3,523	4,937	8,460
Albert.....	7,679	848	855	1,703	1,343	60	78	138
Carleton.....	20,796	2,437	2,533	4,970	3,798	202	308	510
Charlotte.....	21,337	2,114	2,207	4,321	3,538	205	290	495
Gloucester.....	41,914	4,608	4,664	9,272	6,103	107	133	240
Kent.....	23,478	2,708	2,543	5,251	3,712	59	107	166
Kings.....	19,807	2,116	2,228	4,344	3,495	210	378	588
Madawaska.....	24,527	3,080	3,015	6,095	4,753	221	207	428
Northumberland.....	34,124	3,912	3,790	7,702	5,523	253	340	593
Queens.....	11,219	1,320	1,241	2,561	1,925	90	134	224
Restigouche.....	29,859	3,088	3,267	6,355	4,808	230	341	571
St. John.....	61,613	6,607	6,780	13,387	11,304	789	1,229	2,018
Sunbury.....	6,999	759	854	1,613	1,173	17	38	55
Victoria.....	14,907	1,951	2,025	3,976	2,896	97	137	234
Westmoreland.....	57,506	7,026	6,841	13,867	11,315	635	776	1,411
York.....	32,454	3,663	3,765	7,428	6,022	348	441	789
Québec.....	2,874,255	317,085	317,741	634,826	535,082	—	—	—
Abitibi.....	23,692	3,094	3,285	6,379	4,921	—	—	—
Argenteuil.....	18,976	2,600	1,888	4,488	3,815	—	—	—
Arthabaska.....	27,159	3,578	3,164	6,742	5,800	—	—	—
Bagot.....	16,914	1,845	1,984	3,829	3,262	—	—	—
Beauce.....	44,793	5,154	5,284	10,438	8,917	—	—	—
Beauharnois.....	25,163	2,419	2,269	4,688	4,122	—	—	—
Bellechasse.....	22,006	2,615	2,758	5,373	4,296	—	—	—
Berthier*.....	19,506	2,615	2,363	4,978	4,284	—	—	—
Bonaventure.....	32,432	3,500	3,750	7,250	5,771	—	—	—
Brome.....	12,433	1,150	1,150	2,300	1,780	—	—	—
Chambly.....	26,801	3,250	3,002	6,252	5,428	—	—	—
Champlain.....	59,935	7,646	7,723	15,369	13,235	—	—	—
Charlevoix.....	22,940	2,565	2,622	5,187	4,225	—	—	—
Châteauguay.....	13,125	1,384	1,626	3,010	2,488	—	—	—
Chicoutimi.....	55,724	7,346	7,340	14,686	12,392	—	—	—
Compton.....	21,917	2,361	2,437	4,798	3,958	—	—	—
Deux-Montagnes.....	14,284	1,457	1,671	3,128	2,698	—	—	—
Dorchester.....	27,994	3,473	3,707	7,180	5,932	—	—	—
Drummond.....	26,179	3,249	3,282	6,531	5,528	—	—	—
Frontenac.....	25,681	3,167	3,174	6,341	5,322	—	—	—
Gaspé.....	45,617	4,989	5,052	10,041	7,694	—	—	—
Hull*.....	63,870	6,638	6,459	13,097	10,678	—	—	—
Huntingdon.....	12,345	1,114	1,197	2,311	1,860	—	—	—
Iberville.....	9,402	1,062	1,091	2,153	1,823	—	—	—
Joliette.....	27,585	3,554	3,837	7,391	6,323	—	—	—
Kamouraska.....	23,954	2,654	2,980	5,634	4,748	—	—	—

* Estimated.—* Estimation.
le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

† The totals include pupils not given by sex.—† Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1936—Continued
 7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1936—suite

Province and county — Province et comté	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Con.—Comté ou division de recensement—suite.								
Quebec—Con.								
Labelle.....	20,140	2,228	2,263	4,491	3,318	—	—	—
Lac St-Jean.....	50,253	6,561	6,523	13,084	10,976	—	—	—
L'Assomption.....	15,323	1,497	1,783	3,280	2,694	—	—	—
Lévis.....	35,656	4,205	3,896	8,101	7,100	—	—	—
L'Islet.....	19,404	1,992	2,123	4,115	3,357	—	—	—
Lotbinière.....	23,034	2,677	2,936	5,613	4,710	—	—	—
Maskinongé*	16,039	2,179	2,049	4,228	3,559	—	—	—
Matane*	45,272	6,049	6,425	12,474	10,004	—	—	—
Mégantic.....	35,492	3,992	4,096	8,088	6,715	—	—	—
Missisquoi.....	19,636	2,073	2,253	4,326	3,496	—	—	—
Montcalm.....	13,865	1,596	1,808	3,404	2,821	—	—	—
Montmagny.....	20,239	2,286	2,286	4,572	3,763	—	—	—
Montmorency.....	16,955	1,850	1,850	3,700	3,182	—	—	—
Montréal, Cité.....	818,577	84,404	80,626	165,030	140,822	—	—	—
Montréal, autre Ile de.....	185,291	16,828	16,307	33,135	29,020	—	—	—
Jésus, Ile*	16,150	2,644	3,184	5,828	5,255	—	—	—
Napierville-Laprairie.....	21,091	2,267	2,339	4,606	3,724	—	—	—
Nicolet.....	28,673	3,460	3,836	7,296	6,178	—	—	—
Papineau*	29,246	4,029	3,866	7,895	6,427	—	—	—
Pontiac.....	21,241	2,018	2,178	4,196	3,086	—	—	—
Portneuf.....	35,890	4,088	4,218	8,306	6,985	—	—	—
Québec.....	170,915	18,010	18,296	36,306	32,102	—	—	—
Richelieu.....	21,483	2,035	2,228	4,264	3,766	—	—	—
Richmond.....	24,956	2,777	2,702	5,479	4,559	—	—	—
Rimouski*	33,151	3,290	3,562	6,852	5,466	—	—	—
Rouville.....	13,776	1,656	1,686	3,342	2,844	—	—	—
Saguenay.....	21,754	1,860	2,033	3,893	3,078	—	—	—
Shefford*	28,262	3,274	3,254	6,528	5,379	—	—	—
Sherbrooke.....	37,386	3,896	3,877	7,773	6,722	—	—	—
Soulanges.....	9,099	967	1,015	1,982	1,748	—	—	—
Stanstead.....	25,118	2,802	3,024	5,826	4,749	—	—	—
St-Hyacinthe.....	25,854	2,636	2,815	5,451	4,766	—	—	—
St-Jean.....	17,649	1,895	1,841	3,736	3,130	—	—	—
St-Maurice.....	69,095	8,625	9,007	17,632	15,451	—	—	—
Témiscamingue*	20,609	2,584	2,587	5,171	4,019	—	—	—
Témiscouata.....	50,294	6,269	6,511	12,780	9,976	—	—	—
Terrebonne.....	38,611	4,553	4,401	8,954	7,567	—	—	—
Vaudreuil.....	12,015	1,188	1,210	2,398	2,032	—	—	—
Verchères.....	12,603	1,480	1,422	2,902	2,501	—	—	—
Wolfe.....	16,911	1,971	2,169	4,140	3,349	—	—	—
Yamaska.....	16,820	1,914	2,161	4,075	3,386	—	—	—
Ontario².....	3,431,683	344,660	329,046	673,706	600,440	³ 54,422	³ 57,347	³ 111,769
Algoma.....	46,444	—	—	9,873	8,682	796	923	1,719
Brant.....	53,476	—	—	9,315	8,617	931	966	1,897
Bruce.....	42,286	—	—	7,241	6,316	537	746	1,283
Carleton.....	170,040	—	—	30,002	32,688	3,460	2,747	6,207
Cochrane.....	58,033	—	—	13,805	12,021	455	486	941
Dufferin.....	14,892	—	—	2,633	2,271	178	223	401
Dundas.....	16,098	—	—	3,206	2,962	304	381	685
Durham.....	25,732	—	—	4,318	3,767	391	490	881
Elgin.....	49,436	—	—	7,707	6,914	729	879	1,608
Essex.....	159,780	—	—	36,341	32,701	2,940	2,970	5,910
Frontenac.....	45,756	—	—	8,780	7,494	754	772	1,526
Glenarry.....	13,666	—	—	3,719	3,019	158	221	379
Grenville.....	16,327	—	—	2,852	2,419	228	277	505
Grey.....	57,699	—	—	10,552	9,098	753	836	1,589
Haldimand.....	21,428	—	—	3,808	3,376	340	406	746
Haliburton.....	5,997	—	—	1,264	906	20	18	38
Halton.....	26,558	—	—	4,812	4,289	393	517	910
Hastings.....	58,846	—	—	11,819	10,192	828	976	1,804
Huron.....	45,180	—	—	7,528	6,565	458	662	1,120
Kenora.....	21,946	—	—	4,174	3,641	217	325	542
Kent.....	62,865	—	—	12,766	10,996	927	1,119	2,046
Lambton.....	54,674	—	—	10,222	9,191	852	967	1,819
Lanark.....	32,856	—	—	6,179	5,414	570	690	1,260
Leeds.....	35,157	—	—	6,177	5,542	499	674	1,173
Lennox and Addington.....	18,883	—	—	3,498	2,907	245	338	583

¹ Enrolment figures are for the month of May.—² Les chiffres de l'inscription se rapportent au mois de mai.

³ Figures of secondary enrolment do not include pupils of secondary grade in public and separate schools, to the number of 11,618.—⁴ Les chiffres de l'inscription secondaire ne comprennent pas les élèves du degré secondaire dans les écoles publiques et les écoles séparées, au nombre de 11,618.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1933—Continued
 7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1933—suite

Province and county — Province et comté	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Con.—Comté ou division de recensement—suite								
Ontario—Con.								
Lincoln.....	54,199	-	-	10,573	9,760	892	1,024	1,916
Manitoulin.....	10,734	-	-	1,651	1,409	59	85	144
Middlesex.....	118,241	-	-	21,842	19,024	2,479	2,694	5,173
Muskoka.....	20,985	-	-	4,218	3,684	211	251	462
Nipissing.....	41,207	-	-	10,251	9,341	610	600	1,210
Norfolk.....	31,359	-	-	6,121	5,130	276	345	621
Northumberland.....	31,452	-	-	5,505	4,726	372	460	832
Ontario.....	59,667	-	-	11,340	10,276	862	1,010	1,872
Oxford.....	47,825	-	-	8,679	7,623	658	969	1,627
Parry Sound.....	25,900	-	-	5,216	4,361	183	275	458
Peel.....	28,156	-	-	5,122	4,534	356	534	890
Perth.....	51,392	-	-	9,355	8,441	842	958	1,800
Peterborough.....	43,958	-	-	8,156	7,340	554	648	1,202
Prescott.....	24,596	-	-	5,587	5,049	209	280	489
Prince Edward.....	16,693	-	-	2,760	2,349	159	209	368
Rainy River.....	17,359	-	-	3,816	3,331	209	244	453
Renfrew.....	52,227	-	-	10,969	9,504	550	709	1,259
Russell.....	18,487	-	-	4,217	3,912	134	185	319
Simcoe.....	83,667	-	-	15,913	14,573	1,263	1,546	2,809
Stormont.....	32,524	-	-	7,308	6,429	493	488	981
Sudbury.....	58,251	-	-	11,607	9,827	569	641	1,210
Thunder Bay.....	65,118	-	-	12,532	11,173	1,261	1,217	2,478
Timiskaming.....	37,043	-	-	8,755	7,744	633	657	1,290
Victoria.....	25,844	-	-	4,455	3,886	320	400	720
Waterloo.....	89,852	-	-	17,614	16,478	1,149	1,163	2,312
Welland.....	82,731	-	-	18,125	16,591	1,784	1,758	3,542
Wellington.....	58,164	-	-	10,580	9,358	831	926	1,757
Wentworth.....	190,019	-	-	37,349	34,055	3,561	3,130	6,741
York.....	856,955	-	-	165,499	148,544	15,230	14,332	29,562
District of Patricia.....	3,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School enrolment not entered—Inscriptions scolaires omises.								
Manitoba.....	711,216	71,685	70,797	142,482	115,671	9,816	10,896	20,712
Division 1.....	26,173	2,867	2,909	5,776	4,611	126	123	249
Division 2.....	40,694	4,454	4,596	9,050	6,910	399	418	817
Division 3.....	25,804	2,731	2,675	5,406	4,191	309	472	781
Division 4.....	15,728	1,688	1,728	3,416	2,690	260	303	563
Division 5.....	47,148	4,757	4,576	9,333	7,389	477	483	960
Division 6.....	284,470	27,104	26,275	53,379	46,108	5,018	5,034	10,052
Division 7.....	35,959	3,520	3,739	7,259	6,020	585	789	1,374
Division 8.....	18,320	1,992	1,890	3,882	3,171	322	420	742
Division 9.....	45,902	5,315	5,225	10,540	8,834	754	824	1,578
Division 10.....	18,987	2,011	2,072	4,033	3,108	159	259	418
Division 11.....	28,597	3,132	3,208	6,340	4,836	475	609	1,084
Division 12.....	25,464	2,572	2,559	5,131	3,762	143	195	338
Division 13.....	25,850	2,897	2,872	5,769	4,269	276	288	564
Division 14.....	27,538	3,277	3,152	6,429	4,953	266	371	637
Division 15.....	11,633	1,426	1,343	2,769	2,021	107	144	251
Division 16.....	32,949	1,942	1,978	3,920	2,798	140	164	304
Saskatchewan.....	930,893	169,533	167,714	337,247	164,104	15,809	19,513	35,322
Division 1.....	37,327	4,456	4,236	8,692	6,712	670	898	1,568
Division 2.....	39,380	4,644	4,718	9,362	7,107	708	963	1,671
Division 3.....	42,120	5,528	5,694	11,222	8,405	823	1,148	1,971
Division 4.....	25,806	2,871	2,891	5,762	4,449	363	605	968
Division 5.....	53,773	6,421	6,289	12,710	9,574	835	962	1,797
Division 6.....	107,405	12,609	12,418	25,027	19,682	2,473	2,798	5,271
Division 7.....	56,755	7,071	6,977	14,048	10,747	1,411	1,609	3,020
Division 8.....	45,690	5,851	5,993	11,844	9,183	847	1,240	2,087
Division 9.....	64,121	7,820	7,568	15,358	11,030	726	768	1,494
Division 10.....	45,184	5,310	5,280	10,590	7,505	538	747	1,285
Division 11.....	81,688	10,160	9,936	20,096	16,248	2,381	2,629	5,010
Division 12.....	38,594	4,322	4,424	8,746	6,695	728	985	1,713
Division 13.....	40,500	5,115	5,122	10,237	7,690	815	1,078	1,893
Division 14.....	60,009	6,433	6,384	12,817	9,073	469	672	1,141
Division 15.....	91,076	10,886	10,245	21,131	15,635	1,052	1,145	2,197
Division 16.....	56,851	6,068	5,774	11,842	8,762	619	770	1,389
Division 17.....	35,297	3,723	3,547	7,270	5,372	351	493	844
Division 18.....	9,317	245	218	463	235	-	3	3
Alberta.....								
Not available.—Non disponibles.								

¹ Type totals include pupils not given by sex.—¹ Les totaux comprennent les élèves dont le sexe n'est pas mentionné.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1936—Continued
 7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes,
 1936—suite

Province and County — Province et comté	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment. — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
A. County or Census Division— Con.—Comté ou division de recensement—fin								
British Columbia.....	694,263	59,527	57,195	116,722	103,096	11,319	12,094	23,413
Division 1.....	22,566	2,008	1,889	3,897	3,590	313	295	608
Division 2.....	40,455	3,532	3,549	7,081	6,377	522	593	1,115
Division 3.....	40,523	4,218	4,153	8,371	7,369	609	752	1,361
Division 4.....	379,858	34,283	32,699	66,982	58,491	7,388	7,785	15,173
Division 5.....	120,933	9,420	8,981	18,401	16,681	1,778	1,794	3,572
Division 6.....	30,025	2,156	2,055	4,211	3,695	282	332	614
Division 7.....	12,658	781	816	1,597	1,436	86	108	194
Division 8.....	21,534	1,559	1,533	3,092	2,739	161	184	345
Division 9.....	18,698	910	906	1,816	1,641	143	185	328
Division 10.....	7,013	660	614	1,274	1,077	37	66	103

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1936—Continued
 7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes
 1936—suite

City — Cité	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attend- ance Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
B.—Cities over 10,000—Cités de plus de 10,000 âmes—								
Belleville, Hastings, Ont.	13,790	—	—	3,351	2,923	454	453	907
Brandon, Division 7, Man.	16,388	1,644	1,669	3,313	2,923	321	386	707
Brantford, Brant, Ont.	30,107	—	—	6,076	5,716	727	709	1,436
Calgary, Division 6, Alta (1935) ..	83,304	8,651	8,665	17,316	14,972	2,187	2,461	4,648
Charlottetown, Queen's, P.E.I.	12,361	1,265	1,111	2,376	2,011	244	183	427
Chatham, Kent, Ont.	14,569	—	—	3,623	3,057	466	618	1,084
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, P.Q.	11,877	1,733	1,950	3,683	3,332	—	—	—
Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.	11,126	—	—	4,110	3,782	342	316	658
Edmonton, Division 11, Alta. (1935)	85,676	9,483	9,877	19,360	16,601	2,514	2,768	5,282
Fort William, Thunder Bay, Ont.	26,277	—	—	5,962	5,455	686	642	1,328
Galt, Waterloo, Ont.	14,006	—	—	2,557	2,437	296	329	625
Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.	20,706	2,744	2,838	5,582	4,893	167	214	381
Granby, Shefford, P.Q.	10,587	1,390	1,229	2,619	2,261	—	—	—
Guelph, Wellington, Ont.	21,075	—	—	4,393	3,983	462	486	948
Halifax, Halifax, N.S.	59,275	6,931	6,637	13,568	11,389	854	1,056	1,910
Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.	155,547	—	—	31,878	29,305	2,854	2,739	5,593
Hull, Hull, P.Q.	29,433	3,654	3,535	7,189	6,057	—	—	—
Joliette, Joliette, P.Q.	10,765	1,245	1,334	2,579	2,187	—	—	—
Kingston, Frontenac, Ont.	23,439	—	—	5,055	4,518	683	696	1,379
Kitchener, Waterloo, Ont.	30,793	—	—	6,909	6,604	598	551	1,149
Lachine, Montréal, P.Q.	18,630	2,251	2,171	4,422	3,858	—	—	—
Lethbridge, Division 2, Alta. (1935)	13,520	1,546	1,453	2,999	2,665	393	418	811
Lévis, Lévis, P.Q.	11,724	762	760	1,522	1,350	—	—	—
London, Middlesex, Ont.	71,148	—	—	14,909	13,127	2,078	2,113	4,191
Moncton, Westmorland, N.B.	20,689	2,633	2,600	5,233	4,480	460	505	965
Montréal, Montréal, P.Q.	818,577	84,930	80,580	165,510	140,631	—	—	—
Moose Jaw, Division 7, Sask.	19,782	2,508	2,306	4,814	3,846	735	701	1,436
New Westminster, B.C.	17,524	1,825	1,852	3,677	3,195	516	529	1,045
Niagara Falls, Welland, Ont.	19,046	—	—	3,918	3,633	461	349	810
North Bay, Nipissing, Ont.	15,528	—	—	4,023	3,689	463	434	897
Oshawa, Ontario, Ont.	23,439	—	—	5,268	4,986	516	554	1,070
Ottawa, Carleton, Ont.	126,872	—	—	27,555	25,287	3,032	2,203	5,235
Outremont, Montréal, P.Q.	28,641	1,915	2,003	3,918	3,382	—	—	—

GENERAL NOTE.—The population figures in tables 7A. and 7B. are from the census of 1931, except for the Prairie Provinces where they are from the census of 1936. The School enrolment figures for each province are those of the provincial school reports, of the current year though determination of the number in each county or census division except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia has generally been done in the Bureau of Statistics. New Brunswick figures include vocational schools which are not added in provincial reports. Quebec figures include only "primary" schools, and not classical colleges and technical schools, but city figures include kindergartens. The provincial statistics are given for electoral divisions. The counties differing from these are marked with an asterisk. In these the enrolment has been estimated. Ontario figures simply constitute the addition of the enrolment shown in the provincial report in different types of schools. The secondary grade enrolment does not include pupils of elementary schools in "fifth classes" who number 11,577. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia figures are compiled from individual school returns; for Alberta there is no available record.

¹ Includes grades X to XII only.

7.—Enrolment of publicly-controlled schools in counties or census divisions and in cities, 1936—Concluded
7.—Inscriptions dans les écoles sous le contrôle public dans les comtés ou divisions de recensement, et dans les villes, 1936—fin

City — Cité	Total Population — Population totale	School Enrolment — Inscription scolaire			Average Attendance — Moyenne de fré- quentation	Secondary Grade Enrolment — Inscription du degré secondaire		
		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total		Male — Garçons	Female — Filles	Total
B.—Cities over 10,000—Cités de plus de 10,000 âmes—								
Owen Sound, Grey, Ont.....	12,839	—	—	2,855	2,506	322	307	629
Peterborough, Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	—	—	4,754	4,266	421	451	872
Port Arthur, Thunder Br y, Ont..	19,818	—	—	4,203	3,747	531	520	1,051
Prince Albert, Division 15, Sask.	11,050	1,071	1,007	2,078	1,683	276	240	516
Québec, Québec, P.Q.....	130,594	14,338	14,584	28,922	25,520	—	—	—
Regina, Division 6, Sask.....	53,389	5,390	5,260	10,650	8,634	1,553	1,626	3,179
St-Boniface, Division 6, Man.....	16,255	878	1,114	1,992	1,771	116	210	326
St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont... .	24,753	—	—	5,567	5,267	597	653	1,250
St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe, P.Q.	13,448	1,533	1,761	3,294	2,903	—	—	—
St-Jean, St-Jean, P.Q.....	11,256	1,238	1,291	2,529	2,139	—	—	—
St. John, St. John, N.B.....	47,514	5,123	5,419	10,542	9,154	758	1,166	1,924
St. Thomas, Elgin, Ont.....	15,430	—	—	3,269	3,090	532	564	1,096
Sarnie, Lambton, Ont.....	18,191	—	—	4,105	3,874	591	569	1,160
Saskatoon, Division 11, Sask....	41,606	4,771	4,722	9,493	8,095	1,579	1,651	3,230
Sault Ste-Marie, Algoma, Ont...	23,082	—	—	5,517	4,959	645	704	1,349
Shawinigan Falls, St-Maurice, P.Q.	15,345	2,254	2,054	4,308	3,900	—	—	—
Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, P.Q...	28,933	3,161	3,314	6,475	5,776	—	—	—
Sorel, Richelieu, P.Q.....	10,320	1,142	999	2,141	1,882	—	—	—
Stratford, Perth, Ont.....	17,742	—	—	3,741	3,561	514	481	995
Sudbury, Sudbury, Ont.....	18,518	—	—	3,868	3,363	422	461	883
Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.....	23,089	3,138	3,067	6,205	5,458	374	266	1 640
Thetford Mines, Mégantic, P.Q..	10,701	1,385	1,287	2,672	2,405	—	—	—
Timmins, Timiskaming, Ont....	14,200	—	—	4,779	4,296	322	321	643
Toronto, York, Ont.....	631,207	—	—	116,226	104,371	11,294	10,139	21,433
Trois-Rivières, St-Maurice, P.Q.	35,450	4,649	4,263	8,912	7,953	—	—	—
Valleyfield, Beauharnois, P.Q....	11,411	1,188	1,286	2,474	2,247	—	—	—
Vancouver, Division 4, B.C.....	246,593	20,641	19,504	40,145	34,851	5,084	5,055	10,139
Verdun, Montréal, P.Q.....	60,745	6,628	6,287	12,915	10,921	—	—	—
Victoria, Division 5, B.C.....	39,082	2,706	2,657	5,363	4,840	667	649	1,316
Welland, Welland, Ont.....	10,709	—	—	2,762	2,649	405	399	804
Westmount, Montreal, Que.....	24,235	1,913	1,715	3,628	3,181	—	—	—
Windsor, Essex, Ont.....	98,179	—	—	21,878	19,884	1,410	1,202	2,612
Winnipeg, Division 6, Man.....	215,602	19,496	18,195	37,691	32,521	4,102	3,920	8,022
Woodstock, Oxford, Ont.....	11,395	—	—	2,156	1,957	251	371	622

NOTE GÉNÉRALE.—Les chiffres quant à la population figurant aux tableaux 7A. et 7B. sont ceux du recensement de 1931, excepté les Provinces des Prairies qui sont ceux du recensement de 1936. Les chiffres de l'inscription pour chaque province sont ceux des rapports provinciaux de l'année courante bien que la détermination du nombre dans chaque comté ou division de recensement, sauf pour l'Île du Prince-Édouard et la Nouvelle-Écosse, ait en partie été faite par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. Les chiffres du Nouveau-Brunswick comprennent les écoles industrielles, lesquelles ne figurent pas dans les totaux provinciaux. Les chiffres du Québec comprennent seulement les écoles primaires, et non les collèges classiques et les écoles techniques, mais les chiffres des villes comprennent les écoles maternelles. Les statistiques provinciales sont données pour les circonscriptions électorales. Les comtés différenciés de ceux-ci sont marqués d'un astérisque. Ceux de l'inscription ont été estimés. Les chiffres de l'Ontario constituent simplement l'addition de l'inscription indiquée dans le rapport provincial des divers types d'écoles. L'inscription du degré secondaire ne tient pas compte des élèves des écoles élémentaires de "cinquième classe" au nombre de 11,577. Les chiffres du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie Britannique sont la compilation des rapports de chaque école; il n'y a pas de données pour l'Alberta.

¹ Comprend les degrés X à XII seulement.

8.—Comparative Table of the Distribution of Pupils by Grades in Publicly Controlled Schools in the Different Provinces during the year 1936 or the latest year reported.

Province	Grades or Years—							
	Prep. ³	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown City.....	-	288	248	282	221	244	242	236
Towns and Villages.....	-	251	186	180	165	164	221	85
Rural (more than one room).....	-	593	391	387	430	293	365	246
Rural (one room).....	-	1,955	1,006	1,253	1,355	873	926	841
Total.....	-	3,087	1,831	2,102	2,177	1,574	1,754	1,408
Nova Scotia—								
Cities and Towns.....	-	8,738	5,575	5,818	5,818	5,937	5,326	4,750
Rural and Villages.....	-	12,079	6,466	6,604	6,736	6,492	5,734	5,267
Total.....	-	20,817	12,041	12,482	12,554	12,429	11,060	10,026
New Brunswick—								
City General.....	-	1,969	1,831	1,795	1,838	1,878	1,883	1,668
City Vocational.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Town and Village General.....	-	1,393	1,121	1,324	1,357	1,134	1,443	1,150
Town and Village Vocational.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural (more than one room).....	-	2,974	2,875	2,755	2,641	2,621	2,309	1,788
Rural (one room).....	-	8,307	5,167	5,148	4,902	4,324	3,898	3,005
Total.....	-	14,643	10,994	11,022	10,798	9,957	9,533	7,657
Quebec (1935)—								
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—								
Elementary.....	54,720	51,432	55,721	52,415	38,550	19,591	9,246	1,185
Complementary.....	21,108	24,936	30,390	31,974	27,986	20,751	14,348	11,001
Superior.....	5,883	6,381	6,961	9,226	8,900	7,554	6,089	5,427
Total.....	81,711	82,749	93,072	93,615	75,436	47,896	29,683	17,613
PROTESTANT SCHOOLS—								
Elementary.....	1,538	7,934	6,792	6,807	7,071	6,920	6,680	6,732
Intermediate.....	-	822	733	722	772	726	683	596
High.....	91	1,269	1,031	1,115	1,225	1,386	1,362	1,619
Total.....	1,629	10,025	8,556	8,644	9,068	9,032	8,725	8,947
Ontario²—								
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—								
Urban.....	24,141	36,990	33,159	15,631	25,402	36,636	33,840	32,950
Rural.....	5,233	29,771	23,472	16,179	18,694	26,387	22,108	21,273
Total.....	29,374	66,761	56,631	31,810	44,096	63,023	55,948	54,223
SEPARATE SCHOOLS—								
Urban.....	-	14,230	10,530	5,793	7,616	9,991	9,544	8,821
Rural.....	-	6,269	3,146	1,891	2,102	2,896	2,157	2,122
Total.....	-	20,499	13,676	7,684	9,718	12,887	11,701	10,943
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continuation Schools.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational, day full time.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	29,374	87,260	70,307	39,494	53,814	75,910	67,649	65,166
Manitoba—								
Cities.....	-	4,890	4,161	4,114	4,486	4,411	4,560	4,100
Suburban.....	-	1,287	1,093	1,140	1,179	1,212	1,237	1,147
Towns and Villages.....	-	1,672	1,283	1,283	1,346	1,414	1,326	1,348
Rural (more than one room).....	-	4,764	2,882	2,885	3,036	2,929	2,794	2,370
Rural (one room).....	-	9,098	4,754	4,622	4,632	4,669	3,958	3,288
Total.....	-	21,711	14,173	14,044	14,679	14,635	13,875	12,253
Saskatchewan—								
Cities—								
Collegiate Institutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary.....	-	4,330	2,881	2,819	3,014	3,328	3,116	3,088
Towns—								
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary.....	-	2,063	1,770	1,729	1,826	1,852	1,785	1,748
Village Elementary.....	-	4,224	3,401	3,270	3,412	3,539	3,355	3,013
Rural Elementary.....	-	23,405	14,080	14,463	14,442	14,533	13,081	11,231
Total.....	-	34,022	22,132	22,281	22,694	23,252	21,337	19,080
Alberta—								
Schools of more than one room.....	-	12,086	9,567	9,262	9,433	9,618	9,466	8,985
Rural (one room).....	-	11,603	7,587	7,760	7,402	7,583	6,971	6,329
Total.....	-	23,689	17,154	17,022	16,835	17,201	16,437	15,314
British Columbia—								
Cities—								
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,303
Superior.....	-	11	4	3	9	8	10	6
Elementary.....	-	5,861	5,963	5,641	6,231	6,446	6,934	5,020
District Municipalities—								
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Superior.....	-	34	35	27	32	27	27	19
Elementary.....	-	2,592	2,277	2,291	2,432	2,509	2,570	2,381
Rural Districts—								
High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior High.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Superior.....	-	422	335	323	352	388	327	343
Elementary (more than one room).....	-	1,638	1,231	1,144	1,197	1,246	1,214	1,042
Elementary (one room).....	-	1,613	1,159	1,157	1,158	1,129	1,082	931
Total.....	-	12,171	11,004	10,586	11,411	11,843	12,164	12,253

¹ Not including 504 more advanced pupils in P.W.C. ² The records for Ontario are based on enrolments in the month of May, not the full year's enrolment. ³ Preparatory—Kindergarten and Kindergarten Primary in Ontario, "Preparatory" in Quebec. ⁴ Senior matriculation.

8.—Tableau comparatif de la répartition des élèves dans les écoles relevant de l'administration des différentes provinces, par degré, pendant l'année 1936 ou l'année la plus rapprochée.

Degrés ou années						Total classi- fié	Un- classi- fié	Province
VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Spécial — Degré spécial	Total classi- fié	Non classi- fiés	
188	226	201	—	—	—	2,376	—	Ile du Prince-Edouard—
115	107	128	28	13	—	1,643	—	Cité de Charlottetown.
293	260	320	—	—	—	3,584	—	Villes et villages.
853	672	649	—	—	—	10,383	—	Rurales de plus d'une classe.
1,449	1,265	1,298	28	13	—	17,986	197	Rurales à classe unique.
								Total.
4,175	3,526	2,646	2,225	1,010	—	55,553	—	Nouvelle-Ecosse—
4,304	3,339	2,224	1,944	86	—	61,335	—	Cités ou villes.
8,479	6,865	4,870	4,169	1,096	—	116,888	—	Rurales et villages.
								Total.
1,361	1,129	885	713	31	—	16,981	—	Nouveau-Brunswick—
156	199	128	89	—	277	895	—	Générales urbaines.
966	729	645	419	19	—	11,700	—	Professionnelles urbaines.
345	148	72	56	—	167	788	—	Générales des villes et villages.
1,873	939	603	432	21	—	21,831	—	Professionnelles des villes et villages.
3,376	529	81	11	3	—	38,811	—	Rurales de plus d'une classe.
8,077	3,673	2,414	1,720	74	444	91,006	1,950	Rurales à classe unique.
								Total.
225	11	1	—	—	—	283,097	9,308	Québec—
6,073	444	59	—	—	—	189,072	6,205	ÉCOLES CATHOLIQUES—
4,308	4,035	1,632	568	—	—	66,964	1,566	Elémentaires.
10,606	4,490	1,692	570	—	—	539,133	17,079	Complémentaires.
								Supérieures.
								Total.
757	83	14	2	—	—	51,330	432	ÉCOLES PROTESTANTES—
517	375	157	6	—	—	6,109	—	Elémentaires.
4,200	3,165	2,383	1,907	—	—	20,743	—	Intermédiaires.
5,474	3,613	2,554	1,915	—	—	78,182	432	Lycées.
								Total.
29,055	2,328	904	—	—	—	271,036	2,810	Ontario—
19,986	2,526	1,070	—	—	—	186,699	240	ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES—
49,041	4,854	1,974	—	—	—	457,735	3,050	Urbaines.
								Rurales.
								Total.
6,955	2,315	1,584	—	—	—	77,379	549	ÉCOLES SÉPARÉES—
1,750	497	394	—	—	—	23,224	—	Urbaines.
8,705	2,812	1,973	—	—	—	100,603	549	Rurales.
—	18,502	16,875	23,560	7,962	—	67,899	—	Total.
—	3,046	2,506	3,460	452	—	9,464	—	Instituts collégiaux et lycées.
—	13,908	8,819	5,240	2,804	3,635	34,406	—	Écoles de continuation.
57,746	44,122	32,152	32,260	11,218	3,635	670,107	3,599	Professionnelles du jour, réguliers.
								Total.
4,142	3,377	3,237	2,239	140	—	43,857	—	Manitoba—
1,047	928	613	383	—	—	11,266	—	Cités.
1,092	984	772	814	287	—	13,621	—	Suburbaines.
1,879	1,762	1,373	1,356	157	—	28,187	—	Villes et villages.
2,323	1,085	336	16	1	—	38,782	—	Rurales de plus d'une classe.
10,483	8,136	6,331	4,808	585	—	135,713	6,769	Rurales à classe unique.
								Total.
—	1,829	1,598	1,506	1,329	46	6,308	—	Saskatchewan—
—	961	534	1,334	396	—	3,225	—	Cités—
2,945	16	4	—	—	—	25,541	—	Instituts collégiaux.
								Professionnelles.
49	288	221	243	268	—	1,039	—	Elémentaires.
1,442	1,114	1,009	1,024	1,175	—	18,537	—	Villes—
2,606	2,419	2,014	2,355	2,127	—	35,735	13	Instituts collégiaux et lycées.
9,669	5,782	3,753	1,533	444	—	126,421	398	Elémentaires.
16,711	12,409	9,138	7,995	5,739	46	216,836	411	Supérieures.
								Elémentaires des villages.
8,650	7,969	7,577	5,653	4,110	—	102,376	—	Éléments ruraux.
5,566	2,726	1,008	261	21	—	64,817	—	Total.
14,216	10,695	8,585	5,914	4,131	—	167,193	—	Alberta—
								Écoles de plus d'une classe.
								Rurales à classe unique.
								Total.
—	5,501	4,572	3,028	2,366	4399	15,866	—	Colombie Britannique—
2,122	1,286	—	—	—	—	5,711	—	Cités—
9	10	7	—	—	—	77	—	Lycées.
4,953	12	6	—	—	—	47,067	—	Lycées juniors.
								Supérieures.
—	1,398	1,184	682	504	451	3,819	—	Elémentaires.
205	222	—	—	—	—	614	—	Elémentaires.
27	16	7	—	—	—	251	—	Districts, municipalités—
2,263	—	—	—	—	—	19,405	—	Lycées.
								Lycées juniors.
—	541	421	273	197	42	1,434	—	Supérieures.
21	20	—	—	—	—	62	—	Elémentaires de plus d'une classe.
327	239	183	71	53	—	3,363	—	Elémentaires à classe unique.
1,038	42	2	—	—	—	9,794	—	Total.
912	82	36	—	—	—	9,259	—	
11,877	9,369	6,418	4,054	3,120	4452	116,722	—	

¹ Ne comprend pas 504 élèves plus avancés au Prince of Wales College. ² Les rapports de l'Ontario sont basés sur les inscriptions au mois de mai, et non sur celles de l'année entière. ³ Préparatoire, les écoles maternelles et les jardins d'enfance dans l'Ontario, préparatoire dans le Québec. ⁴ Immatrieulation senior.

9.—Ages of pupils enrolled in Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada, 1936, or latest year reported

No.	Province and type of School	No. of Pupils enrolled whose age was								
		5 and under — 5 et moins	6 yrs. — 6 ans	7 yrs. — 7 ans	8 yrs. — 8 ans	9 yrs. — 9 ans	10 yrs. — 10 ans	11 yrs. — 11 ans	12 yrs. — 12 ans	13 yrs. — 13 ans
	Prince Edward Island—									
1	Charlottetown City.....	6	86	188	270	210	230	239	242	238
2	Towns and Villages.....	16	73	110	168	157	162	159	178	154
3	Rural (more than one room).....	66	209	290	323	368	353	369	373	339
4	Rural (one room).....	172	672	951	1,037	1,015	1,045	1,037	1,078	1,079
5	Total.....	260	1,040	1,539	1,798	1,750	1,790	1,804	1,871	1,810
6	Nova Scotia—									
7	Cities and towns.....	787	3,414	4,462	4,862	4,782	4,830	5,070	4,998	5,045
8	Rural and villages.....	681	3,250	5,416	6,066	5,969	6,442	6,223	6,226	6,083
9	Total.....	1,468	6,664	9,878	10,928	10,751	11,272	11,293	11,224	11,128
10	New Brunswick—									
11	City General.....	—	1,569	1,390	1,564	1,517	1,710	1,561	1,639	1,647
12	City Vocational.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
13	Town and Village General.....	—	949	1,087	1,076	1,068	1,162	1,128	1,138	1,142
14	Town and Village Technical.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	101
15	Rural (more than one room).....	—	2,091	2,203	2,218	2,276	2,376	2,212	2,244	2,073
16	Rural (one room).....	—	4,773	4,231	4,303	4,283	4,532	4,210	4,116	3,649
17	Total.....	—	9,382	8,911	9,161	9,144	9,780	9,111	9,157	8,625
18	Quebec—									
19	Primary schools—									
20	Roman Catholic.....	56,384					418,922			
21	Protestant.....	7,654					53,568			
22	Total.....	64,038					472,490			
23	Ontario—									
24	Public Schools—									
25	Urban.....	10,870	24,239	28,320	29,709	28,754	29,679	30,843	30,866	27,534
26	Rural.....	2,809	9,967	20,254	22,972	21,779	24,202	23,870	22,842	19,164
27	Separate Schools—									
28	Urban.....	249	4,460	7,930	8,589	8,790	8,912	8,821	9,213	8,299
29	Rural.....	156	1,310	2,504	2,603	2,917	2,937	2,813	2,758	2,314
30	Coll. Inst. and High Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	71	665	4,944
31	Continuation Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	146
32	Full time day vocational.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	196
33	Total.....	14,084	39,976	59,008	63,873	62,240	65,740	66,429	66,686	64,599
34	Manitoba—									
35	Cities.....	17	2,474	3,226	3,426	3,509	3,697	3,910	4,050	4,365
36	Suburban.....	1	478	874	972	1,009	980	1,050	1,189	1,207
37	Towns and Villages.....	9	656	1,024	1,114	1,159	1,199	1,191	1,258	1,331
38	Rural (more than one room).....	154	1,596	2,344	2,639	2,599	2,683	2,721	2,850	2,789
39	Rural (one room).....	334	2,580	4,044	4,290	4,327	4,369	4,205	4,372	4,250
40	Total.....	515	7,784	11,512	12,441	12,603	12,928	13,077	13,719	13,942
41	Saskatchewan—									
42	Cities—									
43	Collegiate Institutes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	136
44	Vocational.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55
45	Elementary.....	147	1,693	2,695	2,824	2,952	2,699	2,851	3,043	2,763
46	Towns—									
47	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	51
48	Elementary.....	44	738	1,469	1,522	1,684	1,587	1,712	1,738	1,734
49	Village Elementary.....	180	1,605	2,781	3,010	3,047	3,247	3,136	3,186	3,305
50	Rural Elementary.....	949	6,655	12,567	13,370	13,448	13,163	13,392	13,292	12,882
51	Total.....	1,320	10,691	19,512	20,726	21,131	20,696	21,093	21,287	20,926
52	Alberta.....	294	7,351	14,914	15,531	14,980	15,735	15,919	15,767	16,411
53	British Columbia—									
54	Cities.....	5	2,538	5,248	5,310	5,481	5,779	5,863	6,179	6,302
55	District Municipalities.....	5	1,136	1,998	2,135	2,133	2,280	2,295	2,476	2,469
56	Rural (more than one room).....	10	660	1,291	1,379	1,376	1,343	1,404	1,371	1,343
57	Rural (one room).....	53	503	933	1,016	1,020	1,016	1,046	960	957
58	Total.....	73	4,837	9,470	9,840	10,010	10,418	10,608	10,986	11,071

¹ Figures are for 1935 and include independent schools.

9.—Age de la population scolaire des écoles canadiennes sous contrôle public, chiffres de 1936 ou du dernier rapport

Nombre d'élèves inscrits âgés de									Un- classi- fié — Non classi- fiés	Province et type d'école	N°
14 yrs. 14 ans	15 yrs. 15 ans	16 yrs. 16 ans	17 yrs. 17 ans	18 yrs. 18 ans	19 yrs. 19 ans	20 yrs. 20 ans	21 yrs. or over 21 ans ou plus	Total classi- fié Total classi- fiés			
212	183	153	89	26	4	—	—	2,376	45	Ile du Prince-Edouard—	
150	117	103	57	30	6	2	1	1,643	24	Cité de Charlottetown....	1
372	274	140	77	20	7	2	2	3,584	—	Villes et villages.....	2
1,007	723	368	152	38	5	3	1	10,383	—	Rurales de plus d'une classe.	3
1,741	1,297	764	375	114	22	7	4	17,986	197	Rurales à classe unique...	4
5,051	4,601	3,645	2,082	1,216	487	147	74	55,553	—	Total.....	5
5,811	4,328	2,749	1,319	504	186	47	35	61,335	—	Nouvelle-Ecosse—	
10,862	8,929	6,394	3,401	1,720	673	194	109	116,888	—	Cités ou villes.....	6
1,496	1,303	814	450	229	59	25	8	16,981	—	Rurales et villages.....	7
49	120	182	198	142	106	49	40	895	26	Total.....	8
1,024	906	534	294	142	34	11	5	11,700	—	Nouveau-Brunswick—	
109	120	122	115	100	62	26	14	788	85	Généralistes urbaines.....	9
1,675	1,203	694	354	146	45	12	4	21,831	—	Professionnelles urbaines..	10
2,607	1,346	496	184	56	14	4	7	38,811	—	Généralistes des villes et villages.	11
6,960	4,998	2,842	1,595	815	320	127	78	91,006	1,950	Professionnelles des villes et villages.	12
57,839	19,700	11,597	4,721	3,367	1,074	—	—	556,212	—	Rurales de plus d'une classe.	13
11,597	4,721	—	—	1,074	—	—	—	78,614	—	Rurales à classe unique...	14
69,436	24,421	—	—	4,441	—	—	—	634,826	—	Total.....	15
18,894	10,463	2,994	546	108	27	—	—	273,846	—	Québec—	
11,447	5,678	1,604	287	45	19	—	—	186,939	—	Ecoles primaires!—	
6,433	4,104	1,583	413	108	24	—	—	77,928	—	Catholiques.....	16
1,573	896	300	97	32	14	—	—	23,224	—	Protestantes.....	17
10,497	15,389	13,639	10,508	6,784	3,327	1,817	748	67,899	—	Total.....	18
1,859	2,339	1,963	1,285	644	278	92	53	9,464	—	Ontario—	
5,130	8,049	7,574	4,880	3,460	1,967	924	676	34,406	—	Ecoles publiques—	
55,833	46,918	29,657	18,016	11,181	5,656	2,333	1,477	673,706	—	Urbaines.....	19
4,516	4,369	3,480	1,889	690	187	41	11	43,857	—	Rurales.....	20
1,201	1,049	735	341	141	29	10	—	11,266	—	Ecoles séparées—	
1,351	1,135	963	641	365	137	60	28	13,621	—	Urbaines.....	21
2,683	2,024	1,465	936	433	173	59	39	28,187	—	Rurales.....	22
3,495	1,707	600	159	37	5	3	5	38,782	—	Rurales de plus d'une clas- se.	23
13,246	10,284	7,243	3,966	1,666	531	173	83	135,713	6,769	Instituts collégiaux et ly- cées.	24
623	1,440	1,551	1,191	772	356	116	101	6,308	—	Ecoles de continuation....	25
238	439	532	489	507	420	240	304	3,225	—	Ecoles professionnelles du jour, élèves réguliers.	26
2,274	1,122	388	75	15	—	—	—	25,541	—	Total.....	27
164	160	238	213	138	61	24	13	1,069	—	Manitoba—	
1,701	1,449	1,178	892	593	295	119	82	18,537	—	Cités.....	28
3,313	2,854	2,315	1,730	1,103	546	210	167	35,735	13	Suburbaines.....	29
12,561	8,150	3,655	1,464	546	171	77	79	126,421	398	Villes et villages.....	30
20,874	15,614	9,857	6,054	3,674	1,849	786	746	216,836	411	Rurales de plus d'une clas- se.	31
15,962	13,686	8,192	5,380	3,692	2,050	786	543	167,193	—	Rurales à classe unique...	32
6,913	6,711	5,546	3,500	1,960	741	229	91	68,396	325	Total.....	33
2,402	1,906	1,344	842	396	139	34	13	24,003	86	Saskatchewan—	
1,379	1,171	770	375	211	71	25	9	14,188	465	Cités.....	34
806	479	185	46	14	5	—	2	9,041	218	Professionnelles.....	35
11,500	10,267	7,845	4,763	2,581	956	288	115	115,628	1,094	Elémentaires.....	36
										Villes—	
										Instituts collégiaux et lycées.	37
										Elémentaires.....	38
										Elémentaires des villa- ges.	39
										Elémentaires rurales.....	40
										Total.....	41
										Alberta.....	42
										Colombie Britannique—	
										Cités.....	43
										Districts, municipalités..	44
										Rurales de plus d'une classe.	45
										Rurales à classe unique...	46
										Total.....	46

¹ Ces chiffres sont pour 1935 et comprennent les écoles indépendantes.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10.—Urban and Rural Schools in Seven* Provinces of Canada, 1935-1936—Écoles urbaines et rurales dans sept* provinces du Canada, 1935-1936

Grade — Degré	Age															Total
	5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over — et plus	
K. and K.P.—E.M.P.....	10,358 680	11,347 2,184	1,917 1,620	332 501	111 137	33 54	17 26	5 21	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	24,141 5,233	
I.....	1,971 4,635	33,297 28,842	37,639 37,251	12,522 18,541	3,491 6,840	1,142 3,107	418 1,481	221 780	87 399	36 183	19 88	2 15	2 4	1 3	90,843 102,169	
II.....	11 51	1,437 2,823	21,605 14,887	31,561 23,887	13,266 13,667	4,941 3,667	1,459 2,672	680 1,363	329 696	131 326	51 107	12 22	7 3	1 2	75,492 66,581	
III.....	—	20 253	1,433 2,585	15,226 13,990	20,026 18,023	9,448 11,798	4,022 5,679	1,722 2,905	744 1,418	333 863	109 307	30 79	8 15	2 6	53,125 58,522	
IV.....	—	2 13	173 476	5,769 4,411	20,704 18,730	20,717 14,867	10,542 11,463	4,893 6,255	2,144 3,089	931 1,549	344 513	107 117	22 24	7 5	66,327 61,520	
V.....	—	—	1 20	996 633	8,065 6,221	24,103 17,579	23,037 19,408	13,325 12,507	6,730 7,192	3,152 3,492	1,077 1,203	255 226	50 35	12 3	80,805 68,583	
VI.....	—	1	6	33	421	6,972	22,328	22,738	13,896	7,291	2,996	682	100	23	77,451	
VII.....	—	—	—	—	10	409	7,000	20,434	22,003	14,318	7,159	2,120	360	37	73,864	
VIII.....	—	—	—	1	41	770	5,660	15,176	15,781	10,568	4,512	1,036	181	24	53,697	
IX.....	—	—	1	—	17	523	6,545	18,790	20,777	13,329	5,054	1,041	188	29	66,293	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	54	877	5,832	13,873	15,455	8,861	2,874	601	131	48,552	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	10	115	1,240	8,562	20,291	20,475	11,272	3,676	975	416	67,032	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	3	44	490	2,290	5,597	6,795	2,909	911	195	67	18,304	
Spec.—Spéc.....	—	—	—	—	—	29	51	136	1,216	6,549	16,891	15,212	7,271	2,755	51,131	
Uncl.—Non classifiés.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	34	329	1,610	3,642	3,540	1,629	469	11,441	
Totals—Totaux.....	12,340 5,266	46,109 34,298	62,803 57,043	66,552 62,298	66,269 61,363	68,151 64,498	69,495 62,587	72,412 56,922	35,147 45,424	75,589 45,424	70,323 27,903	51,471 13,419	32,797 8,455	19,666 2,455	15,391 1,536	
Grand Total.....	17,706	80,377	119,846	128,760	127,632	132,649	133,119	131,919	132,069	121,013	98,320	64,613	38,162	21,751	16,527	

* The seventh province in this table is B.C. this year, not Alta. as formerly—La septième province dans ce tableau est la C.B., cette année, et non l'Alberta comme auparavant.

10A.—Prince Edward Island Graded and Ungraded Schools, 1936—Île du Prince-Édouard. Écoles à classes multiples et à classe unique, 1936.

Grade Degré	5 and under et moins	Age																	Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	22 255	152 797	190 748	126 413	33 186	13 78	2 48	— 14	1 17	— 8	— 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	539 2,548	
II.....	— 3	7 75	95 338	171 444	73 252	39 154	23 60	14 36	5 18	4 13	3 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	434 1,397	
III.....	—	—	13 145	130 378	146 473	82 309	51 154	28 94	8 41	3 25	1 11	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	462 1,640	
IV.....	—	—	—	11 115	102 377	122 470	73 377	37 229	27 108	9 71	4 26	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	386 1,791	
V.....	—	—	—	—	12 71	107 240	121 313	90 239	43 153	27 93	6 40	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	408 1,166	
VI.....	—	—	—	—	1 —	26 —	98 —	130 —	115 —	49 —	33 —	6 —	4 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	463 1,291	
VII.....	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	30 —	94 —	84 —	53 —	30 —	24 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	321 1,087	
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	23 —	124 —	238 —	309 —	242 —	111 —	28 —	5 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	303 1,146	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 —	147 —	308 —	337 —	210 —	86 —	11 —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	333 932	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 —	56 —	39 —	76 —	95 —	75 —	32 —	8 —	— —	1 —	— —	329 969	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	3 —	28 —	75 —	109 —	78 —	30 —	4 —	— —	— —	28 —	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 —	44 —	147 —	291 —	254 —	169 —	39 —	12 —	4 —	— —	— —	
Totals—Totaux.....	22 238	159 881	298 1,241	438 1,360	367 1,383	392 1,398	398 1,406	420 1,451	392 1,418	362 1,379	390 997	256 568	146 229	56 58	10 12	2 5	1 3	4,019 13,967	
Grand total.....	260	1,040	1,539	1,798	1,750	1,790	1,804	1,871	1,810	1,741	1,297	764	375	114	22	7	4	17,986	

Pupils classified in the above table are 197 short of the full enrolment of the year—Il y a un écart de 197 entre les élèves dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

10C.—New Brunswick Graded and Ungraded Schools, 1936—Écoles à classes multiples et à classe unique du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1936

Grade — Degré	6 and under — et moins	Age															Total
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
I.....	2,219 5,109	716 2,573	247 1,316	96 690	47 477	18 261	14 168	5 58	— 26	— 12	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,362 10,692
II.....	290 1,420	1,423 2,383	659 1,635	305 990	134 613	80 318	40 204	14 92	5 53	1 18	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,952 7,730
III.....	9 179	333 1,086	1,376 2,245	642 1,571	386 648	194 648	100 403	52 248	20 110	6 29	1 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,119 7,629
IV.....	— 3	5 179	353 961	1,246 2,051	734 1,604	420 1,089	223 769	124 453	57 227	25 75	7 15	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,195 7,431
V.....	— 1	— 11	4 152	270 891	600 1,957	444 1,474	1,224 1,129	275 731	132 322	57 13	13 19	6 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	3,012 6,836
VI.....	— 1	— 6	1 175	26 844	342 1,700	1,081 1,474	814 1,445	542 1,073	328 604	147 248	36 58	8 14	1 2	— —	— —	— —	3,326 6,207
VII.....	— —	— —	— —	5 113	285 643	953 1,445	716 1,280	473 811	279 363	112 105	27 21	2 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,864 4,793
VIII.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,828 5,249
IX.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2,205 1,468
X.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,730 684
XI.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,277 443
XII.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	50 24
Spec.—Spéc.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	444
Uncl.—Non classées.....	151	196	204	186	192	178	159	118	48	18	—	—	— —	— —	— —	— —	1,455
Totals—Totaux.....	2,518 6,864	2,427 6,434	2,640 6,559	2,585 6,908	2,872 6,908	2,639 6,422	2,797 6,360	2,898 5,727	2,678 4,282	2,449 2,549	1,632 1,190	1,037 538	613 202	261 59	111 16	67 11	39,364 60,642
Grand Total.....	9,332	8,911	9,161	9,144	9,780	9,111	9,157	8,625	6,960	4,998	2,842	1,535	815	320	127	78	91,006

Pupils classified in the above table are 1,950 short of the full enrolment of the year.—Il y a un écart de 1,950 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et degré
10D.—Ontario Urban and Rural Schools, 1935-36—Écoles urbaines et rurales d'Ontario, 1935-36

Grade — Degré	5 and under — et moins	Age													19 and over — et plus
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
K. and K.P.	10,358 680	11,347 2,184	1,917 1,820	252 301	111 137	33 54	17 26	5 21	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	
I.	754 2,255	16,057 8,364	22,477 14,242	7,958 7,019	2,229 2,404	738 980	232 427	119 196	36 91	11 38	8 12	—	1 1	—	
II.	7	682 700	11,201 6,226	18,592 10,319	8,442 5,257	3,276 2,301	801 985	409 449	181 230	67 87	23 25	5 6	2 1	—	
III.	—	5 22	471 461	5,756 5,137	8,141 6,013	4,039 3,319	1,508 1,565	748 738	290 331	121 313	84 128	9 31	2 7	—	
IV.	—	2 7	148 201	4,567 2,186	11,213 6,334	8,925 6,560	4,723 2,978	2,121 1,521	853 655	332 247	105 80	33 10	3 7	—	
V.	—	—	1 7	950 380	6,888 4,035	15,172 9,440	11,419 8,014	6,742 4,038	3,397 2,166	1,487 848	468 291	78 52	12 10	—	
VI.	—	—	—	4 17	5,694 3,923	14,041 8,411	11,088 6,957	6,173 3,723	3,553 2,166	1,410 926	26 8	2 2	2 2	—	
VII.	—	—	—	—	7 27	343 493	5,705 3,658	12,732 8,433	11,055 6,078	7,262 3,154	3,686 1,263	849 261	122 27	—	
VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	12 32	5,339 3,570	9,943 7,778	11,506 7,323	9,943 5,955	6,378 3,049	2,650 876	288 132	—	
IX.	—	—	—	—	—	10 2	101 16	1,111 204	7,105 709	13,402 1,047	11,237 700	5,806 264	427 63	—	
X.	—	—	—	—	—	29 1	51 3	131 15	1,093 115	5,075 362	10,852 473	7,836 310	3,609 128	—	
XI.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	928	5,231	9,186	8,618	—	
XII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	853	—	2,593	—	
Spec.—Spéc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	588	696	—	
Uncl.—Non classées.	—	6	35	120	175	330	393	538	542	476	418	215	76	—	
Totals—Totaux.	11,119	38,699	36,256	38,298	37,570	38,601	39,746	41,086	43,107	42,806	40,241	27,752	17,631	9,433	
Grand Total.	2,965	11,277	22,738	23,573	24,698	27,139	26,682	25,600	24,478	13,029	6,374	1,993	355	33	
	14,054	39,976	59,098	63,873	62,268	65,740	66,429	66,686	64,585	55,826	46,915	29,655	18,016	9,466	

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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10E.—Manitoba Urban and Rural Schools, 1935.—Écoles urbaines et rurales du Manitoba, 1935

Grade — Degré	5 and under — et moins	Age																	Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	27 488	3,571 4,124	3,094 5,037	851 2,538	191 870	62 397	24 186	14 111	11 69	4 31	— 9	— 1	— 1	—	—	—	—	7,849 13,882	
II.....	—	37 49	1,977 1,906	2,934 2,986	1,057 1,906	348 796	105 342	44 173	19 91	10 40	5 6	1 4	— 1	—	—	—	—	6,537 7,536	
III.....	—	—	51 107	1,637 1,270	2,768 2,073	1,282 1,835	476 847	180 442	88 216	32 90	12 20	6 4	4 1	—	1	—	—	6,537 7,507	
IV.....	—	—	2 12	90 120	1,575 1,317	2,756 2,612	1,459 1,778	659 1,035	300 469	121 253	35 53	7 16	6 1	1	—	—	—	7,011 7,668	
V.....	—	—	—	—	85 158	1,327 1,231	2,674 2,464	1,627 1,929	798 1,127	383 519	115 140	40 23	7 2	1	—	—	—	7,037 7,598	
VI.....	—	—	—	—	1 2	1,011 1,173	1,329 1,154	2,642 2,320	1,663 1,796	903 990	376 258	95 54	8 4	4	1	—	—	7,123 6,752	
VII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 149	1,217 1,066	2,549 2,213	1,605 1,541	791 531	274 122	66 25	9	2	—	—	6,595 5,658	
VIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3	110 137	1,315 901	2,439 1,807	1,515 977	704 316	164 52	29 6	3	—	—	6,281 4,202	
IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	154 151	1,344 761	2,089 1,144	1,218 556	377 173	82 37	18	2	1	5,289 2,847	
X.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	227	1,383	1,789	867	273	58	13	6	4,622 1,709	
XI.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	138	526	628	282	87	30	8	4	3,436 1,372	
XII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	226	1,013	1,268	650	195	50	14	3,436 1,372	
Totals—Totaux.....	27 488	3,604 4,176	5,124 6,388	5,512 6,926	5,876 7,452	6,451 6,926	6,451 7,222	6,497 7,222	6,902 7,002	7,998 6,178	6,553 3,731	5,178 2,665	2,871 1,695	1,196 470	353 178	111 62	39 41	68,711 66,969	
Grand Total.....	515	7,784	11,512	12,441	12,603	12,928	13,077	13,719	13,912	13,245	10,284	7,242	3,966	1,666	531	173	83	135,713	

Pupils classified in the above table are 6,769 short of the full enrolment of the year—Il y a un écart de 6,769 entre les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus et l'inscription totale de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
10F.—Saskatchewan Urban and Rural Schools, 1936—Écoles urbaines et rurales de la Saskatchewan, 1936

Grade — Degré	Age																		Total
	5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	371 921	3,804 6,227	4,450 9,131	1,434 4,416	372 1,503	88 612	47 293	27 136	12 88	7 44	6 31	1 6	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	10,020 23,410	
II.....	4 10	227 400	2,237 5,247	3,518 5,208	1,376 3,323	457 1,266	127 534	50 276	27 128	14 65	4 28	2 5	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	8,044 14,091	
III.....	— —	6 29	2,406 551	2,002 3,000	3,314 4,996	1,375 3,235	534 1,479	202 647	77 293	42 167	14 51	3 12	1 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	7,817 14,462	
IV.....	— —	— 1	13 51	3,801 672	2,265 2,868	3,048 4,593	1,483 3,264	614 1,634	268 807	121 407	45 144	9 21	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	8,248 14,463	
V.....	— —	— —	— 1	21 61	324 684	2,176 2,779	3,162 4,427	1,742 3,350	778 1,832	379 1,034	99 322	18 48	6 4	2 —	— —	— —	— —	8,707 14,543	
VI.....	— —	— —	— —	1 4	20 57	326 682	1,895 2,615	3,033 4,072	1,694 3,093	854 1,895	341 657	67 91	9 11	3 5	— —	1 —	2 —	8,245 13,104	
VII.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2	47 74	393 679	1,839 2,346	2,786 3,679	1,726 2,944	770 1,266	236 191	36 37	3 12	— —	— —	— —	7,843 11,231	
VIII.....	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 9	40 106	401 749	1,754 2,317	2,628 3,646	1,479 2,169	571 547	134 91	29 22	3 9	1 —	2 —	7,044 9,672	
IX.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 7	77 98	558 587	1,902 1,794	2,260 1,974	1,132 982	422 256	139 57	47 12	38 4	9 —	6,621 9,781	
X.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 9	71 78	508 508	1,621 1,241	835 1,229	297 525	297 135	79 28	29 25	25 8	5,372 3,771	
XI.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	4 5	118 62	709 267	1,694 475	1,750 426	1,069 208	582 60	265 21	263 —	6,455 1,541	
XII.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	116 3	1379 16	562 64	1,379 117	1,564 108	941 63	374 38	335 43	5,283 452	
Spec.—Spéc.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	16 —	— —	7 —	46 —	
Totals—Totaux.....	375 931	4,037 6,657	6,946 12,582	7,357 13,362	7,674 13,434	7,521 13,200	7,693 13,104	7,989 13,317	8,031 12,877	8,309 12,569	7,461 8,166	6,199 3,671	4,577 1,469	3,125 549	1,675 173	708 77	665 83	90,345 126,521	
Grand Total.....	1,306	10,694	19,528	20,719	21,108	20,721	21,097	21,306	20,908	20,878	15,630	9,870	6,046	3,674	1,848	785	748	216,866	

Pupils classified in the above are 83 short of the full enrolment in urban schools and 298 short of the full enrolment in rural schools of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus ont 83 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles urbaines et 298 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles rurales de l'année.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

10G.—British Columbia Urban and Rural Schools, 1936—Ecoles urbaines et rurales de la Colombie Britannique, 1936

Grade — Degré	Under 6 — moins de	Age													Total			
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21
I.....	U.....	3,631	3,927	712	145	56	20	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,520
	R.....	1,148	1,535	509	158	67	24	15	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,538
II.....	U.....	43	3,174	3,702	977	225	72	28	24	10	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	8,263
	R.....	15	655	1,183	520	155	59	27	14	7	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	2,643
III.....	U.....	—	141	2,842	3,237	1,187	321	112	54	35	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	7,948
	R.....	—	33	639	1,003	488	213	106	44	11	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	2,550
IV.....	U.....	—	4	179	2,072	3,424	1,279	487	179	73	37	12	3	1	—	1	—	8,651
	R.....	—	1	64	654	978	514	238	105	44	23	11	2	1	—	—	—	2,635
V.....	U.....	—	—	10	280	2,871	3,393	1,538	625	254	80	17	6	2	1	—	—	9,077
	R.....	—	—	—	59	590	977	528	317	122	56	14	2	—	—	—	—	2,665
VI.....	U.....	—	—	—	3	291	2,704	3,566	1,813	805	258	60	14	7	3	—	—	9,584
	R.....	—	—	—	2	77	581	858	529	310	127	34	5	3	1	—	—	2,527
VII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	5	297	2,612	3,491	2,106	902	261	33	1	1	2	—	9,711
	R.....	—	—	—	—	4	81	480	760	562	295	70	12	1	—	—	—	2,266
VIII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	286	2,256	3,656	2,350	881	180	29	1	1	—	9,652
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	77	472	841	582	237	55	7	1	—	—	2,273
IX.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	311	2,029	2,993	1,849	578	148	30	5	—	7,959
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48	238	340	191	81	14	1	—	—	914
X.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	320	1,640	2,261	1,096	326	70	13	7	5,744
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	44	175	251	93	43	7	1	—	620
XI.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	265	1,155	1,351	652	183	40	20	3,683
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	103	114	79	21	5	2	358
XII.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	57	328	923	939	429	132	29	2,841
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	36	56	76	44	17	7	239
Sr. Matric.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	94	162	114	43	25	451
Spec.—Spéc.....	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	R.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	46	61	89	48	23	317
	U.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals—Totaux.....	U.....	10	7,246	7,445	7,611	8,059	8,158	8,655	8,771	9,315	8,617	6,890	4,342	2,356	880	263	104	92,399
	R.....	63	1,163	2,395	2,396	2,359	2,450	2,331	2,300	2,185	1,650	955	491	225	76	25	11	23,229
Grand Total.....		73	4,837	9,840	10,010	10,418	10,608	10,986	11,071	11,500	10,267	7,845	4,763	2,581	956	288	115	115,628

Pupils classified in the above are 411 short of the full enrolment in urban schools and 683 short of the full enrolment in rural schools of the year. — Les élèves classifiés dans le tableau ci-dessus dontent 411 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles urbaines et de 683 de moins que tous ceux inscrits aux écoles rurales de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11.—Boys and Girls in Eight Provinces of Canada, 1935-36—Garçons et filles dans huit provinces du Canada, 1935-36

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age													19 and over — et plus	Total		
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	
K. and K.P.	M.	5,350	6,965	1,921	508	132	44	26	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	14,976		
	F.	5,679	6,568	1,616	345	116	43	17	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	14,398		
L.	M.	3,341	36,892	44,940	19,340	6,883	2,835	1,257	706	362	102	85	14	4	3	116,794		
	F.	3,550	32,454	40,414	15,489	4,599	1,848	825	390	190	90	39	7	3	4	99,912		
II.	M.	28	1,954	19,206	31,871	16,925	7,341	2,747	1,474	758	331	118	22	7	2	82,789		
	F.	34	2,478	21,447	30,998	13,202	5,055	1,814	1,780	370	170	63	18	5	3	76,438		
III.	M.	—	122	2,029	15,067	22,981	13,898	6,743	3,271	1,538	772	216	55	9	2	66,705		
	F.	—	153	2,277	18,108	22,250	10,884	4,533	2,010	891	561	209	61	16	8	61,964		
IV.	M.	—	11	234	4,308	18,430	23,793	14,550	7,939	3,839	1,782	656	165	40	8	75,361		
	F.	—	4	416	6,253	20,770	21,930	11,296	4,969	2,229	984	366	79	18	5	69,321		
V.	M.	—	—	9	1,007	6,305	20,822	25,010	16,137	9,236	4,623	1,750	384	68	11	85,415		
	F.	—	—	12	626	8,380	24,491	23,631	13,296	6,567	3,004	946	177	32	8	81,174		
VI.	M.	—	—	—	20	518	6,134	19,118	22,657	15,661	8,435	3,835	844	138	30	77,397		
	F.	—	—	—	19	688	7,439	22,760	22,624	13,376	6,546	2,360	447	75	21	76,371		
VII.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	16	456	5,647	18,442	15,266	7,894	2,174	389	46	71,841		
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	35	739	7,529	20,492	12,985	5,712	1,348	219	26	71,034		
VIII.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	566	5,424	16,318	20,348	5,042	1,067	215	54	62,530	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	49	855	7,414	19,843	21,391	12,079	3,888	841	154	66,561	
IX.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	53	679	4,676	12,721	14,675	2,888	924	425	45,502	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	106	1,079	6,742	16,175	7,660	2,358	573	201	50,929	
X.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	34	91	3,934	9,987	10,008	5,245	2,107	1,104	33,179	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	80	929	4,055	12,864	11,593	4,984	1,867	975	37,978	
XI.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,525	3,178	7,295	8,084	5,043	2,447	27,615	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	774	4,620	9,833	9,615	5,387	3,036	33,321	
XII.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	135	924	2,887	3,606	4,628	12,194
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	226	3,654	4,283	4,170	13,738	
Spec.—Spéc.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	96	250	384	380	474	831	2,430	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	55	159	298	438	599	884	2,440	
Uncl.—Non classifiés	M.	—	92	125	190	210	309	376	452	442	394	327	155	40	10	4	3,125	
	F.	—	65	107	140	168	238	225	279	265	173	132	77	38	18	4	1,929	
Totals—Total	M.	8,728	46,006	68,465	72,311	72,402	75,615	75,721	77,290	75,078	69,494	56,600	35,921	21,246	12,481	10,538	777,554	
	F.	9,272	41,732	66,295	71,980	70,216	72,339	73,411	73,436	74,402	67,571	55,293	36,881	22,235	12,962	9,386	757,132	
Grand Total		18,000	87,738	134,760	144,291	142,612	148,354	149,335	150,716	149,480	136,975	112,093	72,805	43,512	25,443	19,936	1,534,986	

11A.—Boys and Girls in Prince Edward Island, 1936.—Garçons et filles dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
I.....	M.....	115	485	525	330	141	62	34	9	11	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720
	F.....	142	464	412	209	78	29	16	5	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,367
II.....	M.....	—	30	195	320	185	131	59	36	15	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	987
	F.....	3	52	238	295	140	62	24	14	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	844
III.....	M.....	—	2	79	246	304	215	126	71	29	19	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,100
	F.....	6	6	79	262	315	176	79	51	20	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,002
IV.....	M.....	—	—	4	48	217	290	236	137	86	50	27	5	1	1	—	—	—	1,102
	F.....	—	1	6	78	262	302	214	129	49	30	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,075
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	2	39	167	244	188	120	86	28	6	2	—	—	—	—	882
	F.....	—	—	—	6	44	180	190	141	76	34	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	892
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	6	55	187	256	197	119	59	17	3	1	—	—	—	900
	F.....	—	—	—	1	12	89	200	266	167	78	33	7	1	—	—	—	—	854
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	61	163	181	149	80	25	6	1	—	—	675
	F.....	—	—	—	1	1	21	93	169	212	146	61	27	2	—	—	—	—	733
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	64	148	224	148	78	19	7	1	—	702
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	100	227	226	113	44	4	4	1	—	—	747
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	23	94	166	149	93	42	12	—	—	—	583
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	41	116	205	187	88	33	7	—	1	—	682
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	71	127	122	101	32	5	3	1	487
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	104	239	241	146	37	11	1	2	811
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	1	—	10
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	5	1	—	—	18
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	—	9
Totals—Totaux	M.....	115	517	564	946	897	927	961	919	991	909	634	349	178	58	8	4	1	9,452
	F.....	145	523	735	852	863	863	843	922	906	841	663	415	197	56	14	3	3	8,834
Grand Total.....		260	1,040	1,339	1,798	1,760	1,790	1,804	1,871	1,810	1,711	1,297	764	375	114	22	7	4	17,986

Pupils classified in the above table are 63 short of the boys' enrolment and 134 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 63 garçons et 134 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11B.—Boys and Girls in Nova Scotia, 1936—Garçons et filles dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
I(a).....	M.....	699	2,511	1,931	617	195	93	33	18	7	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6,111
	F.....	696	2,610	1,556	448	114	50	23	12	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,516
I(b).....	M.....	35	559	1,686	1,380	690	291	178	99	53	29	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	5,010
	F.....	30	656	1,597	1,079	455	191	83	49	19	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4,174
II.....	M.....	2	138	1,140	2,066	1,378	767	408	193	118	60	20	7	2	—	—	1	—	6,300
	F.....	6	177	1,564	2,021	1,077	480	217	100	64	22	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	5,741
III.....	M.....	—	6	144	1,267	1,829	1,435	857	548	297	165	61	11	1	1	—	—	1	6,623
	F.....	—	7	236	1,537	1,843	1,171	554	279	123	62	31	12	2	2	—	—	—	5,859
IV.....	M.....	—	—	7	186	1,090	1,777	1,335	926	572	325	143	52	13	—	1	—	—	6,436
	F.....	—	—	16	295	1,498	1,844	1,233	625	313	193	67	25	7	2	—	—	—	6,118
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	9	175	1,166	1,658	1,283	951	688	295	112	16	2	—	—	—	6,335
	F.....	—	—	1	20	354	1,402	1,749	1,213	729	406	171	38	11	—	—	—	—	6,099
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	3	11	211	1,046	1,484	1,183	891	472	209	34	3	1	—	—	5,548
	F.....	—	—	—	—	31	328	1,317	1,573	1,163	676	304	87	26	7	—	—	—	5,512
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	19	205	919	1,351	1,216	758	369	79	12	1	—	—	4,929
	F.....	—	—	—	—	2	42	319	1,236	1,433	1,131	626	253	48	6	1	—	—	5,097
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	32	200	859	1,211	948	511	128	40	4	—	1	3,937
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	364	1,187	1,387	987	429	120	25	5	—	—	4,542
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	44	239	721	971	715	274	80	14	1	—	3,065
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	364	1,101	1,180	728	284	69	10	1	3	3,800
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	201	561	661	357	147	45	17	5	2,926
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	289	846	917	484	184	57	6	3	2,844
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	33	147	379	459	294	144	31	17	1,509
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	62	291	765	740	486	216	65	28	2,660
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32	134	149	84	41	25	471
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	78	177	211	90	31	25	625
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	736	3,214	4,908	5,528	5,377	5,764	5,756	5,716	5,664	5,523	4,397	3,061	1,499	728	294	91	50	58,306
	F.....	732	3,450	4,970	5,400	5,374	5,608	5,537	5,508	5,464	5,339	4,532	3,333	1,902	992	379	103	59	58,582
Grand Total.....		1,468	6,664	9,878	10,928	10,751	11,272	11,293	11,224	11,128	10,862	8,929	6,391	3,401	1,720	673	194	109	116,888

NOTE.—Grade 1 (a) are pupils who began grade 1 during the year, while grade 1 (b) are those who began the grade in the preceding year.

NOTE.—Le degré 1 (a) comprend les élèves qui ont commencé le degré 1 durant l'année, et le degré 1 (b) ceux qui ont commencé ce degré en l'année précédente.

ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES PUBLIQUES

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11C.—Boys and Girls in New Brunswick, 1936—Garçons et filles dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	6 and under — et moins	Age														21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	Total
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21															
I.....	M.....	3,640	1,786	913	484	324	161	114	42	22	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,494
	F.....	3,688	1,503	650	302	200	118	68	21	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,560
II.....	M.....	773	1,900	1,216	734	451	243	170	73	37	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,613
	F.....	937	1,906	1,078	296	155	74	33	33	21	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,069
III.....	M.....	85	650	1,721	1,151	837	499	309	204	91	23	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,576
	F.....	103	769	1,900	1,062	652	343	194	96	39	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,172
IV.....	M.....	2	68	608	1,606	1,220	846	628	362	182	73	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,615
	F.....	1	116	706	1,691	1,118	663	394	215	102	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,011
V.....	M.....	—	3	50	504	1,407	1,111	851	617	279	144	28	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,061
	F.....	1	8	106	657	1,714	963	722	389	165	53	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,787
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	2	598	1,292	1,093	875	547	256	58	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,689
	F.....	1	6	7	122	658	1,549	1,195	740	355	139	36	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,844
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	40	366	1,030	952	697	354	138	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,614
	F.....	—	—	—	—	78	572	1,368	1,044	587	288	80	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,043
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	36	339	1,037	927	664	306	106	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,454
	F.....	—	—	—	—	4	71	433	1,361	1,322	831	378	169	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,623
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	161	478	435	267	150	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,574
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	31	255	702	611	292	146	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,099
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	102	236	157	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	210	569	367	211	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,514
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	74	215	181	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	711
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	105	341	278	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,009
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Spec.—Spéc.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	48	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
Unclassified—Non-classifiés.....	M.....	87	105	103	86	93	97	79	66	27	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	755
	F.....	64	91	101	100	99	81	80	52	21	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	4,587	4,512	4,613	4,644	4,961	4,591	4,628	4,401	3,395	2,335	1,301	709	374	176	69	36	45,322														
	F.....	4,795	4,399	4,548	4,500	4,819	4,520	4,529	4,224	3,565	2,663	1,541	886	441	144	58	42	45,684														
Grand Total.....		9,382	8,911	9,161	9,144	9,780	9,111	9,157	8,625	6,960	4,998	2,842	1,595	815	320	127	78	91,006														

Pupils classified in the above table are 1,224 short of the boys' enrolment and 726 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 1,224 garçons et 726 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
11D.—Boys and Girls in Ontario, 1935-36—Garçons et filles dans l'Ontario, 1935-36

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																	19 and over — et plus	Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
K. and K.P.	M.....	5,359	6,965	1,921	508	132	44	26	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,976		
	F.....	5,679	6,566	1,616	345	116	43	17	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,398		
I.	M.....	1,450	14,596	19,339	8,275	2,800	1,053	412	219	100	37	18	2	2	—	—	—	48,303		
	F.....	1,559	10,425	17,380	6,702	1,833	674	247	96	27	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	38,957		
II.	M.....	21	598	8,364	14,454	7,714	3,357	1,023	579	293	105	36	4	1	—	—	2	36,551		
	F.....	16	784	9,063	14,457	5,985	2,220	763	279	118	49	12	7	1	2	—	—	33,756		
III.	M.....	—	11	553	4,798	7,240	4,199	2,071	958	380	182	52	14	—	—	—	—	20,458		
	F.....	—	16	379	6,095	6,914	3,159	1,302	528	241	252	110	26	9	4	1	—	19,036		
IV.	M.....	—	7	124	2,687	8,542	8,659	4,419	2,419	1,014	403	124	28	8	2	—	—	28,436		
	F.....	—	2	225	4,066	6,823	6,823	3,282	1,223	494	176	61	15	2	1	—	—	25,378		
V.	M.....	—	—	5	907	4,729	11,337	10,466	6,151	3,432	1,466	514	90	18	3	1	—	39,119		
	F.....	—	—	3	432	6,194	13,275	8,967	4,629	2,131	869	245	40	4	2	—	—	36,791		
VI.	M.....	—	—	—	—	12	377	4,479	10,424	9,055	5,948	2,325	209	23	2	2	—	34,058		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	9	458	5,138	8,206	4,732	2,154	738	114	11	2	1	—	33,591		
VII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	325	4,060	10,483	8,702	5,758	707	96	7	—	33,103		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	25	511	5,303	10,682	8,431	4,658	1,993	403	53	2	2	—	32,063		
VIII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,890	8,666	7,931	5,132	1,720	252	27	7	—	28,043		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,227	10,163	7,997	4,295	1,206	168	20	6	—	29,703		
IX.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	3,196	6,521	6,016	3,300	1,077	297	141	—	21,074		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	4,618	7,928	5,921	2,770	694	142	56	—	23,048		
X.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	324	4,618	7,928	5,921	2,770	694	142	—	23,048		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	34	82	2,659	5,055	3,976	2,023	841	—	15,519		
XI.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	703	2,778	4,170	4,131	4,154	2,699	1,769	—	16,898		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	382	2,195	5,055	4,404	2,469	1,238	—	15,362		
XII.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,362		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,682		
Spec.—Spéc.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,536		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,682		
Unclassified—Non-classifiés	M.....	—	5	20	87	124	216	279	373	376	367	319	152	40	9	4	—	1,884		
	F.....	—	1	16	39	68	139	144	199	213	152	122	75	38	18	4	—	2,371		
Totals—Totaux	M.....	6,830	22,182	30,226	31,728	31,667	33,791	33,651	31,718	32,682	28,254	23,851	11,931	9,982	5,758	—	—	344,669		
	F.....	7,234	17,791	28,682	32,115	30,399	32,059	32,478	31,965	31,923	27,598	23,011	11,671	8,931	5,423	—	—	329,046		
Grand Total		14,064	39,976	58,908	63,843	62,066	65,719	66,129	63,683	64,605	55,852	46,862	23,602	18,913	11,181	—	—	673,715		

11E.—Boys and Girls in Manitoba, 1936—Garçons et filles dans le Manitoba, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		5 and under — et moins	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M.....	248	3,873	4,261	1,886	664	286	125	82	50	18	6	1	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.....	267	3,822	3,870	1,503	397	173	85	43	30	17	3	—	1	—	—	—	—		
II.....	M.....	—	34	1,440	3,074	1,670	686	266	136	73	32	8	2	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.....	—	52	1,769	2,856	1,293	458	181	81	37	18	3	3	1	—	—	—	—		
III.....	M.....	—	1	59	1,283	2,734	1,703	804	375	190	79	21	6	3	—	1	—	—		
	F.....	—	1	99	1,624	2,707	1,414	519	247	114	43	11	4	2	—	—	—	—		
IV.....	M.....	—	1	6	96	1,311	2,597	1,779	1,012	486	246	55	18	4	1	—	1	—		
	F.....	—	—	8	114	1,581	2,771	1,458	682	283	128	33	5	3	—	—	—	—		
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	2	100	1,133	2,452	1,848	1,095	515	175	41	6	1	—	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	—	3	143	1,425	2,686	1,708	830	367	80	22	3	—	—	—	—		
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	100	1,078	2,373	1,813	1,097	426	104	7	3	1	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	174	1,405	2,589	1,646	1,796	208	45	5	2	—	—	—		
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	86	984	2,237	1,641	764	262	66	6	1	—	2		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	145	1,299	2,525	1,505	558	134	25	4	1	—	—		
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	90	922	2,012	1,311	585	134	23	4	—	—		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	157	1,294	2,234	1,181	435	82	12	1	—	1		
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	121	897	1,522	923	302	75	18	—	2		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	184	1,208	1,711	851	248	44	9	3	2		
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	158	871	1,125	612	210	57	14	6		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	207	1,038	1,292	587	150	31	7	4		
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	124	560	786	432	165	45	19		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	169	782	983	503	147	42	23		
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	65	83	42	29	15		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	91	117	53	32	9		
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	248	3,909	5,766	6,341	6,479	6,509	6,583	6,903	6,994	6,704	5,286	3,645	1,985	834	289	89	44		
	F.....	267	3,875	5,746	6,100	6,124	6,419	6,484	6,816	6,948	6,542	4,998	3,598	1,981	832	242	84	39		
Grand Total.....		515	7,784	11,512	12,441	12,603	12,928	13,077	13,719	13,942	13,246	10,284	7,243	3,966	1,666	531	173	83		

Pupils classified in the above table are 3,067 short of the boys' enrolment and 3,702 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 3,067 garçons et 3,702 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
 11F.—Boys and Girls in Saskatchewan, 1936—Garçons et filles dans la Saskatchewan, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	5 and under — et moins	Age																	Total
			0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M..... F.....	615 677	5,151 4,880	7,150 6,431	3,240 2,610	1,073 802	415 285	189 151	93 70	58 42	27 24	28 9	5 2	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	18,045 15,985	
II.....	M..... F.....	5 9	278 349	2,378 2,706	4,485 4,241	2,610 2,089	1,005 718	414 247	200 126	104 51	51 28	18 14	3 4	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	11,553 10,582	
III.....	M..... F.....	— —	16 19	345 452	2,325 2,677	4,196 4,114	2,622 1,988	1,176 837	521 328	241 129	134 75	46 19	8 7	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	11,632 10,647	
IV.....	M..... F.....	— —	1 —	24 40	402 651	2,416 2,717	3,859 3,782	2,638 2,109	1,380 868	659 416	334 194	109 80	19 11	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	11,842 10,869	
V.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	1 —	30 52	421 587	2,254 2,701	3,720 3,869	2,766 2,326	1,476 1,134	864 549	277 144	46 20	6 4	— —	— —	— —	1 —	11,862 11,388	
VI.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	3 2	31 46	416 542	2,028 2,482	3,441 3,664	2,525 2,232	1,621 1,128	604 394	98 60	15 5	6 2	— —	— —	— —	10,789 10,560	
VII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2	51 70	474 598	1,890 2,295	3,188 3,277	2,504 2,166	1,214 822	256 171	45 28	8 7	2 —	— —	— —	9,036 9,438	
VIII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 10	62 84	495 655	1,799 2,272	3,092 3,182	1,916 1,732	651 467	126 99	33 18	7 5	3 —	2 —	8,190 8,526	
IX.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	11 8	79 96	468 677	1,619 2,077	2,009 2,225	1,083 1,031	365 313	127 69	43 16	32 10	35 8	5,872 6,530	
X.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 8	52 97	389 627	1,214 1,648	1,393 1,740	652 708	242 190	57 50	28 11	20 13	4,051 5,092	
XI.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 5	72 108	384 592	861 1,308	906 1,270	532 745	269 373	142 144	135 145	3,305 4,691	
XII.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 3	56 76	253 373	646 850	720 952	487 517	212 200	173 205	2,557 3,118	
Spec.—Spéc.....	M..... F.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 10	14 5	— —	4 3	24 22	
Totals—Totaux.....	M..... F.....	620 686	5,446 5,248	9,899 9,629	10,455 10,234	10,751 10,357	10,625 10,096	10,712 10,385	10,869 10,437	10,574 10,334	10,717 10,161	7,875 7,755	4,676 5,194	2,764 3,382	1,676 1,998	879 969	419 366	371 377	109,358 107,508	
Grand Total		1,306	10,694	19,528	20,719	21,108	20,721	21,097	21,306	20,908	20,878	15,630	9,870	6,046	3,674	1,848	785	718	216,866	

Pupils classified in the above table are 175 short of the boys' enrolment and 206 short of the girls' enrolment of the year—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 175 garçons et 206 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

116.—Boys and Girls of Alberta, 1935—Garçons et filles dans l'Alberta, 1935

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	5 and under — et moins	Age																		Total
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
I.....	M.....	139	3,653	5,375	1,981	642	239	101	58	36	18	9	2	—	1	—	—	—	12,254		
	F.....	155	3,524	5,089	1,785	509	195	82	37	30	15	8	2	1	2	—	—	—	11,435		
II.....	M.....	—	75	2,016	3,738	1,717	705	244	126	61	24	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	8,792		
	F.....	—	97	2,145	3,683	1,477	680	186	85	42	20	12	3	1	1	—	—	—	8,432		
III.....	M.....	—	1	127	1,804	3,315	1,861	868	345	142	75	22	3	1	1	—	—	—	8,565		
	F.....	—	1	161	2,155	3,267	1,645	707	309	125	62	17	4	1	1	1	—	—	8,457		
IV.....	M.....	—	—	—	185	1,654	3,147	1,799	958	464	158	83	12	8	1	—	—	—	8,471		
	F.....	—	—	—	196	1,975	3,129	1,642	832	371	129	77	8	4	—	—	—	—	8,364		
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	1	192	1,725	3,116	1,844	1,009	502	219	38	9	1	—	—	—	8,656		
	F.....	—	—	—	3	207	1,906	3,080	1,697	922	481	197	42	6	3	1	—	—	8,545		
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	12	201	1,685	2,740	1,833	1,142	561	84	27	7	1	—	—	8,293		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	13	286	1,872	2,922	1,641	907	414	69	15	3	1	—	—	8,144		
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	245	1,579	2,785	1,803	1,049	204	35	7	7	3	1	7,727		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	271	1,745	2,851	1,622	886	162	32	4	5	2	—	7,587		
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	191	1,632	2,755	1,768	532	144	28	10	5	2	7,078		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	270	1,866	2,772	1,594	470	122	22	5	3	4	7,138		
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	262	1,356	1,940	1,027	327	186	52	19	19	5,204		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	304	1,652	2,087	910	332	141	27	14	12	5,491		
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	188	1,066	1,283	721	341	295	82	56	4,046		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	242	1,252	1,566	617	409	273	95	64	4,539		
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	140	595	892	555	284	115	52	2,650		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	242	873	1,109	658	164	131	65	3,264		
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	126	465	582	394	153	126	1,861		
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	174	510	737	529	162	140	2,270		
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	139	3,729	7,519	7,709	7,532	7,887	8,069	7,857	8,238	8,039	6,882	3,909	2,630	1,711	1,044	377	256	83,527		
	F.....	155	3,622	7,395	7,822	7,448	7,848	7,850	7,910	8,473	7,923	6,804	4,283	2,750	1,981	1,006	409	287	83,666		
Grand Total.....		294	7,351	14,914	15,531	14,980	15,735	15,919	15,767	16,411	15,962	13,686	8,192	5,389	3,692	2,050	786	543	167,193		

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

Distribution of Pupils by Age and Grade—Répartition des élèves par âge et par degré
 1111.—Boys and Girls in British Columbia, 1936.—Garçons et filles dans la Colombie Britannique, 1936

Grade — Degré	Sex — Sexe	Age																		Total
		Under 6 Moins de	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
I.....	M.....	40	2,394	2,886	718	194	72	24	14	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,351	
	F.....	33	2,385	2,576	503	109	51	20	10	9	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5,707	
II.....	M.....	—	28	1,773	2,518	917	239	90	34	21	11	7	1	2	1	—	—	—	5,642	
	F.....	—	30	2,056	2,367	580	141	41	21	17	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,262	
III.....	M.....	—	—	72	1,623	2,212	996	342	144	55	27	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	5,492	
	F.....	—	—	102	1,858	2,028	679	192	74	43	19	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	5,006	
IV.....	M.....	—	—	—	96	1,585	2,244	1,098	479	196	85	42	15	3	2	—	1	—	5,846	
	F.....	—	—	5	147	2,041	2,158	695	246	88	32	18	8	2	—	—	—	—	5,440	
V.....	M.....	—	—	—	6	145	1,573	2,243	1,206	586	243	98	23	6	2	1	—	—	6,132	
	F.....	—	—	—	4	194	1,888	2,127	860	356	133	38	8	2	—	—	—	—	5,610	
VI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	144	1,438	2,215	2,209	1,287	693	255	65	11	7	1	—	—	6,118	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	224	1,907	2,209	1,055	422	130	29	8	3	3	—	—	—	5,993	
VII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	150	1,394	2,092	1,498	719	213	31	2	1	1	—	6,104	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	228	1,698	2,159	1,170	478	118	14	—	1	1	—	5,873	
VIII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	155	1,255	2,196	1,586	659	158	25	1	—	—	6,042	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	208	1,473	2,301	1,346	459	77	11	1	—	—	5,883	
IX.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	135	963	1,633	1,050	351	103	18	4	1	4,267	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	224	1,302	1,700	990	308	69	13	1	—	4,066	
X.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	166	813	1,212	622	211	45	9	4	3,090	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	198	1,002	1,300	567	158	32	7	4	3,274	
XI.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	112	552	703	393	126	24	11	1,928	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	185	706	762	338	78	21	11	2,113	
XII.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	168	429	481	252	89	21	1,469	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	196	550	534	221	60	15	1,611	
Sr. Matric.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	53	74	58	28	17	240	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	42	88	56	15	8	212	
Spec.—Spéc.....	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	30	41	32	21	22	308	
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	31	48	16	5	1	127	
Totals—Totaux.....	M.....	40	2,422	4,731	4,961	5,055	5,271	5,391	5,650	5,641	5,498	5,319	4,002	2,399	1,342	535	178	76	58,911	
	F.....	33	2,415	4,739	4,879	4,955	5,117	5,217	5,336	5,430	5,602	4,948	3,843	2,364	1,239	421	110	39	56,717	
Grand Total.....		73	4,837	9,470	9,840	10,010	10,418	10,608	10,986	11,071	11,500	10,267	7,845	4,763	2,581	956	298	115	115,628	

Pupils classified in the above table are 616 short of the boys' enrolment and 478 short of the girls' enrolment of the year.—Les élèves classifiés dans ce tableau donnent 616 garçons et 478 filles de moins que la liste complète des inscriptions de l'année.

TEACHER STATISTICS FOR PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS (Tables 12-17B)

The statistics of teachers as appearing on the following pages show some difference in manner of presentation from those of earlier years. This is the result of an attempt to present the records as fully as possible in accord with resolutions adopted at the Conference on School Statistics which was held at Regina in October 1936.

The four resolutions there adopted might be summarized as follows: Resolved that the most satisfactory method of recording teachers' salaries, experience, and tenure, is in frequency tables, this information, as well as a record of teachers' certificates, to be shown separately for schools in different types of community. Tables 15-17D are constructed in conformity with these requirements, but data of the kind are available for only six provinces. The types of community for which data are shown separately within each province are the same, insofar as possible, as those used for presenting pupil statistics;—i.e. city, town and village, larger rural and smaller rural.

Tables 13-14A are included to indicate number of teachers and average salaries in the several provinces, rural and urban teachers separately, over a period of years. The inset, Table 12, is the same as in previous years, showing qualifications required for the different teaching certificates currently issued.

STATISTIQUES DES INSTITUTEURS DANS LES ÉCOLES PROVINCIALES**(Tableaux 12-17B)**

Les statistiques des instituteurs, ainsi qu'elles paraissent dans les pages suivantes, diffèrent quelque peu de celles des années antérieures par la manière dont elles sont présentées. C'est le résultat d'un effort tenté en vue d'établir une relation aussi étroite que possible entre les relevés et les résolutions adoptées à la conférence des statistiques scolaires tenue à Régina en octobre 1936.

Les quatre résolutions adoptées pourraient se résumer comme il suit: Résolu que la méthode la plus satisfaisante de faire le relevé des salaires, de l'expérience, de la durée des fonctions des instituteurs repose dans les tableaux de fréquence; que ces renseignements, tout comme le relevé des certificats des instituteurs, doivent paraître séparément pour les écoles dans les diverses espèces d'agglomérations. Les tableaux 15-17D sont faits conformément à ces exigences, mais les données de ce genre n'existent que pour six provinces. Les espèces de groupements pour lesquels des données paraissent séparément dans chaque province sont les mêmes, autant que possible, que celles employées pour la présentation des statistiques des élèves, c'est-à-dire, cités, villes et villages, grandes et petites agglomérations rurales.

Les tableaux 13-14A sont inclus pour indiquer le nombre d'instituteurs et leur moyenne de traitement dans les diverses provinces, instituteurs ruraux et urbains séparément, pendant une certaine période d'années. Le tableau 12, hors-texte, est le même que les années antérieures; il fait voir les qualités requises pour l'obtention des différents certificats d'enseignement couramment émis.

13.—Average Salaries Received by Teachers in Rural and Urban Schools, by Provinces, 1926 and 1930-1936.
 13.—Moyenne de traitement des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales et urbaines, par provinces, en 1926 et 1930-1936.

NOTE.—The number of teachers in each category is shown in Table 14.

NOTA.—Le tableau 14 montre le nombre d'instituteurs de chaque catégorie.

	1926	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island—									Ile du Prince-Edouard—
Rural.....	508	555	527	523	507	490	480	481	Rurales.
Urban.....	744		771	771	779	783	770	767	Urbaines.
Nova Scotia—									Nouvelle-Ecosse—
Rural and Village.....	535	543	556	552	546	531	531	536	Rurales et villages.
Urban.....	885	1,080	1,086	1,104	1,071	1,032	1,046	1,077	Urbaines.
New Brunswick—									Nouveau-Brunswick—
Rural.....	795	798	640	652	538	452	497	509	Rurales.
Urban.....			1,224	1,233	1,172	1,124	1,166	1,185	Urbaines.
Quebec—¹									Québec—¹
Roman Catholic Schools—									Ecoles catholiques—
Brothers and Nuns.....	423	435	442	444	432	430	416	Not avail-	Religieux et religieuses.
Lay Teachers.....	468	523	538	539	512	481	458		Instituteurs laïques.
Protestant Schools—								able	Ecoles protestantes—
Lay Teachers.....	1,176	1,292	1,305	1,330	1,318	1,265	1,144		Instituteurs laïques.
Ontario—									Ontario—
Public Schools—Rural....	987	1,036	974	897	764	744	2	740	Ecoles publiques—Rurales.
Urban....	1,458	1,499	1,529	1,517	1,438	1,508	2	1,471	Urbaines.
R.C. Separate Schools—									Ecoles séparées—
Rural....	818	889	877	849	749	741	2	760	Rurales.
Urban....	687	762	781	731	743	739	2	715	Urbaines.
Collegiate Institutes									Instituts collégiaux—
.... (Urban)	2,580	2,688	2,716	2,727	2,638	2,449	2,457	2,449	Urbaines.
High Schools.....	2,100	2,188	2,243	2,206	2,080	1,831	1,798	1,759	Lycées
Continuation Sch.	1,545	1,516	1,570	1,577	1,454	1,272	1,242	1,214	Ecoles de continuation ²
Vocational Schools ³ ..	2,571	2,600	2,572	2,586	2,576	2,413	2,456	2,434	Ecoles professionnelles ³
Manitoba—									Manitoba—
Rural.....	1,208	1,217	951	915	822	529	620	601	Rurales.
Urban.....			1,567	1,423	1,258	1,252	1,258	1,297	Urbaines.
Saskatchewan—									Saskatchewan—
Rural.....	†1,017	1,076	863	861	620	506	465	Not avail-	Rurales.
Urban.....	†1,292	1,316	1,289	1,277	1,125	969	914		Urbaines.
Alberta—									Alberta—
Rural.....	†1,034	1,059	1,018	927	842	738	723	731	Rurales.
Urban.....	†1,584	1,507	1,533	1,614	1,414	1,418	1,369	1,395	Urbaines.
British Columbia—									Colombie Britannique—
Rural.....	1,110	1,151	1,135	1,086	1,011	945	940	949	Rurales.
District Municipalities....	1,419	1,338	1,378	1,337	1,104	1,106	1,117	1,135	Districts municipalités.
Cities.....	1,648	1,788	1,813	1,703	1,297	1,292	1,577	1,600	Cités.

† 1927.

¹ Not entirely classified as rural and urban. See table 13A.—¹ Non entièrement classifiées comme rurales et urbaines. Voir tableau 13A.

² Changed from calendar to school year.—² Changé de l'année civile à l'année scolaire.

³ Full-time teachers.—³ Instituteurs réguliers.

13A.—Quebec Primary Schools; Average Salaries Received by Teachers in Rural and Urban Schools, 1926 and 1930-35.
13A.—Écoles primaires de Québec: Moyenne de traitement des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales et urbaines, en 1926 et 1930-35.

NOTE.—The number of teachers in each category is shown in Table 14A.

NOTA.—Le tableau 14A montre le nombre d'instituteurs de chaque catégorie.

	1926	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Roman Catholic Schools—								Ecoles catholiques—
Elementary Schools—								Ecole élémentaires—
Rural—Brothers.....	474	525	520	535	517	498	484	Rurales — Religieux.
Nuns.....	287	308	307	307	292	277	272	Religieuses.
Urban—Brothers.....	541	549	590	586	574	540	547	Urbaines—Religieux.
Nuns.....	390	411	417	406	403	401	387	Religieuses.
Rural—Lay, Male.....	794	814	840	761	664	554	522	Rurales — Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	286	299	300	289	245	212	207	Institutrices laïques.
Urban—Lay, Male.....	1,460	1,465	1,391	1,318	1,390	1,412	1,252	Urbaines—Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	564	590	626	612	616	593	543	Institutrices laïques.
Complementary and								Ecoles complémentaires et supé-
Superior Schools—								rieures—
Rural—Brothers.....	427	471	473	503	487	471	480	Rurales — Religieux.
Nuns.....	294	292	297	291	285	265	261	Religieuses.
Urban—Brothers.....	585	593	604	609	602	603	583	Urbaines—Religieux.
Nuns.....	462	461	459	463	453	452	432	Religieuses.
Rural—Lay, Male.....	897	1,140	1,039	1,000	849	803	712	Rurales — Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	283	326	330	309	277	252	242	Institutrices laïques.
Urban—Lay, Male.....	1,497	1,754	1,768	1,766	1,712	1,692	1,597	Urbaines—Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	787	870	874	868	847	822	780	Institutrices laïques.
Protestant Schools—								Ecoles protestantes—
Elementary Schools—								Ecoles élémentaires—
Rural—Lay, Male.....	629	585	605	559	426	387	382	Rurales — Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	519	523	553	545	491	405	390	Institutrices laïques.
Urban—Lay, Male.....	2,477	2,663	2,761	2,700	2,774	2,661	2,319	Urbaines—Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	1,238	1,277	1,265	1,276	1,280	1,274	1,141	Institutrices laïques.
Intermediate and High								Ecoles intermédiaires et lycées—
Schools—								
Rural—Lay, Male.....	1,473	1,612	1,614	1,640	1,532	1,219	1,056	Rurales — Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	769	807	813	801	770	679	645	Institutrices laïques.
Urban—Lay, Male.....	2,395	2,733	2,744	2,733	2,778	2,593	2,331	Urbaines—Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	1,232	1,329	1,352	1,402	1,417	1,379	1,263	Institutrices laïques.

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14.—Number of Teachers Employed in Rural and Urban Schools, by Provinces, 1926 and 1930-1936
 14.—Instituteurs employés dans les écoles rurales et urbaines, par province, 1926 et 1930-36

—	1926	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	—
Prince Edward Island—									Île du Prince-Edouard—
Rural.....	515	617	526	530	542	517	535	538	Rurales.
Urban.....	101		102	108	103	112	117	119	Urbaines.
Nova Scotia—									Nouvelle-Ecosse—
Rural and Village.....	2,130	2,212	2,214	2,245	2,267	2,219	2,272	2,252	Rurales et villages.
Urban.....	1,190	1,236	1,270	1,297	1,330	1,345	1,377	1,407	Urbaines.
New Brunswick¹—									Nouveau-Brunswick¹—
Rural.....	2,552	2,726	1,766	1,863	1,808	1,900	1,875	1,933	Rurales.
Urban.....			744	769	768	770	809	792	Urbaines.
Quebec²—									Québec²—
Roman Catholic Schools—									Ecoles catholiques—
Brothers and Nuns.....	8,207	8,859	9,236	9,413	9,583	9,712	9,969	Not avail-	Religieux et religieuses.
Lay Teachers.....	8,956	9,459	9,774	10,066	10,071	10,260	10,451	able	Instituteurs laïques.
Protestant Schools—									Ecoles protestantes—
Lay Teachers.....	2,420	2,648	2,681	2,759	2,732	2,729	2,705	able	Instituteurs laïques.
Ontario—									Ontario—
Public Schools—Rural....	6,860	7,092	7,159	7,168	7,118	7,195	7,244		Ecoles publiques—Rurales.
Urban.....	6,863	7,402	7,607	7,433	7,338	7,323	7,336		Urbaines.
R.C. Separate Schools—									Ecoles séparées—
Rural....	626	673	689	734	750	751	773		Rurales.
Urban....	1,667	1,895	2,004	2,005	2,014	2,066	2,119		Urbaines.
College Institutes—									Instituts collégiaux—
....(Urban)	999	1,162	1,201	1,330	1,392	1,390	1,420	1,416	Urbanes.
High Schools....	740	885	933	910	915	905	941	987	Lycées
Continuation Sch. "	408	455	481	490	493	494	502	482	Ecoles de continuation "
Vocational Schools ⁴ "	501	848	985	1,119	1,153	1,155	1,163	1,175	Ecoles professionnelles ⁴ "
Manitoba—									Manitoba—
Rural.....	4,067	4,378	2,519	2,451	2,429	2,474	2,473	2,519	Rurales.
Urban.....			1,908	1,974	1,977	1,922	1,923	1,907	Urbaines.
Saskatchewan—									Saskatchewan—
Rural.....	*5,384	5,363	5,255	5,620	5,325	5,334	5,552	Not avail-	Rurales.
Urban.....	*2,730	2,912	3,160	3,178	2,951	2,927	2,891	able	Urbaines.
Alberta—									Alberta—
Rural.....	*5,380	5,705	5,844	5,760	6,050	3,587	3,644	3,727	Rurales.
Urban.....						2,325	2,267	2,274	Urbaines.
British Columbia—									Colombie-Britannique—
Rural.....	938	1,039	1,092	1,120	1,101	1,113	1,148	1,152	Rurales.
District Municipalities....	1,003	674	688	700	689	693	719	734	Districts municipalités.
Cities.....	1,455	2,141	2,168	2,139	2,122	2,067	2,075	2,070	Cités.

* 1927.

¹ The teachers classified in each year are from 125 to 175 short of the total employed in the province.—¹ Les instituteurs classifiés chaque année sont de 125 à 175 inférieurs au total employé dans la province.

² Not entirely classified as rural and urban. See Table 14A.—² Non entièrement classifiées comme rurales et urbaines. Voir tableau 14A.

³ Changed from calendar to school year.—³ Changé de l'année civile à l'année scolaire.

⁴ Full-time teachers.—⁴ Instituteurs réguliers.

14A.—Quebec Primary Schools: * Number of Teachers Employed
14A.—Écoles primaires du Québec: * Nombre d'instituteurs employés

—	1926	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	—
Roman Catholic Schools—								Ecoles catholiques—
Elementary Schools—								Ecoles élémentaires—
Brothers.....	561	552	537	543	335	338	346	Religieux.
Nuns.....	2,580	2,754	2,737	2,767	2,244	2,070	2,010	Religieuses.
Lay, Male.....	186	175	183	211	168	186	201	Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	6,683	7,123	7,311	7,467	7,306	7,431	7,545	Institutrices laïques.
Complementary and Superior Schools—								Complémentaires et supérieures—
Brothers.....	1,660	1,919	2,073	2,032	2,254	2,365	2,391	Religieux.
Nuns.....	3,406	3,634	3,889	4,071	4,750	4,939	5,222	Religieuses.
Lay, Male.....	599	706	785	887	976	982	1,033	Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	862	1,059	1,129	1,242	1,381	1,416	1,456	Institutrices laïques.
Protestant Schools—								Ecoles protestantes—
Elementary Schools—								Ecoles élémentaires—
Clergymen.....	3	1	3	1	—	1	1	Ministres du culte.
Lay, Male.....	57	70	65	74	86	102	107	Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	1,457	1,379	1,395	1,435	1,467	1,515	1,494	Institutrices laïques.
Intermediate and High Schools—								Ecoles intermédiaires et lycées—
Clergymen.....	2	4	7	8	10	8	6	Ministres du culte.
Lay, Male.....	148	161	174	191	201	231	241	Instituteurs laïques.
Lay, Female.....	527	698	712	742	759	710	699	Institutrices laïques.

* Not including lay teachers without diplomas. In 1935 about 2% of the Catholic lay teachers and 6% of the Protestant lay teachers were without diplomas, as compared with 7% and 10% respectively in 1926.—* Non compris les instituteurs laïques non diplômés. En 1935 environ 2 p.c. des instituteurs laïques catholiques et 6 p.c. des instituteurs laïques protestants n'avaient pas de diplômes, comparativement à 7 p.c. et 10 p.c. respectivement en 1926.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

15.—Comparison of certificates, salaries, experience and tenure of teachers in rural and urban schools, 1936.

NOTE.—This table is, in effect, a summary of the eight tables that follow.

	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince- Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau- Brunswick			Ontario		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Teachers—									
City schools.....	14	55	69	79	398	477	2,609	5,966	8,575
Town and village schools.....	13	37	50	73	251	324	1,413	3,445	4,858
Rural schools (more than one room).....	47	82	129	109	420	529	609	2,006	2,615
Rural schools (one-room).....	121	288	409	180	1,215	1,395	1,104	4,216	5,320
Class I or Higher Certificates—									
City schools.....	13	40	53	68	370	438	2,262	2,260	4,522
Town and village schools.....	10	17	27	62	174	236	1,111	1,639	2,750
Rural schools (more than one room).....	26	31	57	98	190	288	327	717	1,044
Rural schools (one-room).....	58	80	138	100	400	500	522	1,833	2,355
Class II Certificates—									
City schools.....	1	15	16	—	23	23	199	2,977	3,176
Town and village schools.....	3	19	22	3	71	74	285	1,628	1,913
Rural schools (more than one room).....	18	44	62	9	208	217	270	1,192	1,462
Rural schools (one-room).....	49	177	226	57	580	637	547	2,213	2,760
University Graduates—									
City schools.....	6	—	6	43	55	98	1,085	606	1,691
Town and village schools.....	3	2	5	32	24	56	756	869	1,625
Rural schools (more than one room).....	6	1	7	29	17	46	79	76	155
Rural schools (one-room).....	1	1	2	5	17	22	9	17	26
Median Salary (\$)—									
City schools.....	1,110	800	833	2,000	1,234	1,269	2,400	1,360	1,654
Town and village schools.....	750	580	637	1,213	800	835	1,575	950	1,050
Rural schools (more than one room).....	600	463	508	750	600	600	1,000	850	900
Rural schools (one-room).....	482	425	425	450	420	420	650	600	600
Median Experience at end of year (yrs.)—									
City schools.....	15.0	11.0	11.5	11.0	14.0	13.0	Not recorded		
Town and village schools.....	6.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	10.0	9.5	—		
Rural schools (more than one room).....	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	Pas connue		
Rural schools (one-room).....	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	4.0			
Median Experience where teaching (yrs.)—									
City schools.....	10.0	7.0	7.0	Not recorded			Not recorded		
Town and village schools.....	5.0	5.5	5.0	—			—		
Rural schools (more than one room).....	2.0	2.0	2.0	Pas connue			Pas connue		
Rural schools (one-room).....	1.0	2.0	2.0						
Teachers with experience outside their present province—									
City schools.....	—	8	8	Not recorded			Not recorded		
Town and village schools.....	2	8	10	—			—		
Rural schools (more than one room).....	3	12	15	Pas connue			Pas connue		
Rural schools (one-room).....	4	2	6						

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

15.—Comparaison des certificats, salaires, expérience et tenure des instituteurs, dans les écoles rurales et dans les écoles urbaines, 1936

NOTA.—En effet, ce tableau est un sommaire des huit tableaux qui suivent.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
208	1,146	1,354	315	576	891	755	1,311	2,066	Instituteurs—
120	279	399	636	1,050	1,736	234	499	733	Ecoles des cités.
283	603	886	259	334	593	207	323	530	“ des villes et des villages.
403	1,020	1,423	1,257	2,773	4,030	198	429	627	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
174	635	809	300	383	683	599	787	1,386	Certificats de première classe ou plus élevés—
92	104	196	607	709	1,316	173	261	434	Ecoles des cités.
200	255	455	161	198	359	177	176	353	“ des villes et des villages.
112	304	416	782	1,887	2,669	144	244	388	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
15	437	452	15	193	208	42	395	437	Certificats de deuxième classe.
18	153	171	78	341	419	36	211	247	Ecoles des cités.
65	304	369	59	117	176	25	140	165	“ des villes et des villages.
272	658	930	475	886	1,361	53	179	232	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
144	208	352	180	111	291	397	342	739	Gradués d'universités—
96	89	185	212	125	337	73	79	152	Ecoles des cités.
53	44	97	15	19	34	65	47	112	“ des villes et des villages.
15	12	27	35	39	74	10	22	32	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
1,900	1,323	1,438	1,800	1,100	1,350	1,939	1,438	1,467	Salaires médians (\$)
1,000	680	750	800	600	650	1,266	950	1,030	Ecoles des cités.
790	550	600	550	500	500	1,200	950	1,000	“ des villes et des villages.
500	475	480	500	450	450	800	780	780	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
14.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	12.5	Expérience médiane à la fin de l'année (ans)—
9.5	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	Ecoles des cités.
8.5	7.5	8.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	“ des villes et des villages.
5.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
7.0	11.0	10.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	Expérience médiane où ils enseignent (ans)—
4.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	6.5	Ecoles des cités.
3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	“ des villes et des villages.
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.
76	310	386	102	196	298	194	320	514	Professeurs avec expérience dans d'autres provinces—
34	51	85	129	154	283	48	65	113	Ecoles des cités.
54	97	151	22	21	43	26	35	61	“ des villes et des villages.
62	58	120	115	104	219	30	50	80	“ rurales de plus d'une classe.
									“ rurales à classe unique.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

16A.—Certificates and Salaries of Teachers in City Schools, 1936

	Prince Edward Island Ile du Prince- Edouard			New Brunswick Nouveau- Brunswick			Ontario		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Certificates—									
Class I or Higher.....	13	40	53	68	370	438	2,262	2,260	4,522
Class II.....	1	15	16	—	23	23	199	2,977	3,176
Class III.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	30	35
Miscellaneous and Special.....	—	—	—	6	3	9	143	698	841
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	5	2	7	—	1	1
Total.....	14	55	69	79	398	477	2,609	5,966	8,575
University Graduates.....	6	—	6	43	55	98	1,085	606	1,691
Salaries—									
Number receiving less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 300 and under \$ 400.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
400 " 500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
500 " 600.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	244	244
600 " 700.....	—	2	2	—	2	1	36	187	223
700 " 800.....	—	23	23	—	1	2	43	266	309
800 " 900.....	1	26	27	1	19	20	36	306	342
900 " 1,000.....	3	1	4	1	18	19	23	404	427
1,000 " 1,100.....	—	1	1	1	24	25	57	424	481
1,100 " 1,200.....	2	—	2	2	91	93	50	324	374
1,200 " 1,300.....	—	—	—	4	128	132	48	506	554
1,300 " 1,400.....	—	—	—	1	58	59	33	518	551
1,400 " 1,500.....	—	—	—	2	11	13	35	236	271
1,500 " 1,600.....	2	—	2	1	10	11	59	288	347
1,600 " 1,700.....	—	—	—	5	11	16	93	200	293
1,700 " 1,800.....	1	—	1	4	1	5	101	150	251
1,800 " 1,900.....	2	—	2	8	7	15	118	186	304
1,900 " 2,000.....	—	—	—	9	6	15	98	108	206
2,000 " 2,500.....	—	—	—	35	10	45	627	1,312	1,939
2,500 " 3,000.....	—	—	—	3	—	3	858	163	721
3,000 " 3,500.....	—	—	—	2	—	2	335	68	403
3,500 and over.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	259	70	329
Unspecified.....	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	14	55	69	79	398	477	2,609	5,966	8,575
Median Salary.....	\$1,110	800	833	2,000	1,234	1,269	2,400	1,360	1,654

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

16A.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles des cités, 1936

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
174	635	809	300	383	683	599	787	1,386	Certificats—
15	437	452	15	193	208	42	395	437	Première classe ou plus élevé.
3	9	12	—	—	—	—	28	28	Deuxième classe.
16	65	81	—	—	—	113	100	213	Troisième classe.
						1	1	2	Divers et spéciaux.
									Non spécifiés.
208	1,146	1,354	315	576	891	755	1,311	2,066	Total.
144	208	352	180	111	291	397	342	739	Gradués d'universités.
—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salaires—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inférieurs à \$300.
1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	De \$300 à \$400.
—	7	7	—	11	11	—	—	—	" 400 " 500.
—	1	1	—	16	16	—	—	—	" 500 " 600.
10	112	122	9	49	58	4	7	11	" 600 " 700.
1	39	40	5	95	100	8	31	39	" 700 " 800.
8	126	134	8	47	55	17	93	110	" 800 " 900.
5	78	83	13	53	66	26	107	133	" 900 " 1,000.
4	72	76	10	60	70	27	103	130	" 1,000 " 1,100.
13	112	125	11	31	42	26	132	158	" 1,100 " 1,200.
8	43	51	8	65	73	27	122	149	" 1,200 " 1,300.
4	172	176	11	82	93	40	436	476	" 1,300 " 1,400.
7	119	126	31	17	48	36	76	112	" 1,400 " 1,500.
11	19	30	25	17	42	51	28	79	" 1,500 " 1,600.
17	138	155	23	5	28	64	33	97	" 1,600 " 1,700.
12	12	24	38	4	42	37	28	65	" 1,700 " 1,800.
9	21	30	23	2	25	40	25	65	" 1,800 " 1,900.
49	44	93	68	15	83	154	76	230	" 1,900 " 2,000.
43	1	44	23	—	23	161	2	163	" 2,000 " 2,500.
2	—	2	7	—	7	28	—	28	" 2,500 " 3,000.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	" 3,000 " 3,500.
4	26	30	2	5	7	5	12	17	3,500 et plus.
									Non spécifiés.
208	1,146	1,354	315	576	891	755	1,311	2,066	Total.
1,900	1,323	1,438	1,800	1,100	1,350	1,939	1,438	1,467	\$ Salaire médian.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

16B.—Certificates and Salaries of Teachers in Town and Village Schools, 1936

	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince- Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau- Brunswick			Ontario		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Certificates—									
Class I or Higher*	10	17	27	62	174	236	1,111	1,639	2,750
Class II	3	19	22	3	71	74	285	1,628	1,913
Class III	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	31	34
Miscellaneous and Special	—	—	—	6	3	9	14	147	161
Unspecified	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—
Total	13	37	50	73	251	324	1,413	3,445	4,858
University Graduates	3	2	5	32	24	56	756	869	1,625
Salaries—									
Number receiving less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 300 and under \$ 400	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
400 "	—	6	6	—	—	—	5	33	38
500 "	2	12	14	—	14	14	2	125	127
600 "	1	3	4	1	20	21	17	174	191
700 "	5	9	14	3	89	92	61	413	474
800 "	1	—	1	8	61	69	49	541	590
900 "	1	1	2	9	29	38	91	520	611
1,000 "	1	—	1	6	20	26	104	415	519
1,100 "	—	1	1	7	7	14	54	172	226
1,200 "	—	—	—	9	3	12	86	147	233
1,300 "	—	—	—	5	1	6	60	104	164
1,400 "	—	—	—	1	2	3	72	118	190
1,500 "	2	1	3	3	1	4	109	129	238
1,600 "	—	—	—	2	3	5	92	144	236
1,700 "	—	—	—	4	1	5	71	114	185
1,800 "	—	—	—	7	—	7	104	101	205
1,900 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	57	125
2,000 "	—	—	—	5	—	5	212	107	319
2,500 "	—	—	—	3	—	3	104	12	116
3,000 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1	38
3,500 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Unspecified	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	18	21
Total	13	37	50	73	251	324	1,413	3,445	4,858
Median Salary	\$ 750	580	637	1,213	800	835	1,575	950	1,050

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

* Includes all teachers in secondary schools in Ontario.

16B.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles des villes et villages, 1936

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
92	104	196	607	709	1,316	173	261	434	Certificats—
18	153	171	78	341	419	36	211	247	Première classe ou plus élevé.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	Deuxième classe.
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	42	Troisième classe.
10	22	32	1	—	1	—	—	—	Divers et spéciaux.
									Non spécifiés.
120	279	399	686	1,050	1,736	234	499	733	Total.
96	89	185	212	125	337	73	79	152	Gradués d'universités.
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	Salaires—
—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	Inférieurs à \$300.
2	23	25	16	108	124	—	—	—	De \$ 300 à \$ 400.
9	56	65	54	297	351	—	—	—	" 400 " 500.
11	59	70	93	319	412	—	—	—	" 500 " 600.
17	52	69	123	150	273	10	67	77	" 600 " 700.
12	26	38	101	71	172	28	117	145	" 700 " 800.
8	17	25	76	36	112	21	79	100	" 800 " 900.
9	22	31	69	17	86	17	64	81	" 900 " 1,000.
7	9	16	45	14	59	16	41	57	" 1,000 " 1,100.
8	2	10	48	3	51	30	55	85	" 1,100 " 1,200.
12	5	17	19	7	26	15	29	44	" 1,200 " 1,300.
8	2	10	17	—	17	20	20	40	" 1,300 " 1,400.
7	—	7	8	—	8	17	7	24	" 1,400 " 1,500.
2	—	2	2	—	2	5	5	10	" 1,500 " 1,600.
2	—	2	5	—	5	15	7	22	" 1,600 " 1,700.
2	—	2	4	—	4	12	—	12	" 1,700 " 1,800.
4	—	4	2	—	2	4	—	4	" 1,800 " 1,900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	" 1,900 " 2,000.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	26	" 2,000 " 2,500.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	" 2,500 " 3,000.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 3,000 " 3,500.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$3,500 et plus.
—	6	6	4	12	16	1	2	3	Non spécifiés.
120	279	399	686	1,050	1,736	234	499	733	Total.
1,000	680	750	800	600	650	1,266	950	1,030	Salaires médians.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

* Instituteurs des écoles secondaires compris dans l'Ontario.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

16C.—Certificates and Salaries of Teachers in Rural Schools of More than One Room, 1936

	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick			Ontario		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Certificates—									
Class I or Higher.....	26	31	57	98	190	288	327	717	1,044
Class II.....	18	44	62	9	208	217	270	1,192	1,462
Class III.....	2	2	4	2	20	22	9	39	48
Miscellaneous and Special.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	58	61
Unspecified.....	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	47	82	129	109	420	529	609	2,006	2,615
University Graduates.....	6	1	7	29	17	46	79	76	155
Salaries—									
Number receiving less than \$300.....	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	2
\$300 and under \$400.....	1	9	10	3	26	29	1	2	3
400 " 500.....	12	36	42	1	59	60	1	22	23
500 " 600.....	6	24	30	12	74	86	18	148	166
600 " 700.....	21	3	24	24	133	157	28	258	286
700 " 800.....	4	3	7	18	83	101	75	316	391
800 " 900.....	1	—	1	8	22	30	72	298	370
900 " 1,000.....	—	—	—	13	14	27	64	254	336
1,000 " 1,100.....	—	—	—	7	2	9	111	225	293
1,100 " 1,200.....	—	—	—	9	1	10	42	184	226
1,200 " 1,300.....	—	—	—	4	—	4	40	120	160
1,300 " 1,400.....	—	—	—	3	1	4	30	109	139
1,400 " 1,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	29	52
1,500 " 1,600.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	12	31
1,600 " 1,700.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	14	35
1,700 " 1,800.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	2	13
1,800 " 1,900.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	3	13
1,900 " 2,000.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
2,000 " 2,500.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	31	4	35
2,500 " 3,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
3,000 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Unspecified.....	2	6	8	—	3	3	—	2	2
Total.....	47	82	129	109	420	529	609	2,006	2,615
Median Salary.....\$	600	463	508	750	600	600	1,000	850	900

16D.—Certificates and Salaries of Teachers in One-Room Rural Schools, 1936

	Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick			Ontario		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Certificates—									
Class I or Higher.....	58	80	138	100	400	500	522	1,833	2,355
Class II.....	49	177	226	57	580	637	547	2,213	2,760
Class III.....	2	—	2	14	158	172	34	163	197
Miscellaneous and Special.....	—	—	—	9	75	84	1	7	8
Unspecified.....	12	31	43	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total.....	121	288	409	180	1,215	1,395	1,104	4,216	5,320
University Graduates.....	1	1	2	5	17	22	9	17	26
Salaries—									
Number receiving less than \$300.....	5	15	20	7	71	78	1	—	1
\$ 300 and under \$ 400.....	7	39	46	10	95	105	—	1	1
400 " 500.....	53	160	213	77	570	647	4	42	46
500 " 600.....	13	48	61	67	359	426	266	1,364	1,630
600 " 700.....	36	1	37	12	75	87	365	1,577	1,942
700 " 800.....	1	—	1	3	6	9	250	811	1,061
800 " 900.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	124	313	437
900 " 1,000.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	53	61	114
1,000 " 1,100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	35	61
1,100 " 1,200.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
1,200 " 1,300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
1,300 " 1,400.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
1,400 " 1,500.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Unspecified.....	5	25	30	2	9	11	—	—	—
Total.....	121	288	409	180	1,215	1,395	1,104	4,216	5,320
Median Salary.....\$	482	425	425	450	420	420	650	600	600

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

16C.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales de plus d'une classe, 1936

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
200	255	455	161	198	359	177	176	353	Certificats—
65	304	369	59	117	176	25	140	165	Première classe ou plus élevé.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	Deuxième classe.
-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	Troisième classe.
18	43	61	39	19	58	-	-	-	Divers et spéciaux.
									Non spécifiés.
283	603	886	259	334	593	207	323	530	Total.
53	44	97	15	19	34	65	47	112	Gradués d'universités.
-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	Salaires—
1	9	10	8	27	35	-	-	-	Inférieurs à \$300.
21	130	151	47	119	166	-	-	-	De \$300 à \$400.
48	194	242	56	97	153	-	-	-	" 400 " 500.
37	141	178	33	33	66	-	-	-	" 500 " 600.
33	63	98	34	16	50	5	30	35	" 600 " 700.
27	29	56	17	6	23	11	68	79	" 700 " 800.
23	22	45	10	1	11	11	93	104	" 800 " 900.
33	3	36	5	1	6	33	57	90	" 900 " 1,000.
19	4	23	2	-	2	27	27	54	" 1,000 " 1,100.
16	4	20	3	-	3	49	25	74	" 1,100 " 1,200.
11	-	11	-	-	-	17	6	23	" 1,200 " 1,300.
6	-	6	1	-	1	18	4	22	" 1,300 " 1,400.
2	-	2	-	-	-	13	4	17	" 1,400 " 1,500.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	5	" 1,500 " 1,600.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	" 1,600 " 1,700.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	" 1,700 " 1,800.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	" 1,800 " 1,900.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	" 1,900 " 2,000.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	" 2,000 " 2,500.
2	4	6	41	28	69	-	-	-	" 2,500 " 3,000.
283	603	886	259	334	593	207	323	530	3,000 et plus.
790	550	600	550	500	500	1,200	950	1,000	Non spécifiés.
									Total.
									\$ Salaire médian.

16D.—Certificats et salaires des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales à classe unique, 1936

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
112	304	416	782	1,887	2,669	144	244	388	Certificats—
272	658	930	475	886	1,361	53	179	232	Première classe ou plus élevé.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	6	Deuxième classe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Troisième classe.
18	58	76	15	39	54	-	-	-	Divers et spéciaux.
									Non spécifiés.
403	1,020	1,423	1,272	2,812	4,084	198	429	627	Total.
15	12	27	35	39	74	10	22	32	Gradués d'universités.
4	17	21	3	16	19	-	-	-	Salaires—
26	87	113	98	474	572	-	-	-	Inférieurs à \$300.
134	462	596	419	1,373	1,792	-	-	-	De \$ 300 à \$ 400.
152	365	517	451	673	1,124	-	-	-	" 400 " 500.
56	76	132	204	174	378	-	-	-	" 500 " 600.
21	7	28	59	29	88	91	241	332	" 600 " 700.
5	1	6	15	6	21	57	123	180	" 700 " 800.
1	1	2	4	-	4	34	46	80	" 800 " 900.
1	-	1	-	-	-	10	14	24	" 900 " 1,000.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	" 1,000 " 1,100.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	" 1,100 " 1,200.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	" 1,200 " 1,300.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 1,300 " 1,400.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 1,400 " 1,500.
3	4	7	19	67	86	-	-	-	\$1,500 et plus.
403	1,020	1,423	1,272	2,812	4,084	198	429	627	Non spécifiés.
500	475	480	500	450	450	800	780	780	Total.
									\$ Salaire médian.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. Tl—Total.

17A.—Professional Experience and Length of Tenure of Teachers in City Schools, 1936

	Prince Edward Island Île du Prince-Edouard			New Brunswick Nouveau- Brunswick			Manitoba		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Experience at end of year—									
Less than 1 year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	—	1	1	—	2	2	3	12	15
2 " " 3 ".....	—	3	3	—	6	6	3	15	18
3 " " 4 ".....	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	16	20
4 " " 5 ".....	1	1	2	4	9	13	11	26	37
5 " " 6 ".....	1	6	7	5	7	12	1	20	21
6 " " 7 ".....	—	6	6	2	12	14	6	26	32
7 " " 8 ".....	—	3	3	4	23	27	6	39	45
8 " " 9 ".....	—	1	1	6	21	27	13	50	63
9 " " 10 ".....	—	2	2	4	24	28	10	61	71
10 " " 15 ".....	2	11	13	32	98	130	48	274	322
15 " " 20 ".....	3	6	9	7	58	65	50	225	275
20 " " 25 ".....	2	6	8	5	48	53	19	172	191
25 " " 30 ".....	1	4	5	6	32	38	20	95	115
30 " " 35 ".....	—	2	2	1	25	26	6	63	69
35 yrs. and over.....	—	1	1	1	27	28	5	34	39
Unspecified.....	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	16	18
Total.....	14	55	69	79	398	477	208	1,146	1,354
Median experience..... (yrs.)	15-0	11-0	11-5	11-0	14-0	13-0	14-0	15-0	15-0
Experience where teaching—									
Less than 1 year.....	—	1	1				3	15	18
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	—	6	6				23	48	71
2 " " 3 ".....	—	5	6				19	39	58
3 " " 4 ".....	1	2	3				8	24	32
4 " " 5 ".....	—	1	1				12	41	53
5 " " 6 ".....	2	4	6				16	35	51
6 " " 7 ".....	—	4	4				19	86	105
7 " " 8 ".....	—	3	3				15	82	97
8 " " 9 ".....	—	2	3				13	82	95
9 " " 10 ".....	—	1	1				4	54	58
10 " " 15 ".....	3	9	12				34	239	273
15 " " 20 ".....	1	6	7				25	202	227
20 " " 25 ".....	2	1	3				8	89	97
25 " " 30 ".....	—	2	2				4	58	62
30 " " 35 ".....	—	—	—				1	22	23
35 yrs. and over.....	—	1	1				1	7	8
Unspecified.....	3	7	10				3	23	26
Total.....	14	55	69				208	1,146	1,354
Median experience where teaching..... (yrs.)	10-0	7-0	7-0				7-0	11-0	10-0

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

17A.—Expérience professionnelle et tenure des instituteurs dans les écoles des cités, 1936

Saskatchewan			British Columbia Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	—	1	1	9	10	Expérience à la fin de l'année—
—	3	3	18	38	56	Moins d'un an.
1	1	2	27	40	67	De 1 à 2 ans.
5	10	15	24	23	47	" 2 " 3 ans.
6	12	18	25	22	47	" 3 " 4 ans.
22	25	47	22	47	69	" 4 " 5 ans.
8	18	26	23	40	63	" 5 " 6 ans.
9	13	22	22	52	74	" 6 " 7 ans.
14	32	46	45	74	119	" 7 " 8 ans.
21	34	55	51	68	119	" 8 " 9 ans.
80	151	231	174	314	488	" 9 " 10 ans.
56	101	157	95	210	305	" 10 " 15 ans.
39	82	121	65	134	199	" 15 " 20 ans.
32	47	79	46	104	150	" 20 " 25 ans.
9	31	40	46	65	111	" 25 " 30 ans.
8	12	20	31	29	60	" 30 " 35 ans.
4	4	8	40	42	82	35 ans et plus.
315	576	891	755	1,311	2,066	Non spécifiée.
14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	12.5	Total.
						(ans) Expérience médiane.
3	10	13	8	23	31	Expérience où ils enseignent—
19	30	49	54	99	153	Moins d'un an.
6	27	33	45	74	119	De 1 à 2 ans.
11	20	31	28	40	68	" 2 " 3 ans.
12	21	33	32	33	65	" 3 " 4 ans.
35	31	66	34	53	87	" 4 " 5 ans.
40	51	91	40	94	134	" 5 " 6 ans.
31	41	72	63	95	158	" 6 " 7 ans.
35	61	96	47	76	123	" 7 " 8 ans.
12	32	44	56	77	133	" 8 " 9 ans.
52	112	164	155	269	424	" 9 " 10 ans.
24	78	102	69	175	244	" 10 " 15 ans.
19	45	64	49	89	138	" 15 " 20 ans.
9	11	20	25	57	82	" 20 " 25 ans.
3	2	5	10	10	20	" 25 " 30 ans.
—	—	—	—	5	5	" 30 " 35 ans.
4	4	8	40	42	82	35 ans et plus.
315	576	891	755	1,311	2,066	Non spécifiée.
7.5	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	Total.
						(ans) Expérience médiane où ils enseignent.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

17B.—Professional Experience and Length of Tenure of Teachers in Town and Village Schools, 1936

		Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau- Brunswick			Manitoba		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Experience at end of year—										
Less than 1 year.....		—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....		1	3	4	6	7	13	1	6	7
2 " " 3 ".....		—	2	2	5	6	11	6	10	16
3 " " 4 ".....		—	1	4	6	15	21	5	9	14
4 " " 5 ".....		1	1	2	4	12	16	4	7	11
5 " " 6 ".....		2	4	6	2	9	11	8	12	20
6 " " 7 ".....		2	2	4	2	21	23	6	14	20
7 " " 8 ".....		—	1	1	8	16	24	9	19	28
8 " " 9 ".....		—	1	1	4	17	21	13	21	31
9 " " 10 ".....		1	1	2	8	15	23	12	20	32
10 " " 15 ".....		2	7	9	15	58	73	31	86	117
15 " " 20 ".....		2	2	4	7	32	39	7	38	45
20 " " 25 ".....		—	3	3	2	19	21	9	22	31
25 " " 30 ".....		1	1	2	1	12	13	5	10	15
30 " " 35 ".....		—	1	1	2	3	5	3	6	9
35 yrs. and over.....		—	3	3	1	6	7	4	3	7
Unspecified.....		—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3
Total.....		13	37	50	73	251	324	120	279	399
Median experience..... (yrs.)		6-0	8-5	8-0	8-0	10-0	9-5	9-5	11-0	10-5
Experience where teaching—										
Less than 1 year.....		—	1	1	Not recorded — Pas connue			2	6	8
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....		3	4	7				20	36	56
2 " " 3 ".....		2	6	8				21	19	40
3 " " 4 ".....		—	4	4				11	24	35
4 " " 5 ".....		1	2	3				7	17	24
5 " " 6 ".....		2	1	3				14	28	42
6 " " 7 ".....		—	3	3				9	24	33
7 " " 8 ".....		3	2	5				13	20	33
8 " " 9 ".....		—	—	—				6	27	33
9 " " 10 ".....		—	3	3				4	9	13
10 " " 15 ".....		—	3	3				3	32	38
15 " " 20 ".....		—	2	2				3	21	24
20 " " 25 ".....		1	1	2				4	8	12
25 " " 30 ".....		—	1	1				—	3	3
30 " " 35 ".....		—	1	1				—	—	—
35 yrs. and over.....		—	1	1				—	—	—
Unspecified.....		1	2	3				—	5	5
Total.....		13	37	50				120	279	399
Median experience where teaching..... (yrs.)		5-0	5-5	5-0				4-0	6-0	5-0

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

17B.—Expérience professionnelle et tenure des instituteurs dans les écoles des villes et villages, 1936

Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	10	17	1	10	11	Expérience à la fin de l'année—
10	36	46	14	29	43	Moins d'un an.
28	61	89	9	30	39	De 1 à 2 ans.
29	55	84	12	21	33	" 2 " 3 ans.
40	94	134	12	20	32	" 3 " 4 ans.
47	91	138	13	25	38	" 4 " 5 ans.
40	84	124	3	29	32	" 5 " 6 ans.
51	66	117	11	36	47	" 6 " 7 ans.
53	74	127	11	28	39	" 7 " 8 ans.
49	75	124	10	33	43	" 8 " 9 ans.
171	251	422	59	111	170	" 9 " 10 ans.
72	83	155	17	34	51	" 10 " 15 ans.
37	34	71	16	36	52	" 15 " 20 ans.
26	18	44	9	22	31	" 20 " 25 ans.
12	6	18	8	7	15	" 25 " 30 ans.
5	3	8	5	1	6	" 30 " 35 ans.
9	9	18	24	27	51	35 ans et plus.
						Non spécifiée.
686	1,050	1,736	234	499	733	Total.
9.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	Expérience médiane.
35	69	104	6	20	26	Expérience où ils enseignent—
159	247	406	32	57	89	Moins d'un an.
113	178	291	19	56	75	De 1 à 2 ans.
77	141	218	13	19	32	" 2 " 3 ans.
73	80	153	7	29	36	" 3 " 4 ans.
47	55	102	14	32	46	" 4 " 5 ans.
51	77	128	12	33	45	" 5 " 6 ans.
31	57	88	20	40	60	" 6 " 7 ans.
28	43	71	13	24	37	" 7 " 8 ans.
14	23	37	17	25	42	" 8 " 9 ans.
39	52	91	37	92	129	" 9 " 10 ans.
7	14	21	13	29	42	" 10 " 15 ans.
2	5	7	7	16	23	" 15 " 20 ans.
1	—	1	—	3	3	" 20 " 25 ans.
—	—	—	—	1	1	" 25 " 30 ans.
—	—	—	—	—	—	" 30 " 35 ans.
9	9	18	24	23	47	35 ans et plus.
						Non spécifiée.
686	1,050	1,736	234	499	733	Total.
3.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	6.5	Expérience médiane où ils enseignent.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

17C.—Professional Experience and Length of Tenure of Teachers in Rural Schools of More than One Room, 1936

	Prince Edward Island — Île du Prince-Edouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau- Brunswick			Manitoba		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Experience at end of year—									
Less than 1 year.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	7	8	15	9	19	28	15	28	43
2 " " 3 ".....	3	8	11	13	25	38	20	37	57
3 " " 4 ".....	6	9	15	13	34	47	23	40	63
4 " " 5 ".....	3	4	7	11	27	38	14	51	65
5 " " 6 ".....	6	6	12	9	39	48	18	35	53
6 " " 7 ".....	2	9	11	13	26	39	10	54	64
7 " " 8 ".....	3	6	9	9	34	43	22	53	75
8 " " 9 ".....	1	8	9	7	29	36	19	35	54
9 " " 10 ".....	3	2	5	6	28	34	13	50	63
10 " " 15 ".....	7	6	13	10	85	95	65	121	186
15 " " 20 ".....	2	7	9	5	38	43	27	43	70
20 " " 25 ".....	1	3	4	1	18	19	22	20	42
25 " " 30 ".....	—	1	1	—	9	10	9	11	20
30 " " 35 ".....	—	1	1	—	3	4	3	9	12
35 yrs. and over.....	1	1	2	—	5	5	2	6	8
Unspecified.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	—	7	7
Total.....	47	82	129	109	420	529	283	603	886
Median experience.....(yrs.)	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	8.0
Experience where teaching—									
Less than 1 year.....	—	3	3				4	15	19
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	19	27	46				73	151	224
2 " " 3 ".....	12	17	29				64	96	160
3 " " 4 ".....	2	9	11				39	87	126
4 " " 5 ".....	4	3	7				27	55	82
5 " " 6 ".....	2	3	5				21	51	72
6 " " 7 ".....	2	5	7				17	51	68
7 " " 8 ".....	1	3	4				8	15	23
8 " " 9 ".....	1	3	4				11	19	30
9 " " 10 ".....	—	2	2				2	13	15
10 " " 15 ".....	1	3	4				11	28	39
15 " " 20 ".....	—	1	1				6	8	14
20 " " 25 ".....	—	—	—				—	2	2
25 " " 30 ".....	—	—	—				—	2	2
Unspecified.....	3	3	6				—	10	10
Total.....	47	82	129				283	603	886
Median experience where teaching.....(yrs.)	2.0	2.0	2.0				3.0	3.0	3.0

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total

17C.—Expérience professionnelle et tenure des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales de plus d'une classe, 1936

Saskatchewan			British Columbia — Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
8	11	19	3	4	7	Expérience à la fin de l'année—
21	34	55	15	27	42	Moins d'un an.
13	44	57	16	30	46	De 1 à 2 ans.
20	23	43	18	18	36	" 2 " 3 ans.
21	29	50	15	15	30	" 3 " 4 ans.
15	28	43	16	21	37	" 4 " 5 ans.
18	40	58	10	24	34	" 5 " 6 ans.
8	24	32	18	29	47	" 6 " 7 ans.
15	11	26	8	26	34	" 7 " 8 ans.
14	14	28	17	24	41	" 8 " 9 ans.
33	34	67	34	64	98	" 9 " 10 ans.
17	5	22	11	13	24	" 10 " 15 ans.
10	4	14	4	5	9	" 15 " 20 ans.
3	7	10	4	3	7	" 20 " 25 ans.
1	—	1	2	4	6	" 25 " 30 ans.
1	1	2	3	2	5	" 30 " 35 ans.
41	25	66	13	14	27	35 ans et plus.
259	334	593	207	323	530	Non spécifiée.
6.0	5.0	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	Total. (ans) Expérience médiane.
32	61	93	7	13	20	Expérience où ils enseignent—
69	102	171	44	74	118	Moins d'un an.
34	74	108	41	45	89	De 1 à 2 ans.
27	19	46	21	22	43	" 2 " 3 ans.
19	18	37	14	23	37	" 3 " 4 ans.
14	13	27	12	25	40	" 4 " 5 ans.
7	4	11	12	31	43	" 5 " 6 ans.
5	5	10	19	21	40	" 6 " 7 ans.
4	1	5	8	15	23	" 7 " 8 ans.
1	3	4	4	10	14	" 8 " 9 ans.
7	5	12	10	21	31	" 9 " 10 ans.
1	1	2	2	2	4	" 10 " 15 ans.
—	—	—	—	1	1	" 15 " 20 ans.
—	—	—	—	—	—	" 20 " 25 ans.
39	28	67	13	14	27	" 25 " 30 ans.
259	334	593	207	323	530	Non spécifiée.
2.0	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	Total. (ans) Expérience médiane où ils enseignent.

M.—Hommes. F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

17D.—Professional Experience and Length of Tenure of Teachers in One-Room Rural Schools, 1936

	Prince Edward Island — Île du Prince-Édouard			New Brunswick — Nouveau- Brunswick			Manitoba		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Experience at end of year—									
Less than 1 year.....	1	3	4	12	46	58	2	9	11
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	26	52	78	48	206	254	58	144	202
2 " " 3 ".....	14	53	67	33	182	215	54	137	191
3 " " 4 ".....	14	34	48	23	138	161	41	132	173
4 " " 5 ".....	12	32	44	15	122	137	39	120	159
5 " " 6 ".....	10	28	38	11	95	106	24	104	128
6 " " 7 ".....	9	18	27	7	68	83	26	100	126
7 " " 8 ".....	7	14	21	8	75	83	21	67	88
8 " " 9 ".....	3	13	14	3	57	60	18	49	67
9 " " 10 ".....	3	5	13	2	49	51	18	46	64
10 " " 15 ".....	11	19	30	6	113	119	44	77	121
15 " " 20 ".....	3	4	7	3	32	35	29	19	48
20 " " 25 ".....	4	1	5	2	15	17	18	7	25
25 " " 30 ".....	1	—	—	2	6	8	4	2	6
30 " " 35 ".....	—	—	—	3	2	5	6	—	6
35 yrs and over.....	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Unspecified.....	3	4	7	1	14	15	1	7	8
Total.....	121	288	409	180	1,215	1,395	403	1,020	1,423
Median experience..... (yrs.)	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Experience where teaching—									
Less than 1 year.....	3	9	12				8	29	37
1 yr. and under 2 yrs.....	58	121	179				134	395	529
2 " " 3 ".....	31	77	108				89	226	315
3 " " 4 ".....	10	37	47				46	156	202
4 " " 5 ".....	5	14	19				38	84	122
5 " " 6 ".....	4	10	14				36	51	87
6 " " 7 ".....	3	1	4				20	36	56
7 " " 8 ".....	1	3	4				12	12	24
8 " " 9 ".....	2	2	4				6	4	10
9 " " 10 ".....	—	—	—				5	2	7
10 " " 15 ".....	—	—	—				5	9	14
15 " " 20 ".....	—	—	—				1	—	1
20 " " 25 ".....	—	—	—				—	—	—
25 " " 30 ".....	—	—	—				1	—	1
Unspecified.....	4	14	18				2	16	18
Total.....	121	288	409				403	1,020	1,423
Median experience where teaching..... (yrs.)	1.0	2.0	2.0				2.0	2.0	2.0

M.—Male. F.—Female. T.—Total.

17D.—Expérience professionnelle et tenure des instituteurs dans les écoles rurales d'une seule classe, 1936

Saskatchewan			British Columbia Colombie Britannique			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
59	173	232	5	16	21	Expérience à la fin de l'année—
201	450	651	43	80	123	Moins d'un an.
158	406	564	36	57	93	De 1 à 2 ans.
113	343	456	18	40	58	" 2 " 3 ans.
105	336	441	16	33	49	" 3 " 4 ans.
95	248	343	11	35	46	" 4 " 5 ans.
88	206	294	7	38	45	" 5 " 6 ans.
69	145	214	7	30	37	" 6 " 7 ans.
59	125	184	12	14	26	" 7 " 8 ans.
44	78	122	—	12	12	" 8 " 9 ans.
150	158	308	10	35	45	" 9 " 10 ans.
53	46	99	7	17	24	" 10 " 15 ans.
26	26	52	4	4	8	" 15 " 20 ans.
20	8	28	3	2	5	" 20 " 25 ans.
7	11	18	2	1	3	" 25 " 30 ans.
6	1	7	1	1	2	" 30 " 35 ans.
19	52	71	16	14	30	35 ans et plus.
						Non spécifiée.
1,272	2,812	4,084	198	429	627	Total.
4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	Expérience médiane.
170	551	721	11	35	46	Expérience où ils enseignent—
444	1,065	1,509	78	138	216	Moins d'un an.
258	474	732	51	103	154	De 1 à 2 ans.
126	316	442	16	58	74	" 2 " 3 ans.
88	156	244	5	22	27	" 3 " 4 ans.
52	72	124	7	13	20	" 4 " 5 ans.
41	58	99	5	19	25	" 5 " 6 ans.
24	34	58	4	10	14	" 6 " 7 ans.
14	9	23	4	3	7	" 7 " 8 ans.
8	6	14	—	2	2	" 8 " 9 ans.
21	19	40	1	7	8	" 9 " 10 ans.
5	2	7	—	—	—	" 10 " 15 ans.
2	—	2	—	—	—	" 15 " 20 ans.
—	—	—	—	—	—	" 20 " 25 ans.
19	50	69	16	14	30	" 25 " 30 ans.
						Non spécifiée.
1,272	2,812	4,084	198	429	627	Total.
2.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	Expérience médiane où ils enseignent.

H.—Hommes F.—Femmes. T.—Total.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS (Tables 18-20)

Financial records of the provincial schools in Canada are neither equally complete nor entirely comparable in any two provinces. Hence it is quite impossible to construct a uniform set of tables for all provinces. A record of assets and liabilities is available only for four provinces (Table 20), a record of expenditures only in five (Table 19). The closest approach to a comparable statement is in the case of receipts, and Table 18 gives data that will permit of a reasonably accurate comparison of school costs as between provinces. (In the Annual Survey of Education for 1934 and 1935 figures have been included in all three of these tables for years as far back as 1914. In the present edition only the years since 1926 are included.)

The columns of **Table 18** show the following: (1) Provincial government grants to the school boards, also their contributions to teachers' salaries where these are paid directly to the teachers, and do not pass through the hands of the boards; (2) School taxes raised within the school administrative units, which are variously called districts, sections, or municipalities; (3) School Board revenue from counties, affecting three provinces only; (4) Tuition fees, which in the school administrative units of most provinces are collected only from non-resident pupils. Though there should be entries under this head in all provinces, they are on record only in four. There are other small amounts, such as receipts from rental of school property, that are not shown in the table for any of the provinces.

The aim of these four columns, when totalled in the fifth, is to show the approximate amount of money that the school boards have had at their disposal to spend, from current sources, each year (plus teachers' salaries paid directly by the Province). The sixth column shows the debt-burden indebtedness against schools in each year, for the seven provinces for which a record is available. The annual increase in the sum shown in this column gives some indication of the net amount that was spent each year by school boards over and above the current revenue that is shown in the preceding column. Payments from sinking funds, of which there is no record, would alter the picture somewhat. The whole does not make as satisfactory a statement as would a full record of receipts and expenditures, but in the absence of complete accounts it is the best substitute obtainable.

The sums shown in the first column, as government grants, do not in all cases correspond with what appear under this term in provincial reports, but this is because the aim has been to give the term as nearly as possible a uniform significance in all provinces. To obtain a more adequate impression of the total amount provided by the Provinces, Table 3 should be consulted.

STATISTIQUES FINANCIÈRES POUR LES ÉCOLES PROVINCIALES

(Tableaux 18-20)

Les statistiques financières des écoles provinciales au Canada ne sont ni également complètes, ni entièrement comparables dans deux provinces quelconques. De là, il est tout à fait impossible d'établir une catégorie uniforme de tableaux pour toutes les provinces. Le relevé de l'actif et du passif n'existe que pour quatre provinces (tableau 20); celui des dépenses, dans cinq seulement (tableau 19). Ce sont les recettes qui fournissent la plus grande accessibilité à la comparaison et le tableau 18 donne des détails qui permettent une comparaison assez exacte des frais scolaires entre les provinces. (Dans l'Aperçu annuel sur l'éducation de 1934 et de 1935 les chiffres remontant jusqu'à 1914 ont été inclus dans ces trois tableaux. La présente édition ne comprend que les chiffres depuis 1926.)

Les colonnes du **tableau 18** montrent ce qui suit: (1) subventions du gouvernement provincial aux commissions scolaires, ainsi que leurs contributions au traitement des instituteurs quand elles sont fournies directement aux instituteurs et ne passent pas par l'intermédiaire des commissions; (2) taxes scolaires prélevées dans les unités d'administration scolaire, qui sont diversement appelées districts, sections ou municipalités; (3) sommes versées aux commissions

scolaires par les comtés, dans trois provinces seulement; (4) honoraires d'enseignement, lesquels ne sont payés que par les élèves non résidents dans les unités d'administration scolaires de la plupart des provinces. Bien que dans toutes les provinces il devrait y avoir des entrées sous cette rubrique, elles ne sont inscrites que dans quatre. Il y a d'autres petits montants, comme les recettes provenant de la rente de propriétés scolaires, qui ne paraissent dans le tableau pour aucune province.

L'objet de ces quatre colonnes, une fois additionnées dans la cinquième, est de montrer la somme approximative d'argent provenant des sources courantes que les commissions scolaires ont à leur disposition chaque année (plus le traitement des instituteurs payé directement par la province). La sixième colonne fait voir la dette obligataire des écoles à chaque année, pour les sept provinces où des statistiques sont disponibles. L'augmentation annuelle de la somme montrée dans cette colonne donne quelque indication sur le montant net qui a été dépensé chaque année par les commissions scolaires en plus des recettes courantes paraissant dans la colonne précédente. Les paiements provenant des fonds d'amortissement, pour lesquels il n'y a pas de statistiques, changeraient quelque peu la face des choses. L'ensemble ne constitue pas un état aussi satisfaisant que le serait un relevé complet des recettes et des dépenses; mais, à défaut d'écritures comptables complètes, c'est le meilleur succédané disponible.

Les sommes paraissant dans la première colonne, comme subventions du gouvernement, ne correspondent pas dans tous les cas avec ce qui paraît sous cette rubrique dans les rapports provinciaux; mais c'est parce que l'on a eu en vue de donner au terme une signification aussi uniforme que possible dans toutes les provinces. Le tableau 3 doit être consulté pour se faire une idée plus exacte du montant total fourni par les provinces.

ORDINARY PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS

18.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1926

18.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1926

NOTE.—The receipts shown in the following tables do not include any amounts raised by loans, or the sale of bonds or debentures, as all revenue of this nature must be repaid ultimately with money raised by local taxation. With the exception of two Maritime Provinces for which the information is not available, the total debenture indebtedness of the schools of each province is given annually, thus showing the net increase or decrease per year. In the two preceding editions of this report this table has included earlier years, as far back as 1914.

Fiscal Year Ending — Année fiscale terminée	¹ Government Grants — ¹ Subven- tions du gou- vernement	² Taxation within School Adminis- trative Units — ² Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'adminis- tration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties — Sommes versées aux commis- sions scolaires par les comtés	³ Fees — ³ Rede- vances	Total Current Revenue Recorded — Recettes totales encaissées	Debenture Indebted- ness — Dette obligataire	Adminis- trative Units Operating Schools — Unités adminis- tratives qui maintien- nent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island—Île du Prince-Edouard—							
1926.....	242,336	171,650	—	—	413,986	—	469
1927.....	245,745	174,165	—	—	417,910	—	468
1928.....	245,479	179,004	—	—	424,483	Not	467
1929.....	245,610	187,769	—	Not	433,379	available	469
1930.....	249,247	189,669	—	—	438,916	—	464
1931.....	258,005	189,444	—	Non	448,349	Non	469
1932.....	263,034	218,477	—	disponibles	481,511	disponibles	474
1933.....	264,210	182,812	—	—	447,022	—	471
1934.....	262,351	165,704	—	—	428,055	—	475
1935.....	264,541	223,922	—	—	488,463	—	474
1936.....	265,723	199,172	—	—	464,895	—	473
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse—							
1926.....	365,219	2,393,155	497,229	—	3,255,603	—	1,704
1927.....	368,579	2,393,125	497,876	—	3,259,580	—	1,707
1928.....	419,920	2,504,390	497,197	Not	3,421,197	available	1,706
1929.....	436,757	2,549,461	495,227	—	3,481,445	—	1,706
1930.....	444,926	2,529,293	494,901	Non	3,469,120	Non	1,704
1931.....	509,462	2,657,780	493,533	disponibles	3,660,775	disponibles	1,714
1932.....	545,393	2,697,691	490,949	—	3,734,033	—	1,728
1933.....	572,570	2,631,324	487,130	—	3,691,024	—	1,729
1934.....	612,690	2,643,568	478,790	—	3,735,048	—	1,724
1935.....	631,233	2,604,137	483,185	—	3,718,555	—	1,722
1936.....	650,606	2,556,905	482,398	—	3,689,909	—	1,719
New Brunswick—Nouveau- Brunswick—							
1926.....	511,350	2,263,082	213,066	—	2,987,498	Not	1,459
1927.....	516,221	2,413,951	212,350	—	3,142,522	available	1,458
1928.....	432,865	2,337,740	212,616	Not	2,983,221	—	1,463
1929.....	440,020	2,361,978	214,845	available	3,016,843	Non	1,535
1930.....	449,702	2,405,890	212,172	—	3,067,764	disponibles	1,481
1931.....	459,029	2,467,510	210,500	Non	3,137,039	—	1,483
1932.....	430,449	2,389,050	214,008	disponibles	3,033,507	—	1,481
1933.....	412,580	2,349,768	219,909	—	2,882,557	4,577,420	1,421
1934.....	426,434	1,922,036	220,063	—	2,568,533	4,966,150	1,476
1935.....	446,472	1,938,568	222,307	—	2,607,347	5,042,950	1,498
1936.....	462,182	1,964,287	223,493	—	2,649,962	—	1,518
Quebec—Québec—							
1926.....	993,509	15,647,512	—	630,762	17,271,783	50,413,950	1,800
1927.....	1,077,073	16,287,999	—	549,725	17,864,797	53,203,161	1,808
1928.....	1,126,324	16,565,637	—	563,616	18,255,577	57,122,017	1,834
1929.....	1,189,919	17,629,630	—	566,006	19,385,555	58,962,578	1,840
1930.....	1,467,502	17,613,082	—	566,735	19,647,319	61,604,525	1,828
1931.....	1,429,033	18,697,183	—	616,735	20,742,951	65,886,105	1,827
1932.....	1,269,210	18,214,999	—	632,792	20,117,001	71,669,326	1,830
1933.....	1,487,116	19,027,988	—	595,235	21,110,339	71,446,847	1,843
1934.....	1,218,936	19,391,697	—	626,744	21,237,877	76,415,272	1,853
1935.....	1,137,886	19,002,389	—	595,131	20,735,404	82,919,989	1,859
Ontario—							
1926.....	4,775,853	30,903,925	1,774,592	151,149	37,605,519	71,061,955	
1927.....	4,940,903	32,300,935	1,923,813	143,163	39,308,814	72,388,782	
1928.....	5,078,005	34,072,913	2,068,889	392,215	41,612,022	75,088,615	
1929.....	5,398,354	36,179,339	2,341,337	357,786	44,276,816	86,353,869	
1930.....	5,600,500	39,208,561	2,554,480	314,506	47,678,047	86,551,681	
1931.....	6,276,666	39,544,376	3,100,225	430,447	49,351,714	88,781,934	
1932.....	6,090,276	37,217,288	2,864,146	No	46,171,710	88,143,815	6,600
1933.....	5,240,364	35,476,241	2,755,636	record	43,472,241	84,722,797	(approx.)
1934.....	5,010,385	35,386,482	2,631,561	—	43,028,428	83,068,135	
1935.....	4,739,116	33,548,155	2,195,651	—	40,482,922	79,570,591	

† Government Grants are for a 14 month period due to a change in the fiscal year.

† Les subventions du gouvernement sont pour une période de 14 mois, par suite d'un changement dans l'année fiscale.

† Includes contributions to teachers' salaries in the Maritime Provinces, and in New Brunswick, grants made by the Vocational Education Board.

† Y compris contributions aux traitements des instituteurs des Provinces Maritimes et, au Nouveau-Brunswick, octrois versés aux écoles par le Conseil de l'enseignement professionnel.

18.—Support of the Publicly-Controlled Schools in the Provinces of Canada since 1926—Con.

18.—Ressources pécuniaires des écoles relevant de l'administration dans les provinces canadiennes depuis 1926—fin

NOTA.—Les recettes indiquées dans les tableaux ci-dessous ne comprennent pas les sommes réalisées par voie d'emprunt ou par la vente de valeurs ou d'obligations, car tous les revenus de cette nature doivent ultérieurement être remboursés au moyen de fonds provenant de taxes locales. À l'exception des Provinces Maritimes, pour lesquelles ce renseignement n'est pas disponible, la dette obligataire totale des écoles de chaque province est indiquée annuellement, ce qui permet de constater l'augmentation ou la diminution nette par année. Dans les deux éditions précédentes de ce rapport ce tableau comprend les années antérieures jusqu'à 1914.

Fiscal Year Ending — Année fiscale terminée	Government Grants Subven- tions du gou- vernement	² Taxation within School Adminis- trative Units ² Impôts prélevés dans les unités d'adminis- tration scolaire	School Board Revenue from Counties Sommes versées aux commis- sions scolaires par les comtés	³ Fees — ³ Rede- vances	Total Current Revenue Recorded Recettes totales encaissées	Debenture Indebted- ness Dette obligataire	Adminis- trative Units Operating Schools Unités adminis- tratives qui maintien- nent des écoles
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Manitoba—							
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044	—	—	8,393,195	14,790,474	1,862
1927.....	1,110,575	7,365,798	—	—	8,476,373	14,730,128	1,868
1928.....	1,191,924	7,555,561	—	Not available	8,747,485	15,104,675	1,885
1929.....	1,208,809	7,611,029	—	—	8,819,838	15,257,885	1,892
1930.....	1,285,898	7,821,988	—	—	9,107,886	15,097,103	1,929
1931.....	1,310,587	7,675,879	—	Non disponibles	8,986,466	15,006,997	1,938
1932.....	1,299,625	6,834,586	—	—	8,134,161	15,854,034	1,944
1933.....	1,207,836	6,029,404	—	—	7,237,240	15,611,523	1,933
1934.....	1,124,876	5,492,877	—	—	6,617,753	15,579,826	1,966
1935.....	1,042,824	6,016,858	—	—	7,059,682	15,457,253	1,948
1936.....	988,434	5,635,473	—	—	6,623,907	14,592,013	1,902
Saskatchewan—							
1926.....	2,265,481	10,696,154	—	150,194	13,111,829	11,933,064	4,525
1927.....	2,340,536	10,896,918	—	197,246	13,434,700	13,090,426	4,567
1928.....	2,402,621	11,367,519	—	208,442	13,978,582	13,321,936	4,643
1929.....	2,826,700	11,542,580	—	228,574	14,597,854	14,113,091	4,704
1930.....	2,763,903	10,670,745	—	215,294	13,649,942	15,659,373	4,763
1931.....	2,704,242	8,114,719	—	196,525	11,015,486	15,945,934	4,796
1932.....	1,919,153	6,870,606	—	142,581	8,932,140	15,726,892	4,880
1933.....	1,597,240	5,959,179	—	156,891	7,713,310	14,355,153	4,892
1934.....	1,593,706	5,800,000	—	163,875	7,557,281	14,130,229	4,919
1935.....	1,613,960	6,075,000	—	156,394	7,545,354	13,526,765	4,923
Alberta—							
1926.....	1,137,638	8,241,715	—	111,777	9,491,130	10,704,634	3,124
1927.....	1,218,572	8,901,979	—	113,862	10,234,413	10,574,633	3,202
1928.....	1,321,158	9,279,494	—	126,744	10,727,396	10,950,461	3,242
1929.....	1,355,962	9,419,440	—	142,296	10,917,698	11,383,631	3,314
1930.....	1,593,995	8,854,951	—	153,932	10,602,878	12,637,146	3,346
1931.....	1,511,776	8,931,880	—	155,548	10,599,204	12,026,157	3,395
1932.....	1,675,229	8,366,781	—	151,586	10,193,596	11,541,291	3,451
1933.....	1,587,799	7,073,762	—	134,489	8,796,050	11,074,602	3,423
1934.....	1,444,705	7,988,630	—	118,514	9,551,849	10,466,837	3,449
1935.....	1,432,085	7,489,823	—	141,340	9,063,248	9,883,239	3,492
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique—							
1926.....	2,380,668	5,095,420	—	—	7,476,088	12,101,417	746
1927.....	2,568,326	5,769,788	—	Not available	8,338,114	13,259,740	761
1928.....	2,692,384	5,728,576	—	—	8,420,960	14,028,743	788
1929.....	2,926,762	7,384,075	—	—	10,310,837	15,813,616	792
1930.....	2,719,106	6,264,939	—	Non disponibles	8,984,045	15,933,508	803
1931.....	2,856,376	6,226,661	—	—	8,083,037	15,936,753	811
1932.....	3,089,566	5,704,260	—	—	8,793,826	15,592,820	830
1933.....	2,302,047	6,091,525	—	—	8,393,572	15,448,396	821
1934.....	2,053,762	5,601,431	—	—	7,655,193	15,233,204	827
1935.....	2,175,619	5,623,115	—	—	7,798,734	14,922,884	762
1936.....	2,270,466	5,802,969	—	—	8,073,435	14,631,839	773

² The Ontario figures include the Township Grant towards the salary of rural public school teachers. In the rural municipalities of Manitoba about three-fifths of the school support is equalized by a uniform school rate levied over the whole municipality.

³ In Ontario, from 1926 to 1930 nothing is included for Continuation Schools, and in the years 1926 and 1927 nothing for High Schools and Collegiates.

² Les chiffres relatifs à l'Ontario comprennent l'octroi versé par le township pour défrayer les traitements des instituteurs qui enseignent dans les écoles publiques rurales. Dans les municipalités rurales du Manitoba, les trois cinquièmes environ des ressources pécuniaires des écoles proviennent d'un impôt scolaire uniforme prélevé sur la municipalité tout entière.

³ Dans l'Ontario, de 1926 à 1930, il n'y a rien d'inclus pour les écoles de continuation, et pour les années 1926 et 1927 rien non plus pour les lycées et les instituts collégiaux.

19.—Expenditures of Boards of Publicly-Controlled schools since 1926
19.—Dépenses des commissions scolaires relevant de l'administration depuis 1926

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Teachers' Salaries Traitement des instituteurs	² Buildings, Grounds and Permanent Improvements ³ Edifices, terrains et améliorations permanentes	¹ Interest on Debentures and Other Loans ¹ Intérêts sur obligations et sur autres emprunts	* Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and All Other Expenses * Matériel, réparations, combustible et toutes autres dépenses	* Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island — Ile du Prince-Edouard.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....			Not available—Non disponibles		
Quebec—Québec—					
1926.....	9,099,785	2,433,047	2,721,293	5,919,287	20,173,412
1927.....	9,487,999	3,702,156	2,777,941	5,940,814	21,908,910
1928.....	9,837,173	3,234,265	2,959,161	6,154,295	22,184,894
1929.....	10,127,817	3,029,047	3,067,600	6,643,102	22,867,566
1930.....	10,618,188	3,687,128	3,210,233	8,701,528	26,217,077
1931.....	11,130,976	5,969,843	3,371,340	7,936,447	28,408,606
1932.....	11,575,148	5,695,743	3,488,946	6,933,999	27,693,836
1933.....	11,417,920	2,540,389	3,928,117	6,814,659	24,701,085
1934.....	11,123,788	1,480,174	4,016,282	6,172,522	22,792,766
1935.....	³ 11,023,731	⁴	4,100,000	8,504,364	23,628,095
Ontario—					
1926.....	25,167,571	5,463,159	3,396,000	7,935,000	41,961,730
1927.....	25,984,803	6,451,090	3,553,000	8,118,000	44,106,893
1928.....	27,021,678	7,485,832	3,619,000	8,508,000	46,634,510
1929.....	28,198,063	8,068,212	3,754,000	10,168,482	50,188,757
1930.....	29,359,882	10,151,404	4,318,000	10,851,357	54,680,643
1931.....	30,490,962	5,148,123	4,328,000	10,759,094	50,709,179
1932.....	30,142,144	3,146,921	4,439,000	9,893,386	47,621,451
1933.....	27,405,768	926,673	4,407,000	9,291,393	42,030,834
Manitoba—					
1926.....	4,914,087	419,047	681,643	2,184,409	8,199,186
1927.....	4,984,111	718,348	683,883	2,181,626	8,567,968
1928.....	5,063,926	597,183	683,714	2,228,088	8,572,911
1929.....	5,167,687	683,747	684,765	2,247,287	8,783,486
1930.....	5,329,428	1,222,272	694,929	2,427,817	9,674,446
1931.....	5,387,400	795,143	693,704	2,290,757	9,167,004
1932.....	5,052,322	298,959	691,355	1,940,073	7,982,689
1933.....	4,484,074	103,052	661,129	1,839,192	7,087,447
1934.....	3,713,676	106,250	650,341	1,656,252	6,126,519
1935.....	3,954,078	139,057	650,911	1,759,807	6,503,853
1936.....	3,987,144	215,939	595,360	1,861,099	6,659,542
Saskatchewan—					
1926.....	7,438,095	1,688,015	3,350,490		12,476,600
1927.....	7,693,232	2,271,489	3,468,078		13,432,799
1928.....	8,023,677	2,325,815	3,665,477		14,014,969
1929.....	8,402,259	2,524,651	3,794,142		14,721,052
1930.....	8,530,621	2,903,150	3,826,107		15,259,878
1931.....	7,358,024	1,022,655	3,052,489		11,433,168
1932.....	5,468,043	341,217	2,695,871		8,508,131
1933.....	4,640,050	291,182	2,434,043		7,365,275
1934.....	4,345,229	311,695	2,260,856		6,917,780
1935.....	4,372,189	404,908	2,570,404		7,347,501
Alberta—					
1926.....	5,640,219	1,051,627	654,000	2,188,386	9,534,182
1927.....	5,899,839	1,090,624	642,000	2,228,086	9,860,549
1928.....	6,243,085	1,923,593	635,000	2,472,001	11,273,679
1929.....	6,586,974	2,221,647	657,000	2,725,051	12,190,672
1930.....	6,847,413	1,689,588	710,000	2,712,456	11,959,457
1931.....	6,741,835	536,555	758,000	2,325,678	10,362,059
1932.....	6,406,997	396,967	722,000	2,208,237	9,734,201
1933.....	5,734,956	318,889	692,000	1,950,073	8,695,913
1934.....	5,613,781	485,535	664,000	2,059,097	8,772,413
1935.....	5,668,088	477,928	628,000	2,054,721	8,828,737
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique....			Not available—Non disponibles		

* Excluding all payments on principal of debentures and other loans.—A l'exclusion de tous paiements sur le principal des obligations et des autres emprunts.

¹ In Manitoba, interest on debentures only.—Au Manitoba, intérêt sur obligations seulement.

² In Alberta "repairs" are included under this heading.—Dans l'Alberta les "réparations" tombent sous cette rubrique.

³ Includes salaries paid to secretary-treasurer of school boards. In the preceding year these salaries amounted to \$351,921.—Comprend les salaires payés au secrétaire-trésorier des commissions scolaires. L'année précédente ces salaires se chiffraient à \$351,921.

⁴ Included in Equipment, Repairs, Fuel and all other expenses.—Comprenant le mobilier, les réparations, le chauffage et toutes les autres dépenses.

NOTE.—All amounts in even thousands are estimates.—NOTA.—Toutes les sommes indiquées à un millier de dollars près sont estimatives.

20.—Assets and Liabilities of Publicly-Controlled Schools in Canada, since 1926
20.—Actif et passif des écoles canadiennes relevant de l'administration, depuis 1926

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Cash on Hand Espèces en caisse	Value of Land and Buildings Valeur des terrains et édifices	Value of Furniture and Equipment Valeur du moblier et du matériel	² Arrears of Taxes Due ² Taxes en souffrance	Sinking Funds Fonds d'amortis- sement	Other Assets Autre actif	Total Assets total	Debt Indebtedness Dette obligataire	Other Outstanding Loans Autres emprunts rembour- sables	Other Debts Autres dettes	Total Liabilities Passif total
Prince Edward Island— Île du Prince-Édouard											
1 Nova Scotia—Nouvelle- Écosse											
New Brunswick—Nou- veau-Brunswick											
Quebec—Québec											
1926.....	1,053,558	69,616,939	4,702,004	3,066,516	4,101,087	1,383,091	83,923,195	50,413,950	5,593,752	1,566,313	57,574,015
1927.....	1,438,083	73,352,216	5,019,966	3,154,500	4,453,829	1,335,447	89,094,049	53,293,191	7,583,085	3,451,941	64,238,167
1928.....	1,397,196	76,532,488	5,297,142	3,215,431	5,282,016	1,046,806	92,747,079	57,122,077	6,298,813	3,279,436	66,953,266
1929.....	1,184,332	80,250,788	5,492,962	3,239,327	5,958,691	1,271,987	97,337,157	58,962,578	6,038,831	4,001,739	67,063,268
1930.....	1,432,885	84,504,458	5,632,804	3,459,901	5,577,356	2,563,642	103,171,136	61,694,595	6,683,554	4,001,739	72,952,511
1931.....	1,400,866	90,347,540	6,001,257	3,656,654	5,801,866	2,132,048	109,640,231	65,886,105	7,738,266	4,633,602	78,256,290
1932.....	1,027,869	95,349,778	6,581,031	4,694,590	6,609,215	3,360,244	117,632,737	71,689,336	6,306,345	5,554,061	83,549,752
1933.....	1,206,833	97,483,228	6,239,338	4,694,590	7,238,337	2,570,271	120,640,247	71,446,877	7,208,346	5,266,559	83,931,752
1934.....	1,315,437	105,010,525	* 5,833,918	5,833,918	8,302,529	4,103,204	122,565,613	76,415,272	13,475,217	5,266,559	89,980,489
1935.....	1,749,826	105,872,840	6,120,763	6,120,763	6,009,612	6,040,450	125,793,491	82,919,999	13,468,882		96,588,871
1 Ontario											
Manitoba—											
1926.....	885,796	19,276,182	4,354,874	4,354,874	2,214,780	314,302	27,045,234	14,790,474	3,355,885	538,791	18,685,150
1927.....	895,771	19,130,002	4,254,455	4,254,455	2,577,082	293,667	27,151,677	14,730,138	3,556,262	520,017	18,896,407
1928.....	906,996	19,269,536	4,035,265	4,035,265	2,846,595	291,744	27,320,136	15,104,675	3,403,386	498,007	19,063,668
1929.....	975,100	18,553,650	4,103,666	4,103,666	2,990,895	242,793	26,666,074	15,257,885	3,590,118	419,127	19,267,130
1930.....	1,227,672	20,117,146	4,440,626	4,440,626	3,164,972	276,969	28,737,333	15,097,103	4,402,568	416,453	19,916,114
1931.....	1,833,658	20,278,214	4,593,804	4,593,804	3,392,576	291,333	29,231,365	15,006,997	4,393,682	531,196	19,931,875
1932.....	471,781	19,954,209	5,031,319	5,031,319	3,693,860	345,978	29,427,147	15,854,034	3,580,729	492,896	19,927,659
1933.....	411,834	19,295,151	5,212,138	5,212,138	4,044,572	292,221	29,221,101	15,611,523	3,367,475	567,925	19,546,923
1934.....	446,814	16,785,990	5,488,789	5,488,789	4,290,435	318,488	26,330,516	15,579,836	3,565,233	488,320	19,573,379
1935.....	477,251	18,247,441	5,132,483	5,132,483	4,770,009	305,313	28,932,497	15,457,253	3,248,187	895,570	19,601,010
1936.....	411,827	18,042,684	5,634,919	5,634,919	4,973,026	278,744	29,341,200	14,592,013	3,643,425	443,472	18,678,910
3 Saskatchewan—											
1926.....	2,317,124	25,205,580	3,795,978	3,795,978	3,795,978		31,818,682	10,802,892	1,530,726		12,333,618
1927.....	2,424,824	26,922,340	3,865,489	3,865,489	3,865,489		32,712,653	11,730,473	1,716,135		13,613,608
1928.....	2,315,889	28,066,223	3,802,633	3,802,633	3,802,633		33,584,745	12,083,151	1,785,910		13,869,061
1929.....	2,435,623	29,349,586	3,292,582	3,292,582	3,292,582		34,958,741	12,540,538	1,799,327		14,339,865
1930.....	3,033,658	30,642,017	4,200,232	4,200,232	4,200,232		36,767,907	13,576,774	1,701,430		15,273,204
1931.....	1,241,234	29,951,114	6,920,223	6,920,223	6,920,223		38,112,571	13,935,182	1,696,793		15,331,975
1932.....	1,042,280	29,100,599	7,820,818	7,820,818	7,820,818		37,967,493	13,764,772	2,085,913		15,850,663
1933.....	997,141	28,663,424	8,658,552	8,658,552	8,658,552		38,561,995	12,499,495	2,302,059		14,801,554
1934.....	1,124,064	27,837,180	9,530,802	9,530,802	9,530,802		38,634,820	12,339,609	2,484,651		14,814,260
1935.....	1,021,955	27,607,588	10,755,196	10,755,196	10,755,196		39,394,739	11,743,996	2,555,287		14,299,283

Not available—Non disponibles

29.—Assets and Liabilities of Publicly-Controlled Schools in Canada, since 1923—Concluded
20.—Actif et passif des écoles canadiennes relevant de l'administration, depuis 1923—fin

Fiscal Year Ending Année fiscale terminée	Cash on Hand Espèces en caisse	Value of Lands and Buildings Valeur des terrains et édifices	Value of Furniture and Equipment Valeur du meublier et du matériel	Arrears of Taxes Due Taxes en souffrance	Sinking Funds Fonds d'amortis- sement	Other Assets Autre actif	Total Assets Actif total	Debt Indebtedness Dettes obligataire	Other Outstanding Loans Autres emprunts rembour- sables	Other Debts Autres dettes	Total Liabilities Passif total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta—											
1926.....	1 635 307	19 028 648	3 030 744	5 301 827	539 492		29 536 018	10 704 634	1 696 201		12 400 835
1927.....	1 837 244	19 680 045	3 099 778	4 825 841	893 142		30 394 550	10 574 633	1 837 406		12 412 039
1928.....	2 188 437	20 937 120	3 246 790	4 250 963	1 012 441		31 655 771	10 950 461	2 086 974		13 037 435
1929.....	1 937 556	22 399 686	3 444 607	4 618 932	711 276		33 112 077	11 833 631	1 672 219		13 505 850
1930.....	1 580 654	22 589 361	3 613 355	6 414 936	1 053 046		35 261 352	12 637 146	1 774 100		14 411 246
1931.....	1 491 155	23 251 971	3 598 811	6 847 360	566 920		35 756 217	12 026 157	2 053 421		14 079 578
1932.....	1 442 596	19 095 492	3 490 973	7 096 651	1 145 758		32 241 468	11 541 291	1 888 435		13 429 726
1933.....	1 332 807	18 424 569	3 537 647	8 185 356	1 132 703		32 613 082	11 074 692	2 179 701		13 254 303
1934.....	1 542 184	20 491 602	3 510 573	7 731 977	1 206 604		34 532 940	10 406 837	1 839 191		12 306 028
1935.....	1 521 890	18 777 599	3 457 828	8 170 379	1 229 296		33 156 992	9 883 239	1 886 111		11 769 350

**British Columbia—Co-
lombie-Britannique...**

Not available—Non disponibles

¹ The only figures available are: (1) the value of lands, buildings, furniture and equipment; (2) the debt and indebtedness of the Ontario schools, Table 13.

² Les seuls chiffres disponibles sont: (1) la valeur des terrains, édifices, mobilier et matériel; (2) la dette obligataire des écoles de l'Ontario, tableau 13.

³ Includes arrears of fees in Quebec—Y compris redevances en souffrance dans le Québec.

⁴ Not including High Schools and Collegiate Institutes—⁵ Non compris les lycées et les instituts collégiaux.

* Arrears and interests 1930 to 1933—* Arrérages et intérêts 1930 à 1933.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (Tables 21-27)

The tables on the next few pages show the enrolment in special schools or classes conducted by provincial Departments and local education authorities which are in the main supplementary to the ordinary publicly-controlled schools with which the longer preceding group of tables is concerned. These schools and classes serve children who by reason of handicaps or defects are not able to take advantage, or at least full advantage, of instruction in the ordinary schools.

Schools for the Blind and Deaf.—Most of the schools for blind and deaf children are conducted by provincial governments. In Quebec they are subsidized by the Province but conducted by other organizations. Not all of the provinces possess schools of both kinds, but where they are lacking, the blind and deaf children are sent to the schools of a neighbouring province at public expense. In the Prairie Provinces the provincial governments pay the cost of maintenance, while in the Maritimes the cost is met locally. Obviously, most of the children reside in the schools.

Schools for Mentally-Defective Children.—These, too, are residential institutions, provided and supported similarly to schools for the blind and deaf. Most of them come under the jurisdiction of provincial Health or Welfare Departments rather than Departments of Education.

Reformatory and Corrective Institutions.—These are institutions in which juvenile delinquents are detained for varying periods, usually not more than a year or so. Particular emphasis is usually given to vocational training and guidance, with a view to placement in useful occupations, but academic studies have a place in the programme. A few of the institutions are administered through Departments of Education, but a majority through other provincial Departments.

Correspondence Courses.—In six provinces only, conducted by the Department of Education in each case. The table showing their enrolment indicates the nature of the courses offered. Most of them are a development of comparatively recent years.

Special or Auxiliary Classes.—These differ from the foregoing in being a part of local school systems, rather than provincial institutions, but local school authorities are assisted by Departments of Education in their organization and maintenance. The classes are designed to provide special learning facilities for children who are below normal in physical or mental development. They were started earlier in Ontario than elsewhere, and have been more generally organized there, but they have now been organized, for mentally-retarded children at least, in the cities of all provinces but one.

Evening classes.—Carried on in the ordinary schools for persons above school age. The subjects taught are mainly vocational or technical. Language courses are popular in some centres, French or other language groups studying English, and English or other language groups studying French. If there were a section on adult education in this Survey, these classes would more appropriately be included there.

ÉCOLES ET CLASSES SPÉCIALES (Tableaux 21-27)

Les tableaux des quelques pages suivantes montrent l'inscription dans les écoles et classes spéciales dirigées par les départements provinciaux et les autorités scolaires locales, qui supplémentent plutôt les écoles ordinaires sous le contrôle public sur lesquelles porte le long groupe de tableaux précédents. Ces écoles et classes accommodent les enfants qui, par suite de désavantages ou de défauts physiques ou mentaux, ne peuvent tirer de l'enseignement dans les écoles ordinaires tous les profits que leur offre cette instruction.

Ecoles pour les aveugles et les sourds.—Les gouvernements provinciaux dirigent la plupart des écoles pour les enfants aveugles et sourds. Dans le Québec, elles sont subventionnées par la province mais dirigées par d'autres organisations. Toutes les provinces n'ont pas ces deux espèces d'écoles; mais là où elles manquent, les enfants aveugles et sourds sont envoyés aux écoles d'une province voisine, aux frais du public. Dans les Provinces des Prairies les gouvernements provinciaux paient les frais d'entretien, tandis que dans les Provinces Maritimes le coût en est défrayé localement. Naturellement, la plupart des enfants résident dans les écoles.

Ecoles pour les enfants mentalement arriérés.—Ce sont également des internats établis et subventionnés de la même manière que les écoles pour les aveugles et les sourds. La plupart sont sous la juridiction des ministères de la Santé ou du Bien-Etre plutôt que sous la juridiction des ministères de l'Education.

Institutions de réforme et de correction.—Ce sont des institutions où les jeunes délinquants sont détenus pendant des périodes variables, d'ordinaire pas plus d'un an, ou à peu près. On attache ordinairement une importance particulière à leur formation et à leur orientation professionnelles, à l'effet de les préparer à des occupations utiles, mais les études académiques figurent aussi au programme. Quelques institutions sont administrées par les ministères de l'Education, mais bon nombre relèvent d'autres départements provinciaux.

Cours par correspondance.—Dans six provinces seulement, et ils sont dirigés par le département de l'Education dans chaque cas. Le tableau montrant les inscriptions indique la nature des cours. La plupart de ces cours sont un mouvement d'origine plutôt récente.

Classes spéciales ou auxiliaires.—Celles-ci diffèrent des précédentes en ce qu'elles sont une partie des systèmes scolaires locaux au lieu d'être des institutions provinciales, mais les autorités scolaires locales sont assistées par les départements de l'Education dans leur organisation et leur entretien. Les classes ont pour but de fournir des facilités spéciales d'instruction aux enfants dont le développement physique ou mental est au-dessous de la normale. Elles ont débuté en Ontario plus tôt qu'ailleurs et y ont été plus généralement organisées; elles sont maintenant organisées, du moins pour les enfants mentalement arriérés, dans les cités de toutes les provinces excepté une.

Cours du soir.—Ils se donnent dans les écoles ordinaires pour les personnes dépassant l'âge scolaire. Les sujets enseignés sont surtout professionnels ou techniques. Les cours de langues sont populaires dans quelques centres: des groupes de langue française ou d'autre langue étudient l'anglais, et des groupes de langue anglaise ou d'autre langue étudient le français. Si ce relevé contenait une section sur l'instruction des adultes, ces classes pourraient plus convenablement y être incluses.

21.—Schools for the Blind in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1936

21.—Écoles canadiennes pour les aveugles; Nombre d'élèves par province, en 1936

Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	Place of Residence of Pupils—Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires										Total
	Nfld. T.-N.	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	
Halifax School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S.....	-	1	120	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Institution des jeunes aveugles de Nazareth, Montréal, Qué.....	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	1	-	199
Montreal Association for the Blind, Montreal, Que.....	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	-	26
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, Ont....	-	-	-	-	-	109	10	11	20	-	150
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Winnipeg, Man.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Provincial School for the Blind, Vancouver, B.C.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	19
Total.....	-	1	120	50	223	109	19	11	24	16	573

¹ There are 6 more blind and 30 more deaf students supported by the New Brunswick Department, apparently included in the enrolment shown for Quebec.

¹ Il y a 6 autres élèves aveugles et 30 autres élèves sourds à la charge du département du Nouveau-Brunswick, apparemment inclus dans les inscriptions du Québec.

22.—Schools for the Deaf in Canada; Number of Pupils by Provinces, 1936

22.—Écoles canadiennes pour les sourds; Nombre d'élèves par provinces, en 1936

Location of Schools—Situation des écoles	Place of Residence of Pupils—Province ou pays dont les élèves sont originaires										Total
	Nfld. T.-N.	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	
School for the Deaf, Halifax, N.S.....	3	9	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Institution catholique des sourds-muets, Montréal, Qué.....	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	-	3	-	277
Institution des sourdes-muettes, Montréal, Qué.	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	3	-	210
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes, Montreal, Que.....	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ont....	-	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	-	345
Manitoba School for the Deaf, Winnipeg, Man..	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	60	-	162
School for the Deaf, Saskatoon, Sask.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	-	-	124
Provincial School for the Deaf, Vancouver, B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	65	68
Total.....	3	9	80	20	537	345	102	124	69	65	1,354

¹ See the footnote to preceding table.

¹ Voir tableau précédent.

23.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1935-36
 23.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales, 1935-36

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic — Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight — Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing — Ouille défectueuse		Other physical handicaps — Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs
Nova Scotia—								
Halifax.....	185	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glace Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick—								
St. John.....	127	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moncton.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fredericton.....	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbellton.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec—								
Montreal, Protestant.....	95	9	32	1	—	—	—	—
“ Catholic.....	708	40	—	—	—	—	200	16
Quebec, Catholic.....			No report—Pas de rapport					
Ontario Urban—								
Barrie.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belleville.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brantford.....	30	2	—	—	—	—	38	1
Chatham.....	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Frances.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort William.....	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galt.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guelph.....	50	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton P.S.....	543	28	16	1	255	1	38	1
Hamilton S.S.....	94	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingersoll.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston, S.S.....	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkland Lake.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchener, P.S.....	65	4	—	—	72	1	27	2
Kitchener, S.S.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindsay.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
London, P.S.....	194	12	13	1	—	—	31	2
London, S.S.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mimico.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niagara Falls.....	57	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bay.....	92	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orillia.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshawa.....	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa, P.S.....	325	17	16	1	48	1	18	1
Ottawa, S.S.....	61	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owen Sound.....	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pictou.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur, S.S.....	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renfrew.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarnia.....	57	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sault Ste. Marie.....	61	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smith's Falls.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Catharines.....	79	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas.....	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury.....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea.....	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto, P.S.....	2,467	116	76	5	879	11	692	31
Toronto, S.S.....	179	9	—	—	—	—	62	2
Waterloo.....	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland, P.S.....	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland, S.S.....	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor, P.S.....	147	7	—	—	—	—	34	2
Windsor, S.S.....	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
York.....	356	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ontario Urban.....	5,433	281	121	8	1,254	14	940	42
Ontario Rural—								
Brant County, P.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Brant County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bruce County, P.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Bruce County, S.S.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Carleton County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dufferin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dundas County, P.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	89	29
Dundas County, S.S.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Elgin County.....	9	9	3	3	—	—	—	—
Essex County.....	—	—	21	16	—	—	—	—

23.—Special Classes for Handicapped Children in Provincial Schools, 1935-36—Concluded
23.—Classes spéciales pour les enfants désavantagés dans les écoles provinciales 1935-36—fin

	Mentally retarded and psychopathic — Arriérés mentaux et psychopathiques		Defective sight — Vue défectueuse		Defective hearing — Ouille défectueuse		Other physical handicaps — Autres infirmités	
	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs	Enrolment — Inscription	Teachers — Instituteurs
Ontario Rural—Concluded								
Frontenac County.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Glengarry County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	10
Grenville County.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	65	23
Grey County, P.S.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Grey County, S.S.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hastings County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Huron County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Kent County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	98	30
Lambton County, P.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lambton County, S.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Leeds County, S.S.....	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Middlesex County, S.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Northumberland County.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ontario County.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford County.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peterborough County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward County.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	39	13
Renfrew County.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Russell County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Simcoe County.....	1	1	3	3	—	—	2	2
Stormont County, P.S.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stormont County, S.S.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Waterloo County, P.S.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
Waterloo-Kitchener County, P.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Waterloo-Kitchener County, S.S.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Welland County, P.S.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Welland County, S.S.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Wellington County.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
York County, P.S.....	14	2	14	14	—	—	—	—
York County, S.S.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
District Division IX.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
District Division XIII.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
District Division XV.....	—	—	13	10	—	—	90	19
Total, Ontario Rural.....	37	25	118	107	—	—	423	135
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg.....	400	17	40	2	—	—	—	—
Brandon.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selkirk.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan—								
Regina.....	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatoon.....	110	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta—								
Edmonton.....	141	8	14	1	—	—	—	—
Calgary.....	126	7	19	1	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—								
Vancouver (1935).....	352	18	16	1	43	1	15	1
Victoria (1935).....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

24.—Schools for Mentally Defective Children in Canada, 1936

24.—Écoles pour enfants mentalement arriérés au Canada, 1936

	Enrolment—Inscription			Normal Capacity Capacité normale
	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	
Nova Scotia Training School, Truro, N.S.....	59	64	123	135
Ecole Emmélie Tavernier, Montréal, P.Q.....	177	98	275	—
Ecole La Jemmerais, Mastai, P.Q.....	221	167	388	384
The Ontario Hospital, Orillia, Ont.....	914	889	1,803	1,819
Manitoba School for Mentally Defective Persons, Portage La Prairie, Man.....	177	221	398	300
Provincial Training School, Red Deer, Alta.....	108	101	209	217

25.—Industrial Training Schools, Corrective and Reformatory Institutions, 1936
25.—Ecoles industrielles et institutions d'éducation correctionnelle, 1936

Institutions	Inmates on June 1, 1936		Teachers — Instituteurs	
	Internés 1er juin 1936			
	Adults — Adultes	Juveniles — Juvéniles	Academic — Acadé- miques	Industrial — Indus- triels
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse—				
Industrial School for Boys.....Halifax.....	25	57	2	4
St. Patrick's Home (Boys).....Halifax.....	21	84	3	3
The Good Shepherd Reformatory (Girls).....Halifax.....	10	7	—	4
Maritime Home for Girls.....Truro.....	34	50	2	—
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick—				
The Interprovincial Home for Young Women.....Coverdale.....	21	—	1	1
Boys' Industrial Home.....Saint John.....	10	51	1	1
Home of the Good Shepherd (Girls).....Saint John.....	18	3	2	1
Quebec—Québec—				
Maison de Lorette (Filles).....Laval des Rapides.....	75	62	6	3
Institut St-Antoine "Ecole de Réforme" (Garçons).....Montréal.....	264	241	8	8
Boys' Farm and Training School.....Shawbridge.....	64	111	5	5
Girls' Cottage Industrial School.....Sweetsburg.....	20	12	1	3
Ontario—				
St. Joseph's Industrial School (Boys).....Alfred.....	24	58	4	5
Boys' Training School.....Bowmanville.....	30	142	4	9
Burwash Industrial Farm (Men).....Burwash.....	579	—	2	—
Ontario Reformatory (Men).....Guelph.....	607	1	1	—
Toronto Municipal Farm for Men.....Langstaff.....	180	—	—	—
Ontario Brick and Tile Plant (Men).....Mimico.....	161	—	—	—
Mercer Reformatory (Girls).....Toronto.....	95	—	1	1
St. John's Industrial School (Boys).....Toronto.....	27	64	4	8
The Good Shepherd Refuge (Girls).....Toronto.....	46	22	3	6
(St. Mary's Industrial School).				
Toronto Industrial Refuge (Girls).....Toronto.....	57	5	—	1
Manitoba—				
Industrial Training School (Boys).....Portage la Prairie.....	33	26	2	5
Home of the Good Shepherd (Girls).....West Kildonan.....	41	13	2	6
Manitoba Home for Girls.....West Kildonan.....	19	8	2	1
Saskatchewan—				
Industrial School for Boys.....Regina.....	5	37	2	2
Alberta—				
Mount View Social Service Home (Girls).....Calgary.....	16	5	1	—
The Good Shepherd Home (Girls).....Edmonton.....	31	12	2	12
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique—				
Boys' Industrial School.....Port Coquitlam.....	31	23	1	4
Detention Home (Boys).....Vancouver.....	3	6	1	—
Provincial Industrial Home for Girls.....Vancouver.....	29	7	2	—
Total Male.....	2,064	897	35	53
Total Female.....	512	210	30	40
Grand Total.....	2,576	1,107	65	93

"Juvenile" in the above table means under 16 years.

"Par juvénile", dans ce tableau, on entend les personnes au-dessous de 16 ans.

26.—Correspondence courses conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education, 1930-36
 26.—Cours par correspondance des départements provinciaux d'éducation, 1930-36

Province	Type of Instruction — Type d'instruction	Year started — Début en	Enrolment—Inscription						
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
N.S.—N.-E.	Elementary for children not attending a school ¹ —Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école ¹ ...	1930	35	100	107	93	82	123	171
	Technical courses for adults ² —Cours techniques pour adultes ²	1916	1,890	2,107	1,367	902	832	1,002	697
Ont.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école...	1926	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,800	1,800	1,950	2,000
Man.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école...	1927	-	148	175	199	205	194	209
	Grades IX and X for children not attending a school—Degrés IX et X pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1932	-	-	500	625	738	617	1,093
	A Technical Subject for students in high school ² —Sujets techniques pour élèves de lycées ²	1929	223	400	450	-	683	1,386	1,991
	Technical courses for adults ² —Cours techniques pour adultes ²	1925	305	450	520	-	731		
	Instruction to men in unemployed camps—Instruction aux hommes dans les camps de chômeurs.....	1935	-	-	-	-	-	248	340
Sask.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école...	1925	484	617	655	916	939	1,123	905
	Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1931	-	803	1,162	849	668	634	534
	Secondary for children in rural schools—Instruction secondaire pour enfants des écoles rurales.....	1931	-	4,947	9,206	8,213	6,327	6,308	6,835
Alta.....	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école....	1924	500	500	800	800	1,200	850	1,000
	Secondary for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école....	1933	-	-	-	368		303	360
	Mining and Engineering courses for adults ¹ —Cours de mines et de génie minier pour adultes ¹	1917	235	185	180	118	155	224	146
B.C.—C.B..	Elementary for children not attending a school—Instruction élémentaire pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école....	1919	593	681	813	830	876	886	1,260
	Secondary and Technical for children not attending a school—Instruction secondaire technique pour enfants ne fréquentant pas d'école.....	1930	597	847	617	695	702	1,000	1,936
	Coal mining for adults—École d'extraction du charbon pour adultes.....	1919	20	18	18	-	-	-	88
	Other technical courses for adults—Autres cours techniques pour adultes...	1933	-	-	-	-	146	251	444
	Instruction to men in unemployed camps by staff of Vancouver Technical School—Enseignement aux hommes dans les camps de chômeurs par le personnel de l'École Technique de Vancouver.....	1933	-	-	-	-	872	1,405	984

¹ Conducted from the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary.—Par l'Institut de Technologie et Art Calgary.

² Conducted in co-operation with proprietary correspondence schools.—En collaboration avec des écoles par correspondance privées.

³ Conducted from the Nova Scotia Technical College.—Par le Nova Scotia Technical College.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

27.—Evening Classes in the Provincial School Systems, 1930-36

27.—Classes du soir dans les écoles provinciales, 1930-36

	No. of Centres Nombre de centres							Enrolment Inscription						
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Prince Edward Island....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia, Total.....	34	31	28	27	25	29	36	2,703	2,573	2,517	2,237	2,373	2,933	3,511
Coal Mining classes.....	18	17	16	17	15	18	18	749	674	658	642	509	632	853
General Technical classes..	15	13	11	9	9	10	17	1,922	1,865	1,816	1,555	1,799	2,081	2,453
College of Art.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	34	43	40	65	220	175
New Brunswick, Technical.....	9	9	7	3	4	4	5	2,512	2,556	2,024	812	818	1,107	1,215
Quebec, Total.....	39	37	45	46	52	42	49	14,298	16,344	16,839	15,108	15,489	15,441	17,434
Ecoles du soir ¹	12	12	14	21	26	19	26	6,643	7,960	9,066	8,021	8,280	8,666	10,793
Ecoles techniques.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	3,381	3,503	2,502	2,352	2,740	2,620	2,893
Ecoles des arts et métiers	19	17	23	17	18	15	13	2,836	3,563	3,881	3,057	3,293	3,009	2,878
Ecoles des beaux-arts....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	437	430	378	368	388	354	392
Le Monument National..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,001	888	1,012	710	783	792	678
Ontario, Total.....	110	120	111	94	45	51	46	51,363	54,756	51,770	38,314	25,953	27,676	27,067
Elementary Schools.....	20	24	20	16	9	12	7	3,369	4,043	2,882	1,565	891	985	577
Academic high schools....	23	25	21	19	8	10	10	3,563	3,273	3,550	2,889	2,711	2,888	2,130
Vocational schools.....	67	71	70	59	28	29	29	44,431	47,440	45,338	33,860	22,351	23,803	24,360
Manitoba, Total.....	3	3	47	41	31	32	34	3,333	2,732	2,415	2,002	1,131	1,362	4,218
Elementary Schools.....	2	2	45	37	29	30	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vocational Schools.....	3	3	2	4	2	2	2	3,333	2,732	2,415	2,002	1,131	1,362	1,218
Classes for unemployed..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Saskatchewan, Technical.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,701	1,908	3,357	1,659	1,248	1,048	1,258
Alberta, Technical.....	8	12	8	14	10	9	2	2,032	1,811	1,290	1,770	1,970	1,109	2
British Columbia, Total.	45	41	38	40	65	87	81	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	8,250	9,642	11,515
Technical.....	45	41	38	40	40	36	32	6,419	7,167	6,269	4,600	5,754	5,100	5,526
Mining classes.....	-	-	-	-	22	32	27	-	-	-	-	2,136	1,774	1,454
Classes for unemployed..	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-
Recreational and Physical.....	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	-	-	-	-	-	2,768	4,535
Total, Canada.....	254	256	242	225	206	227	263	84,430	89,847	86,481	66,501	57,232	60,318	67,327

¹ Non-technical (90 p.c. learning English only).¹ Pas technique (90 p.c. apprenant l'anglais seulement).² No record—Il n'y a aucune statistique.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS (Tables 28-33)

The tables on the three following pages present information on certain activities which are to some extent connected with the schools, some much more closely connected than others. The Junior Red Cross Branch, for instance, is usually a classroom or the majority of children in it, while the same circumstance would probably be exceptional in the case of Boy Scouts or Girl Guides. The activities covered are only a few for which information happens to be available. They are not peculiar to the provincial schools though they are included in this section of the Survey. Some of the other organizations sponsoring extra-curricular activities—*e.g.* the League of Nations Society in Canada through its Junior Branches, are indicated in the "Directory of Education Organizations in Canada" in Part III, particularly the section "National Organizations with Special Objectives in Connection with the Schools". Other activities, among which stamp-collecting might be cited as an example, are not within the particular compass of any national or provincial organization, but are sometimes encouraged by teachers in connection with school work.

Earlier editions of the Survey have shown membership over a period of years in the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Later editions will do so again, and will include other activities in the retrospect.

ORGANISATIONS EN DEHORS DES COURS RÉGULIERS (Tableaux 28-33)

Les tableaux des trois pages suivantes donnent des renseignements sur certaines œuvres qui, jusqu'à un certain point, se rattachent aux écoles; quelques-unes s'y rattachent plus que les autres. La section cadette de la Croix-Rouge, par exemple, est ordinairement une classe ou la majorité des enfants dans cette classe; tandis que le même cas serait probablement exceptionnel chez les Scouts ou les Girl Guides. Il n'est fait mention que des quelques organismes dont les données sont disponibles. Ces organismes ne sont pas particuliers aux écoles provinciales, bien qu'ils soient dans cette section de l'Aperçu. Quelques-uns des autres organismes patronnant des œuvres en dehors des cours réguliers, comme la Ligue de la Société des Nations au Canada par l'intermédiaire de ses sections cadettes, sont indiqués dans le "Répertoire des organismes de l'enseignement au Canada" dans la Partie III, particulièrement dans la section "Associations nationales avec objectifs spéciaux concernant les écoles". D'autres occupations—la philatélie peut être citée en exemple—ne sont pas nécessairement dans les attributions d'un organisme national ou provincial quelconque, mais sont encouragées par les instituteurs en marge du travail scolaire.

Les éditions précédentes de l'Aperçu donnent le nombre de Scouts et de Girl Guides pendant une certaine période. Les éditions subséquentes en feront encore mention et inclueront les autres initiatives dans la revue rétrospective.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ORGANIZATIONS

28.—Junior Red Cross in Canada, Statistics, 1936—Croix-Rouge des Jeunes au Canada, statistiques, 1936

Province	No. of branches — Nombre de sections (1936)	Member-ship — Membres (1936)	Handi-capped children treated — Enfants anormaux ou arriérés sous traitement	Ortho-pædic cases — Cas ortho-pédiques	Glasses fitted — Lunettes ajustées	Tonsils and Adenoid operation — Amygda-tomie et adé-nectomie	Conva-lescent care — Soins aux conva-lescents	Medical and surgical cases — Cas médicaux et chi-rurgicaux	Dental cases — Cas dentaires
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	592	15,210	376	94	161	96	4	21	—
N.S.—N.-E.....	866	27,150	39	31	8	—	—	—	—
N.B.—N.-B.....	564	16,356	114	8	27	71	4	3	1
Quebec—Québec.....	1,638	49,351	804	4	30	24	51	20	675
Ontario.....	4,117	127,555	105	36	38	12	7	11	1
Manitoba.....	911	25,716	467	17	29	39	—	16	366
Saskatchewan.....	993	39,381	158	107	1	23	—	27	—
Alberta.....	667	18,077	232	115	11	14	79	2	11
B.C.—C.B.....	529	14,247	8	5	2	1	—	—	—
Total.....	10,877	333,543	2,303	417	307	280	145	100	1,054

29.—Girl Guides in Canada, by Provinces, 1936—Girl Guides au Canada, par province, 1936

Province	Registered Companies and Packs							Active Guides, Guiders and Commissioners										Total
	Brownie Packs	Guide Cos.	Ranger Cos.	Sea Ranger Cos.	Lone Cos.	Extension Post Cos.	Cadets Ranger Cos.	Guides	Brownies	Rangers	Guiders	Comm's	Sec'y's	Sea Rangers	Cadets	Lone Guides	Extension Post Guides	
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	275	91	18	37	3	7	—	—	—	—	431
N.S.—N.-E.....	55	83	15	—	3	1	—	1,768	916	148	252	17	29	—	60	14	—	3,250
N.B.—N.-B.....	13	52	7	—	—	—	—	1,258	234	76	130	13	16	—	—	—	—	1,735
Quebec—Québec.....	94	163	9	—	—	—	—	5,996	1,786	62	454	27	60	—	130	—	105	6,620
Ontario.....	227	364	35	6	5	—	—	9,786	5,331	458	1,085	91	119	105	50	58	—	17,188
Manitoba.....	70	97	14	—	1	—	—	2,743	1,356	167	324	22	34	11	10	51	9	4,907
Saskatchewan.....	77	147	7	—	2	—	—	3,422	1,354	128	341	21	11	—	40	37	5	5,470
Alberta.....	79	107	16	—	8	—	—	2,171	1,303	197	280	24	33	—	4	110	46	4,168
B.C.—C.B.....	92	120	12	—	2	—	—	2,303	1,529	130	328	31	7	32	10	79	24	4,536
Y.T.—T.Y.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	36	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Total.....	714	1,147	114	12	26	20	24	27,770	14,113	1,334	3,236	249	460	180	359	349	292	48,392

NOTE.—The figures for the Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners are compiled from Provincial reports, for year ending Dec. 31, 1936.

NOTA.—Les chiffres sur les Guides, Brownies, Rangers, Guiders et Commissaires sont compilés des rapports provinciaux, année terminée le 31 déc. 1936.

30.—Boy Scouts in Canada by Provinces and in Affiliated Organizations 1936.—Scouts au Canada, par provinces, 1936

Province	Scout Units						Boy Membership						Adult Leadership
	Groups	Packs	Troops	Rover Crews	Sea Scout Patrols	Sea Scout Troops	Wolf Cubs	Boy Scouts	Lone Scouts	Sea Scouts	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts	
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	17	12	15	3	-	-	189	289	-	-	19	15	66
N.S.—N.-E.....	64	67	138	8	-	-	1,191	3,096	-	-	85	-	425
N.B.—N.-B.....	135	65	133	12	-	-	1,014	2,297	53	-	117	12	398
Quebec—Québec.....	182	131	167	28	-	6	3,253	4,468	-	-	272	108	685
Ontario.....	674	498	646	94	6	8	13,159	14,679	252	181	952	64	2,535
Manitoba.....	155	125	136	21	-	-	3,089	3,170	80	-	203	-	589
Saskatchewan.....	275	154	255	16	-	1	2,995	4,698	52	24	185	-	719
Alberta.....	226	118	218	29	-	2	2,537	4,338	104	10	402	-	663
B.C.—C.B.....	187	144	166	37	9	4	2,747	3,321	36	104	263	12	436
Total.....	1,915	1,314	1,874	248	15	21	30,174	40,356	577	319	2,498	211	6,516
In Affiliated Organizations—Dans les organisations affiliées													
(a) Salvation Army...	-	39	47	-	-	-	546	816	-	-	-	-	97
(b) La Fédération...	20	21	77	20	-	-	400	3,319	-	-	195	-	367
Grand total.....	1,935	1,374	1,998	268	15	21	31,120	44,491	577	319	2,693	211	79,411

31.—Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, 1936—Ordre Victoria des infirmières du Canada, 1936

Provinces	Centres in Operation — Centres en activité	Nurses on Duty — Infirmières en service	Centres in which School Nursing is done — Centres où les infirmières pratiquent l'inspection scolaire	Child Welfare Clinics — Cliniques du bien-être de l'enfance		Home School Visits — Visites scolaires à domicile	Other Instructive Visits — Autres visites de démonstration
				Doctor and Nurse attending — Avec médecin et infirmière	Nurse only attending — Avec infirmière seulement		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	14	33	8	5	8	1,811	2,553
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	13	3	1	4	396	805
Quebec—Québec.....	6	79	3	—	2	315	9,973
Ontario.....	43	172	11	3	21	1,857	5,369
Manitoba.....	1	9	—	—	1	—	1,175
Saskatchewan.....	2	4	—	—	—	—	226
Alberta.....	2	7	—	—	—	—	564
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique.....	6	26	2	3	1	685	5,988
Total.....	79	343	27	12	37	5,064	26,653

32.—Boys and Girls Farm Clubs in Canada, 1936—Cercles agricoles de garçons et filles, Canada, 1936

Project	Clubs — Cercles	Members — Membres	Enumération
Live stock—			Bestiaux—
Dairy Cattle.....	327	6,584	Bêtes à cornes.
Beef Cattle.....	110	2,322	Bœuf de boucherie.
Swine.....	145	2,954	Porcs.
Sheep.....	6	76	Moutons.
Horses (Foals).....	41	710	Chevaux.
Poultry.....	99	1,366	Volailles.
Field Crops—			Culture de céréales—
General.....	35	1,094	Général.
Wheat.....	217	4,330	Blé.
Oats.....	69	1,315	Avoine.
Barley.....	46	692	Orge.
Various Grains.....	43	935	Céréales diverses.
Forage.....	12	115	Fourrage.
Corn.....	22	296	Maïs.
Flax.....	14	197	Lin.
Alfalfa.....	9	112	Lucerne.
Clover.....	1	8	Trèfle.
Potatoes.....	110	2,118	Pommes de terre.
Roots.....	4	40	Racines.
Turnip Seed.....	2	20	Navets.
Lime (use of).....	6	64	Chaux (emploi de).
Horticulture—			Horticulture—
General.....	25	775	Général.
Home Gardens.....	153	1,956	Jardins potagers.
Small Fruits.....	3	75	Petits fruits.
Orchard.....	9	156	Vergers.
Bee Keeping.....	5	65	Apiculture.
Home Economics (Girls)—			Economie domestique, filles—
Gardening and Canning.....	56	778	Culture potagère et mise en botte.
Nutrition (Foods).....	8	74	Nutrition (aliments).
Garment Making.....	273	3,585	Couture.
Home Making.....	237	1,404	Soins du foyer.
Local Leadership.....	2	18	Direction locale.
Miscellaneous Projects.....	4	220	Diverses activités.
Total, 1936.....	2,098	34,457	Total, 1936.
Total, 1935.....	1,900	30,282	Total, 1935.
Total, 1934.....	1,544	26,700	Total, 1934.
Total, 1933.....	1,374	23,432	Total, 1933.
Total, 1932.....	1,293	21,430	Total, 1932.
Total, 1931.....	1,215	21,142	Total, 1931.
Total, 1930 (estimated).....	—	18,000	Total, 1930 (estimation).

33.—Activities sponsored by The Strathcona Trust, 1935-36
33.—Œuvres patronnées par la Fondation Strathcona, 1935-36

	Physical Training in Normal Schools Culture physique dans les écoles normales			Awards to Inspectores in Encouragement of Physical Training in Schools Dons aux inspecteurs comme encouragement aux écoles de culture physique			Military Drill Exercices militaires			Awards to cadets in First Aid Dons aux cadets en secourisme ¹				
	Number of Centres de centres	Attend- ance Fréquen- tation	Number obtaining certificates "B", Nombre obtenant le certificat "B",	Number Nombre	Amount Montant	\$ cts.	Number of Active Corps Nombre de corps actifs	Number of Cadets Nombre de cadets	Junior Certificates Certificats juniors	Senior Certificates Certificats seniors	Vouchers Attesta- tions	Medallions Médailles	Labels Insignes	
P.E.I.—I.P.E.	1	126	122	7	90 00		6	860	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.—N.E.	7	415	399	16	509 93		18	1,789	15	10	2	2	—	—
N.B.—N.B.	5	413	352	20	345 00		30	2,131	65	54	10	10	1	1
Que. (R.C.)—Qué. (Cath.)	*	461	373	*	*		215	46,576	60	—	11	11	—	—
Que.—Qué. (Prot.)	1	*	90	*	*		24	2,195	32	4	2	2	—	—
Ontario	*	*	829	170	4,313 91		*	21,023†	205	141	39	39	8	5
Manitoba	2	192	192	25	shields		4	718	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	3	713	693	66	1,804 30		14	787	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	3	*	583	31	shields		24	1,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia—Colombie Bri- tannique	2	*	250	84	672 00		26	1,678	181	—	—	—	—	—

¹ From the St. John Ambulance Association.—† De l'Association ambulancière St-Jean.

* Not recorded.—* Non relevé.

† Present at annual inspection.—† Présents à l'inspection annuelle.

III.—TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS

The institutions for teacher training are not included in the tables of the preceding section, "Provincially Controlled Schools". This is not because they lack provincial control, for the normal schools except in Quebec are the property of provincial governments, most of the university training schools are in provincial institutions, and the Departments of Education aid in conducting most of the summer schools for teachers. Rather, it is because they require separate statistical treatment.

The two tables in this section are confined to enrolment. Financial statistics are almost impossible to obtain, for while the expenditure of provincial governments on normal schools is indicated in Table 3, the finances of university training schools can not be separated from the total sums pertaining to the universities as a whole in Table 49. The enrolment of university training schools is also included in the university tables, but it is shown in this section along with the normal schools in order to round out a statement of teachers in training.

Tables 34 and 35 are plain statements of current enrolment. Last year a third table was included, analytical in aim, and attempting to make it possible to see the approximate number of persons qualifying for admission to the teaching profession each year since 1920. This number is considerably smaller than the enrolment in teacher-training institutions, as explained in a prefatory note to the table. It is a conception worth having, however, in order to gauge the adequacy of the rate at which teachers are being trained. In provinces where a record of the experience of teachers is compiled annually (Tables 17A.-17D.), the number actually securing a teaching position for the first time can be compared with the number trained for such positions.

III.—ÉCOLES DE FORMATION POUR INSTITUTEURS

Les écoles de formation pour instituteurs ne sont pas comprises dans les tableaux de la section précédente intitulée "Ecoles relevant de l'administration provinciale". Ce n'est point parce qu'elles ne tombent pas sous la juridiction des provinces,—les écoles normales étant la propriété des provinces sauf en Québec; la plupart des écoles de formation universitaire se trouvent dans des institutions provinciales, et les départements d'Education participent dans la direction de la plupart des écoles d'été pour instituteurs. C'est plutôt pour la raison qu'il est nécessaire de les séparer pour fins statistiques.

Les deux tableaux dans cette section se confinent entièrement aux inscriptions. Il est presque impossible d'obtenir des données d'ordre financier; alors que les dépenses provinciales pour les écoles normales figurent dans le tableau 3, la statistique financière des écoles de formation universitaire ne peut être séparée des totaux relatifs aux universités qui paraissent au tableau 49. Les inscriptions des écoles de formation universitaire sont également comprises dans les tableaux concernant les universités, mais elles figurent dans cette section au même endroit que les écoles normales afin de compléter les chiffres portant sur le nombre d'instituteurs que l'on est à former.

Les tableaux 34 et 35 donnent simplement les inscriptions; l'an dernier un troisième tableau d'ordre analytique était inclus: on s'est efforcé de montrer le nombre approximatif de personnes qui atteignent tous les ans les qualifications voulues pour faire partie du corps enseignant depuis 1920. Ce nombre est beaucoup plus petit que le total des inscriptions dans les institutions de formation pour instituteurs, tel qu'expliqué dans la préface du tableau. Il est bon, toutefois, qu'on puisse s'en faire une idée afin d'être en mesure de juger si la formation des instituteurs s'effectue à une allure suffisante. Dans les provinces où les statistiques relatives à l'expérience des instituteurs sont recueillies tous les ans (tableaux 17A.-17D.), le nombre de personnes qui obtiennent des places d'instituteurs pour la première fois peut être comparé au nombre de ceux qui ont été formés.

34.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Full-time courses, 1935-36
 34.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1935-36

	Students by sex Etudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for ¹ Elèves par classe de certificats ¹				
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	University Graduates Univer- sitaires	1st Class — Première classe	2nd Class — Deuxième classe	3rd Class — Troisième classe	Special — Spécial
Princes of Wales College and Normal School, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	55	87	142	—	42	100	—	—
Normal College, Truro.....	69	234	303	—	(A.) 151	(B.) 140	—	12
Education Department, Acadia University, Wolfville.....	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—
Education Department—Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	7	10	17	—	—	—	—	—
Education Department—St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Nova Scotia.....	82	230	332	29	151	140	—	12
Normal School, Fredericton.....	73	278	351	—	206	100	45	—
Education Department, Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Education Department, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.....	No record—	Il n'y a aucun recensement statistique.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—New Brunswick.....	74	280	354	3	206	100	45	—
1. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs laïques:					(Sup.)	(Compl.)	(Elem.)	
Ecole normale Laval, Québec (2 écoles).....	79	107	186	—	8	45	133	—
Ecole normale Jacques Cartier, Montréal (2 écoles).....	180	120	300	—	60	63	105	—
Ecole normale, Beauceville.....	—	67	67	—	3	14	50	—
Ecole normale, Baie-St-Julien.....	No report—	Pas de rappor- t.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecole normale, Chicoutimi.....	—	30	30	—	—	6	43	—
Ecole normale, Gaspé.....	—	37	37	—	4	3	30	—
Ecole normale St-Joseph, Hull.....	—	76	76	—	—	14	62	—
Ecole normale Ste-Ursule, Joliette.....	—	52	52	—	—	12	40	—
Ecole normale, Mont-Laurier.....	—	96	96	—	16	25	55	—
Ecole normale, Nicolet.....	—	94	94	—	—	22	69	—
Ecole normale, Rimouski.....	—	74	74	—	4	16	54	—
Ecole normale, St-Jovite.....	—	51	51	—	—	7	44	—
Ecole normale, St-Hyacinthe.....	—	139	139	—	8	42	89	—
Ecole normale, St-Jean.....	No report—	Pas de rappor- t.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecole normale, St-Jovite.....	—	83	83	—	6	25	52	—
Institut Chanoine-Beaudet, St-Pascal.....	—	110	110	—	49	16	36	9
Ecole normale Ste-Ursule.....	—	31	31	—	—	9	22	—
Ecole normale Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Sherbrooke.....	—	80	80	—	3	17	60	—
Ecole normale, Trois-Rivières.....	—	56	56	—	2	19	35	—
Ecole normale, Valerfield.....	—	92	92	—	7	37	48	—
Ecole normale Notre-Dame-de-Lozides, Ville-Marie.....	—	33	33	—	4	14	15	—
2. Ecoles normales catholiques pour instituteurs religieux:								
Ecole normale, Arthabaska.....	64	—	64	—	—	14	50	—
Ecole normale du Sacré-Cœur, Granby.....	122	—	122	—	—	28	94	—
Ecole normale, Iberville.....	87	—	87	—	18	32	37	—

Ecole normale, Laprairie.....	95	-	95	-	11	29	55	-
Ecole normale, Laval-des-Rapides.....	98	-	98	-	-	29	69	-
Ecole normale, Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	93	-	93	-	7	6	50	-
Ecole normale, Pointe-du-Lac.....	64	-	64	-	4	27	33	-
Ecole normale St-Viateur, Rigaud.....	48	-	48	-	-	16	32	-
Ecole normale St-Gabriel, Saint-au-Récollet.....	91	-	91	-	-	4	77	-
Ecole normale St-Joseph, Ste-Foy, est.....	100	-	100	-	-	22	78	-
Mont St-Bernard, Sorel.....	31	-	31	-	4	4	23	-
3. Universités Catholiques:								
Institut de pédagogie, Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys, Montréal ¹	-	82	82	82	-	-	-	-
Institut pédagogique St-Georges, Montréal.....	62	-	62	62	-	-	-	-
Ecole Normale Supérieure, Université Laval, Québec.....	24	-	24	24	-	-	-	-
Total—Québec Catholique.....	1,136	1,529	2,665	168	221	627	1,640	9
4. "Protestant" training schools:								
MacDonald College Normal School, MacDonald College.....	24	108	132	36	-	(Interm.)	(Elem.)	1
Education Department, McGill University, Montréal.....	9	4	13	13	-	85	10	-
Education Department, Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total—Québec Protestant.....	33	112	145	49	-	85	10	1
Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, Toronto.....								
Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers, Hamilton.....	179	235	414	414	-	-	-	-
Normal School, Hamilton.....	129	68	198	-	-	-	-	13
Normal School, London.....	31	106	137	-	137	-	-	-
Normal School, North Bay.....	35	113	148	-	148	-	-	-
Normal School, Ottawa.....	26	82	108	-	108	-	-	-
Normal School, Peterborough.....	26	125	151	-	151	-	-	-
Normal School, Stratford.....	30	66	96	-	96	-	-	-
Normal School, Toronto.....	39	89	128	-	128	-	-	-
Ecole normale, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.....	66	199	265	-	265	-	-	-
English-French Model School, Embarras.....	46	158	204	-	22	182	24	-
English-French Model School, Sturgeon Falls.....	7	17	24	-	22	-	28	-
.....	9	19	28	-	-	-	-	-
Total—Ontario.....	623	1,278	1,901	414	1,055	182	52	13
Normal School, Winnipeg.....								
Normal School, Brandon.....	40	135	175	-	123	52	-	-
Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	10	23	33	-	-	33	-	-
.....	65	47	112	108	-	-	-	-
Total—Manitoba.....	115	205	320	108	123	85	-	-

¹ In the column "University Graduate's" the students are either graduates who are taking a year's pedagogic training at the end of a Bachelor's course or students who are taking courses to qualify for a teaching certificate concurrently with their Bachelor's course. Under the headings First, Second and Third Class respectively are included those training for certificates so termed in brackets. The last "University Graduate's" is included in the column "University Graduate's" because the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provincial terms are termed in brackets. The last "University Graduate's" is included in the column "University Graduate's" because the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provincial terms are termed in brackets.

² Dans la colonne "Université", les étudiants sont ou des diplômés qui suivent un cours de pédagogie d'une année à la fin du baccalauréat, ou des étudiants qui suivent le cours pour l'obtention du diplôme d'enseignant. Les rubriques "première, deuxième et troisième classe" respectivement comprennent les étudiants pour certains d'enseignement, ainsi nommés dans les provinces, excepté la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Québec, où la désignation de tels certificats n'est pas la même que dans les autres provinces. Ici, les termes provinciaux sont inscrits entre parenthèses. La dernière colonne "spécial" comprend les étudiants pour certificat d'enseignement Kindergarten et les écoles techniques, où l'on accorde un certificat spécial pour ce genre d'enseignement.

³ Includes only those in the regular course of study and training. In addition there were 550 attending Saturday lectures in pedagogy, 209 in the normal course in drawing and painting, 117 in music and gregorian chant, 85 in household science.—⁴ Ne comprend que les cours réguliers, d'étude et de formation, 550 ont suivi les conférences pédagogiques du samedi; 209 les cours de dessin et peinture, 117 de musique et de chant grégorien, 85 de science ménagère.

34.—Teacher Training Institutions in Canada: Teaching Staff and Students in Full-time courses, 1935-36—Concluded
 34.—Institutions de formation d'instituteurs au Canada: Personnel enseignant et élèves des cours réguliers, 1935-36—fin

	Students by sex Etudiants par sexe			Students by Class of certificates being trained for ¹ Elèves par classe de certificats ¹				
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total	University Graduates Universitaires	1st Class Première classe	2nd Class Deuxième classe	3rd Class Troisième classe	Special Spécial
Normal School, Regina.....	63	104	227	—	195	32	—	—
Normal School, Saskatoon.....	74	201	275	—	240	35	—	—
Normal School, Moose Jaw.....	49	162	211	—	175	36	—	—
College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.....	13	17	30	30	—	—	—	—
Total—Saskatchewan.....	199	544	743	30	610	103	—	—
Normal School, Calgary.....	94	179	273	—	198	75	—	—
Normal School, Camrose.....	54	113	167	—	78	89	—	—
Normal School, Edmonton.....	44	115	159	—	152	4	3	—
School of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	7	15	22	22	—	—	—	—
Total—Alberta.....	199	422	621	22	428	163	3	—
Normal School, Victoria.....	34	54	88	—	74	14	—	—
Normal School, Vancouver.....	58	133	191	—	136	55	—	—
Education Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.....	33	29	62	62	—	—	—	—
Total—British Columbia.....	125	216	341	62	210	69	—	—

¹ In the column "University Graduate's", the students are either graduates who are taking a year's pedagogic training at the end of a Bachelors' course of students who are taking courses to qualify for a teaching certificate concurrently with their Bachelor course. Under the headings First, Second and Third Class respectively are included those training for certificates so termed within the individual provinces, except in Nova Scotia and Quebec where the designation of certificates is not uniform with that used in other provinces. Here the provincial forms are entered in brackets. The last column, "Special", includes those training for Kindergarten and Technical certificates where a separate class of certificate is issued for this type of work.

² Dans la colonne "Université", les étudiants sont ou des diplômés qui suivent un cours de pédagogie d'une année à la fin du baccalauréat, ou des étudiants qui suivent le cours pour l'obtention du diplôme d'enseignement, concurrentement avec le baccalauréat. Les rubriques "première, deuxième et troisième classe", respectivement comprennent les étudiants pour certificats d'enseignement, ainsi nommés dans les provinces, excepté la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Québec, où la désignation de tels certificats n'est pas la même que dans les autres provinces. Ici, les termes provinciaux sont inscrits entre parenthèses. La dernière colonne "spécial" comprend les étudiants pour certificat d'enseignement Kindergarten et les écoles techniques, où l'on accorde un certificat spécial pour ce genre d'enseignement.

35.—Departmental and University Summer Schools in Canada, 1930-36

35.—Ecoles d'été des départements et Universités, Canada, 1930-36

Where Held—Endroit	Auspices	Year started Année de la fondation	Enrolment—Inscription						
			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Dalhousie University, Halifax..	Department of Education....	1937	413	598	526	453	479	—	—
Normal College, Truro.....	Department of Education....	1923	340	435	155	Discontinued	—	—	—
St. Mary's College, Halifax...	St. Mary's College.....	—	16	18	55	75	—	—	—
St. F. X. University, Antigonish.	St. F. X. University.....	1929	56	71	71	88	—	106	—
Mt. St. Vincent College, Halifax.	Mt. St. Vincent College....	1926	60	51	31	—	43	61	66
Acadia University, Wolfville....	Acadia University.....	1933	—	—	—	58	58	120	120
Total, Nova Scotia¹.....			545	738	683	674	580	287	186
Mt. Allison University, Sackville	Mt. Allison University.....	1924	199	229	207	202	191	168	161
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.	University of New Brunswick.	1928	35	34	46	47	85	112	96
Vocational School, St. John.....	Voc. Educ. Board.....	1919	—	62	—	—	—	—	—
Total, New Brunswick..			234	325	253	249	276	280	257
Université Laval, Québec.....		1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	327
Ecole des Hautes Études Com- merciales, Montréal.		1933	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Institut pédagogique, Montréal..	Institut pédagogique.....	1927	590	510	485	490	469	313	465
Institut agricole, Oka.....	Department of Agriculture....	1932	—	—	75	—	—	—	—
Macdonald College.....	Department of Education....	1931	—	155	180	194	331	277	246
Bishop's University, Lennoxville	Department of Education....	1931	—	15	15	19	20	11	15
McGill University (In French)...	McGill University.....	—	186	221	185	120	143	161	152
McGill University ²	McGill Library School.....	1904	28	10	27	37	—	—	—
Total, Quebec³.....			804	911	967	860	963	762	1,205
12 different centres.....	Department of Education....	1910	3,920	4,637	2,212	2,918	2,872	3,334	5,039
University of Toronto.....	University of Toronto.....	1905	195	211	321	280	231	30	117
Queen's University, Kingston... (and Dominion Archives, Ot- tawa).	Queen's University.....	1910	423	423	383	376	256	233	286
University of Western Ontario, London (and Trois Pistoles, Que. since 1933).	University of Western Ontario.	1919	165	130	196	306	259	269	451
Université d'Ottawa.....	Université d'Ottawa.....	—	325	350	500	400	385	28	84
McMaster University, Hamilton	McMaster University.....	1931	—	59	61	91	81	75	79
Total, Ontario.....			5,028	5,810	3,673	4,371	4,084	3,969	6,056
University of Manitoba.....	Department of Education and the University.	1910	886	954	900	765	841	966	982
University of Saskatchewan..	Department of Education and the University.	1914	697	714	644	500	523	518	629
University of Alberta.....	Department of Education and the University.	1913	672	837	963	900	813	1,100	2,135
Banff, Alberta (Drama).....	University Extension Depart- ment.	1933	—	—	—	230	216	136	116
Mount Royal College, Calgary..	Mount Royal College.....	1934	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Total, Alberta.....			672	837	963	1,130	1,029	1,249	2,251
University of B.C., Vancouver..	University of Brit. Columbia..	1919	455	441	404	367	370	377	464
Vancouver and Victoria.....	Department of Education....	1914	446	162	280	245	361	444	473
Total, British Columbia.			901	603	684	612	731	821	937
Canada, Total.....			9,767	10,892	8,767	9,164	7,663	10,557	11,521

¹ Without adding the enrolment at the Normal College, which is included in the Normal School Table.² Includes a session at Vancouver in 1930 and one at Charlottetown in 1933.³ Not including summer schools conducted by the provincial houses of teaching congregations, of which there is no record.⁴ Sans compter l'inscription au Normal College qui est incluse dans le tableau des écoles normales.⁵ Comprend une session à Vancouver en 1930 et une à Charlottetown en 1933.⁶ Ne comprend pas les cours d'été des maisons provinciales de congrégations enseignantes, dont il n'y a pas de relevé.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (Retrospective Tables 1920-36)

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has collected annual reports from universities and colleges in Canada ever since an Education Branch was established, in 1920. The information in these reports has been published from year to year in the Annual Survey of Education, but never for more than one year at a time. In this edition, in the following tables, a summary of the information on enrolment and graduates is brought together for all of the years since 1920. There is also a table recording the numbers engaged in university and college teaching at five-year intervals. In later editions it is intended to include also retrospective summaries of certain other data on higher education.

The tables are arranged to show the information regionally, separate totals for four areas of the Dominion being shown,—viz., Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Western Provinces. It was considered to be probably more useful to combine the smaller provinces in two groups than to publish separate totals, for there is considerable interprovincial traffic of students among the members of each group, due to some of them possessing institutions of a kind—such as arts colleges of a certain denomination, or universities with certain professional faculties—which others of the group do not. There is also a considerable movement of students from the Maritime and Western provinces to universities of Quebec and Ontario, and a smaller movement in the opposite direction. Hence, even in spite of the grouping, the annual totals do not altogether belong to the provinces to which they are attributed.

These records take on an added value when studied along with the decennial census data on professional occupations, which is otherwise published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From this latter source it is possible to find the extent to which workers in different professions have increased their levels of remuneration, the number of persons in the different provinces and cities per doctor, lawyer, dentist, etc., the extent to which the individual professions have been manned by immigrants, and so on. All of these things throw light on the demand for professionals, and are complementary to the records of supply which the following tables give. Some of the most significant data from the two sources were brought together in a bulletin published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the summer of 1937 under the title "Supply and Demand in the Professions in Canada", price 25 cents.

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES (tableaux rétrospectifs 1920-36)

Le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique collige des rapports annuels des universités et collèges au Canada depuis l'établissement de la branche de l'Éducation, en 1920. Les renseignements contenus dans ces rapports ont paru d'une année à l'autre dans l'Aperçu Annuel sur l'Éducation, mais ne couvrant jamais plus d'une année à la fois. Dans les tableaux suivants de la présente édition, les renseignements sur l'inscription et les diplômés sont réunis dans un sommaire rétrospectif commençant en 1920. Il y a aussi un tableau montrant le personnel enseignant des universités et collèges à des intervalles quinquennaux. On se propose également de donner dans les éditions subséquentes des sommaires rétrospectifs de certaines autres données sur l'instruction supérieure. Les tableaux sont disposés de manière à donner les renseignements par région, montrant des totaux distincts pour chaque région du Dominion: Provinces Maritimes, Québec, Ontario et Provinces de l'Ouest. On a jugé qu'il est probablement plus utile de réunir les provinces moins importantes en deux groupes que de publier des totaux séparés; car le mouvement des étudiants d'une province à l'autre est considérable parmi les membres de chaque groupe, ce qui est attribuable au fait que quelques-unes d'elles possèdent des institutions telles que collèges des arts d'une certaine dénomination, ou universités pourvues de certaines facultés professionnelles, que les autres du même groupe n'ont pas. Le mouvement des étudiants des Provinces Maritimes et des Provinces de l'Ouest vers les universités du Québec et de l'Ontario est également considérable, tandis que le mouvement contraire est peu important. En conséquence, même en dépit du groupement, les totaux annuels n'appartiennent pas tous aux provinces auxquelles ils sont attribués.

Ces rapports y gagnent en importance lorsqu'ils sont étudiés en regard des données du recensement décennal sur les occupations professionnelles, publiées sous une autre forme par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique. Cette dernière source permet de trouver jusqu'à quel point les membres actifs de chaque profession ont relevé le niveau de leur rémunération, le nombre d'habitants dans les diverses provinces et cités par médecin, avocat, dentiste, etc.; jusqu'à quel point chaque profession a absorbé des immigrés, etc. Toutes ces choses jettent de la lumière sur la demande de professionnels et complètent les rapports entre l'offre et la demande donnés dans les tableaux suivants. Quelques-unes des données les plus significatives provenant de ces deux sources ont été réunies dans un bulletin publié par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique l'été de 1937, sous le titre "Offre et Demande dans les Professions au Canada", prix 25 cents.

36.—Annual Enrolment of Full Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session in Universities and Colleges of Canada, by Faculties, 1920-1926
36.—Inscription annuelle des étudiants réguliers sous-gradués de la session régulière des universités et collèges du Canada, par faculté, 1920-1926

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Arts, Science, Letters and Philosophy—Arts, sciences, lettres et philosophie																	
Canada.....	T. 8,967 M. 6,386 F. 2,581	9,070 6,405 2,664	10,437 7,462 3,475	11,910 8,374 3,536	12,265 8,483 3,722	13,423 9,389 4,034	13,287 9,383 4,422	14,921 9,399 4,852	14,822 10,086 4,852	15,233 10,371 4,852	16,155 11,061 5,094	16,662 11,374 5,288	17,282 11,739 5,553	17,821 12,383 5,432	17,611 12,417 5,197	17,993 12,783 5,210	17,724 12,408 5,315
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 1,220 M. 888 F. 332	1,217 876 341	1,412 975 437	1,348 977 371	1,467 981 486	1,469 983 488	1,445 963 482	1,460 991 469	1,557 1,057 500	1,684 1,119 565	1,777 1,211 566	1,708 1,173 533	1,932 1,280 652	1,964 1,355 609	1,903 1,310 593	1,833 1,285 548	1,812 1,290 522
Québec.....	T. 2,667 M. 2,469 F. 198	2,688 2,469 200	3,077 2,821 256	3,380 3,151 229	3,451 3,162 289	3,785 3,452 333	4,091 3,387 384	4,297 3,532 445	4,405 3,921 484	4,534 4,050 484	4,621 4,145 476	4,724 4,233 491	4,774 4,251 523	5,162 4,629 533	5,290 4,732 558	5,537 4,927 610	5,566 4,866 700
Ontario.....	T. 2,722 M. 1,634 F. 1,088	2,977 1,767 1,210	3,333 2,050 1,473	3,676 2,282 1,394	3,642 2,282 1,407	4,158 2,653 1,555	4,042 2,417 1,625	4,355 2,553 1,792	4,254 2,417 1,994	4,679 2,724 1,955	5,110 2,990 2,120	5,387 3,339 2,048	5,470 3,218 2,252	5,847 3,438 2,379	5,844 3,323 2,519	5,815 3,564 2,251	5,801 3,549 2,252
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 2,358 M. 1,395 F. 963	2,188 1,275 913	2,915 1,606 1,309	3,500 2,104 1,396	3,645 2,105 1,540	4,011 2,216 1,795	3,689 2,468 1,221	3,909 2,193 1,716	4,262 2,384 1,878	4,356 2,488 1,868	4,617 2,715 1,902	4,783 2,807 1,976	5,096 2,900 2,196	4,848 2,907 1,941	4,577 2,850 1,727	4,898 2,927 1,971	4,545 2,893 1,652
Agriculture—Degree Course—Cours de degré																	
Canada.....	T. 1,020 M. 1,015 F. 5	856 845 11	771 761 10	925 906 19	869 855 14	764 755 9	590 582 17	572 562 10	587 577 8	764 753 11	792 783 9	899 889 10	1,027 1,014 13	1,033 1,065 18	1,039 1,096 21	1,074 1,049 25	1,108 1,083 20
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. — M. — F. —	60 36 24	37 36 1	26 28 —	17 17 —	24 22 2	12 11 1	14 11 —	27 27 —	36 33 3	39 37 2	32 31 1	48 47 1	34 29 5	23 22 1	42 42 —	31 31 —
Québec.....	T. 256 M. 256 F. —	106 103 3	162 160 2	249 245 4	327 324 3	287 285 2	137 133 4	173 172 1	176 174 2	192 190 2	244 244 —	322 321 1	337 335 2	345 344 1	315 312 3	297 292 5	273 271 2
Ontario.....	T. 434 M. 431 F. 3	363 360 3	269 269 —	329 327 2	242 240 2	226 225 1	228 223 5	165 160 5	155 153 2	265 265 1	215 214 1	273 269 4	387 383 4	445 442 3	450 443 7	463 457 6	496 489 7
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 330 M. 328 F. 2	237 232 5	303 296 7	321 308 13	283 274 9	227 223 4	222 215 7	220 216 4	225 225 4	270 265 5	294 288 6	272 268 4	255 249 6	259 250 9	242 229 13	272 258 14	308 297 11

Agriculture—Diploma Course—Cours de diplôme

Canada.....	T.....	846	415	405	410	410	410	351	404	391	452	522	442	370	448	353	372	370	385
	M.....	814	415	405	410	410	410	351	404	391	452	521	441	370	447	352	372	370	384
	F.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	M.....	104	33	34	13	16	30	55	47	47	49	43	37	20	29	14	15	14	24
Québec.....	M.....	102	98	112	140	173	148	146	149	149	175	200	175	145	195	175	182	195	202
Ontario.....	T.....	150	126	93	114	84	78	79	57	57	77	117	94	118	172	132	141	124	96
	M.....	150	126	93	114	84	78	79	57	57	77	116	93	118	171	131	141	124	96
	F.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.....	460	158	165	138	137	95	124	138	138	151	162	136	87	52	32	34	37	63
	M.....	468	158	166	138	137	95	124	138	138	151	162	136	87	52	32	34	37	63
	F.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Architecture

Canada 1.....	T.....	58	49	52	52	61	62	95	96	108	114	114	119	137	145	157	143	133	133
	M.....	57	48	52	52	61	62	95	96	108	114	114	118	136	143	149	137	122	116
	F.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	11	17
Québec.....	M.....	51	39	41	36	47	53	75	76	80	80	80	89	89	98	100	93	86	84
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.....	7	10	11	16	14	9	20	20	28	34	34	30	48	47	57	50	47	49
	M.....	6	9	11	16	14	9	20	20	28	34	34	29	47	45	46	44	36	32
	F.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	6	11	17

Commerce

Canada 2.....	T.....	230	372	425	464	521	483	580	563	624	722	848	883	873	783	751	754	754	786
	M.....	228	361	414	441	487	447	533	512	567	635	732	757	745	669	652	663	663	684
	F.....	2	11	11	23	34	36	47	51	57	87	116	126	128	114	102	91	102	102
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.....	-	8	18	24	30	30	34	35	44	65	86	70	119	118	108	96	89	89
	M.....	-	6	15	22	26	27	31	30	36	44	56	40	81	87	80	65	57	57
	F.....	-	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	6	21	30	38	38	31	28	31	32	32
Québec.....	T.....	174	300	302	325	315	289	326	323	320	363	397	416	421	370	392	389	408	408
	M.....	172	295	300	318	305	280	312	312	310	351	379	393	394	342	360	366	387	387
	F.....	2	5	2	7	10	9	14	11	10	12	16	23	27	28	32	23	21	21
Ontario 2.....	T.....	25	29	65	66	114	95	134	130	168	178	216	222	202	168	134	120	140	140
	M.....	25	29	62	106	85	106	116	108	140	156	184	194	174	138	127	114	126	126
	F.....	-	3	8	8	11	11	18	22	28	28	30	28	28	20	7	6	14	14
Western Provinces 2—Provinces de l'Ouest 2.....	T.....	31	35	40	49	62	68	86	75	92	116	149	137	131	137	120	149	149	149
	M.....	31	31	37	43	50	55	74	62	79	90	111	100	80	102	85	118	114	114
	F.....	-	4	3	6	12	13	12	13	13	26	38	37	35	35	35	31	35	35

¹ Architecture in University of Toronto is included in "Engineering". ² A l'Université de Toronto, l'architecture est comprise dans le génie civil.

² The Business Administration course of the University of Western Ontario and the Commerce courses of the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia are included in the Faculty of Arts. The Accountancy course of the University of Saskatchewan is here included. ³ La faculté des arts comprend le cours d'administration commerciale de l'Université de Western Ontario et le cours de commerce de l'Université de la Colombie Britannique. Comprend la comptabilité à l'Université de la Saskatchewan.

36.—Annual Enrolment of Full Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session in Universities and Colleges of Canada, by Faculties, 1920-1936—Continued
 36.—Inscription annuelle des étudiants libres sous-gradués de la session régulière des universités et collèges du Canada, par faculté, 1920-1936—suite

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Dentistry—Art dentaire																	
Canada.....	T. 1,128 M. 1,111 F. 17	T. 1,276 M. 1,253 F. 23	T. 1,358 M. 1,210 F. 18	T. 1,175 M. 1,160 F. 15	T. 890 M. 881 F. 9	T. 721 M. 713 F. 8	T. 604 M. 594 F. 10	T. 521 M. 520 F. 1	T. 458 M. 454 F. 4	T. 434 M. 430 F. 4	T. 391 M. 390 F. 1	T. 350 M. 375 F. 5	T. 350 M. 343 F. 7	T. 367 M. 362 F. 5	T. 370 M. 365 F. 5	T. 351 M. 378 F. 3	T. 422 M. 419 F. 3
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 54 M. 53 F. 1	T. 55 M. 52 F. 3	T. 64 M. 61 F. 3	T. 67 M. 64 F. 3	T. 50 M. 48 F. 2	T. 34 M. 34 F. 2	T. 20 M. 20 F. 2	T. 29 M. 29 F. 2	T. 31 M. 31 F. 2	T. 38 M. 38 F. 2	T. 30 M. 30 F. 2	T. 27 M. 27 F. 2	T. 22 M. 21 F. 1	T. 21 M. 21 F. 1	T. 33 M. 33 F. 2	T. 39 M. 39 F. 2	T. 53 M. 53 F. 2
Québec.....	T. 246 M. 245 F. 1	T. 282 M. 280 F. 2	T. 318 M. 318 F. 2	T. 339 M. 339 F. 2	T. 327 M. 326 F. 1	T. 279 M. 278 F. 1	T. 214 M. 213 F. 1	T. 147 M. 147 F. 1	T. 105 M. 105 F. 1	T. 103 M. 103 F. 1	T. 97 M. 97 F. 1	T. 101 M. 100 F. 1	T. 104 M. 103 F. 1	T. 116 M. 115 F. 1	T. 117 M. 116 F. 1	T. 116 M. 116 F. 1	T. 125 M. 124 F. 1
Ontario.....	T. 803 M. 789 F. 14	T. 800 M. 873 F. 17	T. 837 M. 822 F. 15	T. 725 M. 713 F. 12	T. 485 M. 479 F. 6	T. 374 M. 367 F. 7	T. 334 M. 326 F. 8	T. 302 M. 298 F. 4	T. 266 M. 262 F. 4	T. 231 M. 228 F. 3	T. 226 M. 223 F. 1	T. 220 M. 216 F. 4	T. 206 M. 195 F. 5	T. 206 M. 202 F. 4	T. 184 M. 180 F. 4	T. 100 M. 187 F. 3	T. 106 M. 194 F. 2
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 25 M. 24 F. 1	T. 30 M. 38 F. 1	T. 39 M. 39 F. 1	T. 44 M. 44 F. 1	T. 28 M. 28 F. 1	T. 34 M. 34 F. 1	T. 36 M. 36 F. 1	T. 46 M. 46 F. 1	T. 56 M. 56 F. 1	T. 62 M. 61 F. 1	T. 38 M. 38 F. 1	T. 32 M. 32 F. 1	T. 24 M. 24 F. 1	T. 24 M. 24 F. 1	T. 36 M. 30 F. 1	T. 36 M. 36 F. 1	T. 48 M. 48 F. 1
Education—Pédagogie																	
Canada.....	T. 136 M. 186 F. 50	T. 156 M. 185 F. 88	T. 219 M. 185 F. 134	T. 239 M. 183 F. 136	T. 332 M. 154 F. 206	T. 352 M. 154 F. 228	T. 337 M. 134 F. 203	T. 348 M. 118 F. 250	T. 368 M. 121 F. 247	T. 480 M. 172 F. 308	T. 528 M. 168 F. 360	T. 618 M. 247 F. 371	T. 807 M. 350 F. 437	T. 918 M. 406 F. 512	T. 829 M. 345 F. 484	T. 802 M. 366 F. 436	T. 802 M. 407 F. 395
Maritime Provinces ³ —Provinces Maritimes ³	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. 18 M. 7 F. 9
Québec ³	T. — M. — F. —	T. 17 M. 17 F. —	T. 14 M. 10 F. 4	T. 15 M. 12 F. 3	T. 7 M. 6 F. 1	T. 25 M. 21 F. 4	T. 17 M. 17 F. —	T. 57 M. 22 F. 35	T. 51 M. 19 F. 32	T. 72 M. 20 F. 52	T. 86 M. 28 F. 58	T. 92 M. 52 F. 40	T. 146 M. 58 F. 88	T. 225 M. 78 F. 147	T. 179 M. 78 F. 101	T. 210 M. 101 F. 109	T. 193 M. 108 F. 90
Ontario.....	T. 136 M. 186 F. 50	T. 139 M. 185 F. 50	T. 205 M. 175 F. 130	T. 224 M. 91 F. 133	T. 270 M. 100 F. 170	T. 304 M. 114 F. 190	T. 263 M. 95 F. 168	T. 244 M. 66 F. 178	T. 239 M. 78 F. 161	T. 298 M. 107 F. 191	T. 341 M. 105 F. 235	T. 352 M. 106 F. 238	T. 480 M. 144 F. 261	T. 546 M. 198 F. 278	T. 459 M. 201 F. 288	T. 435 M. 237 F. 188	T. 364 M. 198 F. 188
Western Provinces ⁴ —Provinces de l'Ouest ⁴	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. — M. — F. —	T. 55 M. 20 F. 35	T. 53 M. 20 F. 34	T. 57 M. 19 F. 35	T. 67 M. 30 F. 37	T. 78 M. 24 F. 54	T. 110 M. 45 F. 65	T. 101 M. 34 F. 67	T. 144 M. 51 F. 93	T. 181 M. 73 F. 108	T. 147 M. 60 F. 87	T. 161 M. 73 F. 95	T. 140 M. 60 F. 80	T. 222 M. 114 F. 108

Engineering and Applied Science—Génie et sciences appliquées

Canada.....	T. 2,736	2,654	2,688	2,578	2,176	2,108	2,098	2,221	2,432	2,706	3,120	3,554	3,755	3,700	3,471	3,312	3,357
M. 2,731	2,551	2,683	2,577	2,174	2,105	2,095	2,217	2,428	2,733	3,115	3,548	3,743	3,693	3,461	3,310	3,316	3,376
F. 5	3	3	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	6	12	7	10	11	11
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 317	309	257	232	200	238	218	259	272	313	344	429	507	476	406	374	373
M. 317	309	257	232	200	238	218	259	272	313	344	429	501	476	406	370	367	367
F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	4	6
Québec.....	M. 732	763	717	677	543	492	427	430	426	461	494	523	633	606	598	558	542
Ontario.....	T. 1,346	1,365	1,288	1,189	969	898	863	930	1,046	1,092	1,305	1,506	1,405	1,518	1,494	1,424	1,438
M. 1,342	1,364	1,287	1,188	967	895	860	926	1,042	1,089	1,301	1,502	1,490	1,405	1,513	1,488	1,426	1,434
F. 4	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	4
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 341	417	426	480	464	480	530	602	688	840	977	1,096	1,120	1,100	973	946	1,034
M. 340	415	424	480	464	480	530	602	688	840	977	1,094	1,094	1,119	1,099	972	944	1,033
F. 2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	1

Forestry—Sylviculture

Canada.....	M. 122	103	103	53	89	82	90	134	152	170	153	136	127	113	100	98	98
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	M. 58	32	23	13	12	16	24	43	56	61	59	49	39	24	23	15	17
Québec.....	M. 18	18	22	30	34	23	22	42	38	43	32	25	20	20	19	31	44
Ontario.....	M. 46	53	58	50	43	43	44	49	58	66	62	62	63	69	59	52	37

Household Science—Degree Course—Science ménagère—Cours de degré

Canada.....	F. 34	100	105	108	119	133	197	295	364	497	584	639	632	597	565	599	688
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	F. —	—	—	—	—	4	5	36	49	61	69	90	99	99	104	111	114
Québec.....	F. —	—	6	7	7	7	6	9	15	13	12	27	42	50	67	84	93
Ontario.....	F. —	—	—	—	—	23	57	98	131	167	203	230	179	123	66	42	51
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	F. 34	100	99	101	112	99	129	152	169	256	300	292	312	325	328	362	430

Household Science—Diploma Course—Science ménagère—Cours de diplôme

Canada.....	F. 434	342	357	347	341	315	334	599	656	561	683	928	922	883	730	706	729
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	18	17	18	33	29	14	40	46
Québec.....	F. 140	122	180	393	360	361	386	348	290	403	378	378	378	445	492	428	451
Ontario.....	F. 176	169	174	408	463	416	408	195	215	200	228	515	493	381	220	238	232
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	F. 109	51	33	46	18	38	40	46	46	53	35	17	18	28	4	—	—

^a Students in the maritime universities preparing for teaching certificates are reported as Arts students until 1933; similarly at McGill University until 1933. —a Jusqu'en 1933, les étudiants des universités des Provinces Maritimes se préparaient au certificat d'enseignement sont inscrits comme étudiants en arts; il est de même pour l'Université McGill jusqu'en 1933.

^b The training of teachers in University began in British Columbia in 1924; Alberta in 1930; Saskatchewan in 1928; Manitoba in 1936. — Dans les provinces de l'Ouest, la formation d'instituteurs à l'université a commencé en Colombie Britannique en 1924; en Alberta en 1930; en Saskatchewan en 1928; au Manitoba en 1936.

36.—Annual Enrolment of Full Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session in Universities and Colleges of Canada, by Faculties, 1920-1936—Continued
36.—Inscription annuelle des étudiants libères sous-gradués de la session régulière des universités et collèges du Canada, par faculté, 1920-1936—suite

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Law—Droit																	
Canada.....	T. 1,222 M. 1,174 F. 48	1,117 1,076 41	982 950 32	939 908 31	925 892 33	848 822 26	857 836 21	792 771 21	862 836 26	885 861 24	874 843 31	845 816 29	852 821 31	902 870 32	961 925 36	963 926 37	1,005 982 23
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 107 M. 101 F. 6	119 117 2	108 107 1	89 86 3	88 86 7	71 67 4	60 56 4	56 54 2	52 50 2	53 52 1	51 48 3	66 63 3	76 75 1	89 84 5	103 98 5	100 95 5	115 113 2
Québec.....	T. 340 M. 336 F. 4	331 325 6	297 292 5	276 272 4	289 288 1	305 303 2	306 303 3	307 304 3	316 312 4	350 348 2	354 349 5	392 384 8	390 384 6	415 411 4	398 392 6	389 384 5	337 333 4
Ontario.....	T. 537 M. 516 F. 21	436 420 16	339 324 15	336 321 15	337 325 17	339 338 12	350 338 12	309 296 13	390 374 16	365 351 14	322 311 11	249 238 11	257 244 13	254 239 15	305 291 14	333 315 18	391 380 11
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 238 M. 221 F. 17	231 214 17	238 227 11	238 229 9	161 153 8	133 127 6	141 139 2	120 117 3	104 100 4	117 110 7	147 135 12	138 128 10	129 118 11	144 136 8	155 144 11	141 132 9	162 156 6
Librarianship—Bibliotechnie																	
Canada.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	28 1 27	53 2 51	42 — 42	42 3 39	61 2 59	61 2 55	58 3 55	66 4 62	67 4 63
Québec.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	28 1 27	18 2 16	18 — 18	14 3 11	18 2 16	12 — 12	12 1 15	17 3 14	20 4 16
Ontario.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	35 — 35	24 — 24	28 — 28	43 — 43	49 — 47	42 2 40	49 1 48	47 — 47
Medicine—Médecine																	
Canada.....	T. 3,184 M. 3,040 F. 144	3,236 3,088 148	3,270 3,116 154	3,193 3,050 143	2,987 2,796 141	2,665 2,541 137	2,607 2,494 113	2,571 2,411 130	2,672 2,551 121	2,717 2,579 138	2,807 2,662 145	2,921 2,798 147	2,987 2,845 145	2,997 2,855 142	2,985 2,836 129	3,031 2,906 125	3,027 2,908 129
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 145 M. 130 F. 15	159 150 9	172 159 13	191 179 12	149 138 11	157 149 8	113 105 8	119 108 11	135 131 4	139 132 7	147 147 —	171 170 1	175 170 2	164 160 4	183 178 5	175 171 4	186 180 6

Québec.....	T. 1,070	1,184	1,160	1,189	1,145	969	913	855	905	942	948	944	957	980	984	971	961
M. 1,060	1,172	1,143	1,131	948	893	834	834	834	834	925	930	930	943	968	975	959	942
F. 10	12	11	11	14	21	20	21	21	16	17	18	14	14	12	9	12	19
Ontario.....	T. 1,616	1,489	1,476	1,397	1,238	1,142	1,201	1,181	1,195	1,173	1,183	1,321	1,349	1,354	1,319	1,381	1,389
M. 1,536	1,398	1,319	1,163	1,319	1,163	1,073	1,135	1,108	1,120	1,092	1,101	1,245	1,260	1,270	1,243	1,309	1,318
F. 80	91	80	78	75	69	66	73	75	81	82	76	59	84	76	72	71	71
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 353	404	462	416	405	397	380	416	437	463	529	485	506	499	499	504	501
M. 314	368	418	374	364	371	361	391	411	430	454	453	469	457	460	467	468	468
F. 39	36	44	42	41	26	19	25	26	33	33	45	32	37	42	39	37	33

Graduate Nurses—Infirmières graduées

Canada.....	2	122	113	151	155	162	138	205	223	227	247	301	324	354	326	366	372
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	4	2
Québec.....	F.	-	19	22	12	48	25	34	39	37	47	53	54	60	45	43	43
Ontario ⁶	F.	-	79	81	82	52	55	55	52	75	76	91	107	106	85	105	120
Western Provinces ⁷ —Provinces de l'Ouest ⁷	F.	2	24	40	57	55	82	99	117	109	114	141	162	185	194	214	207

Occupational Therapy—Thérapeutique occupationnelle

University of Toronto.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	55	50	36	32	13	-	20	36
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Physiotherapy—Physiothérapeutique

University of Toronto.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	20	6	6	13	34
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Physical Education—Culture physique

Canada.....	16	22	28	45	54	50	77	86	80	78	86	76	74	52	48	50	52
M. 16	22	28	45	54	50	50	77	86	80	78	86	76	74	52	47	2	3
F. 16	22	28	45	54	50	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	17	11	18
Québec.....	T. 16	22	28	45	54	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	17	11	18
M. 16	22	28	45	54	50	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	16	9	15
F. 16	22	28	45	54	50	50	50	57	49	40	33	25	35	26	16	9	15
Ontario.....	F.	-	-	-	-	-	27	29	31	38	53	51	39	26	31	39	34

⁵ In most of the Universities the Schools of Nursing were not opened before the fall of 1920.—⁶ Dans la majorité des universités les écoles de service sanitaire n'ont pas été ouvertes avant l'automne de 1920.

⁶ Includes 13-26 Dental nurses annually.—⁷ De 13 à 26 infirmières dentaires incluses chaque année.

⁷ In the western provinces, candidates for the B.Sc. in Nursing take their hospital training either during or after their University course; in the other provinces the University course is offered only to graduate nurses.—⁸ Dans les provinces de l'Ouest, les candidates au baccalauréat en service sanitaire font leur internat durant ou après leurs cours universitaires; dans les autres provinces, le cours universitaire n'est offert qu'aux infirmières graduées.

36.—Annual Enrolment of Full Time Undergraduate Students of the Regular Session in Universities and Colleges of Canada, by Faculties, 1920-1936—Concluded
36.—Inscription annuelle des étudiants libres sous-gradués de la session régulière des universités et collèges du Canada, par faculté, 1920-1936—fin

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Pharmacy—Pharmacie																	
Canada.....	T. 574 M. 542 F. 32	562 529 33	525 474 51	524 477 47	505 481 24	467 436 31	459 430 29	618 575 43	508 482 26	550 514 36	542 509 33	512 481 31	465 431 35	454 416 38	419 391 28	437 401 36	481 445 39
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 38 M. 34 F. 4	24 22 2	29 25 4	21 20 1	18 17 1	17 16 1	12 11 1	12 10 2	13 10 3	10 9 1	12 10 2	12 10 2	14 12 2	15 12 3	12 10 2	7 3 4	9 7 2
Québec.....	T. 244 M. 239 F. 5	220 214 6	195 188 7	186 182 4	192 191 1	184 184 —	142 142 —	116 116 —	136 136 —	112 112 —	115 115 —	94 94 —	99 99 —	113 113 —	106 106 —	94 94 —	85 85 —
Ontario.....	T. 144 M. 137 F. 7	168 158 10	144 122 24	151 127 24	144 136 8	153 140 13	156 141 15	341 321 20	228 219 9	255 245 10	256 246 10	250 239 11	216 206 10	198 189 10	168 159 9	188 179 9	200 190 10
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 148 M. 132 F. 16	150 135 15	137 139 18	166 148 18	151 137 14	113 96 17	149 136 13	149 128 21	131 117 14	173 148 25	159 138 21	156 138 18	136 133 13	128 106 22	133 116 17	148 135 23	180 153 27
Social Service—Œuvres sociales																	
Canada.....	T. 80 M. 6 F. 74	85 13 72	64 9 55	58 5 53	64 3 61	67 6 61	72 5 67	69 6 63	70 5 65	66 3 63	59 4 55	110 11 99	141 19 122	88 13 122	68 5 63	119 20 99	127 22 105
Québec.....	T. 13 M. 3 F. 13	13 3 10	3 — 3	12 — 12	26 — 26	26 2 24	25 2 25	29 4 25	34 2 32	29 1 28	29 — 29	30 1 29	17 2 15	5 — —	12 5 9	26 3 16	17 3 14
Ontario.....	T. 67 M. 6 F. 61	72 10 62	61 9 52	46 5 41	38 3 35	41 4 37	47 5 42	40 5 38	36 3 33	37 2 35	30 4 26	70 9 61	88 14 74	68 7 61	45 1 44	79 8 71	85 15 70
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	10 1 9	36 3 33	15 1 14	11 1 10	14 2 12	25 4 21
Total Theology (including post-graduate students)—Théologie (y compris les étudiants post-gradués)																	
Canada.....	T. 2,032 M. 1,990 F. 42	2,136 2,093 41	2,156 2,094 62	2,186 2,139 47	2,234 2,186 48	2,189 2,143 46	2,169 2,113 56	2,129 2,083 46	2,199 2,143 51	2,201 2,164 37	2,216 2,168 48	2,210 2,166 41	2,189 2,158 31	2,259 2,249 40	2,361 2,331 30	2,336 2,360 28	2,523 2,499 24
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 123 M. 123 F. —	191 187 4	162 159 3	142 142 —	153 152 1	136 135 1	131 131 —	143 143 —	144 143 1	135 135 —	128 128 —	133 133 —	148 148 —	171 171 —	205 203 2	213 213 —	187 187 —

Québec.....	M.	917	938	901	965	986	962	996	968	978	971	969	968	955	970	955	975	1,221
Ontario.....	T.	830	857	921	905	917	877	838	834	871	892	918	887	896	946	1,012	1,036	956
	M.	794	827	881	864	879	837	795	798	832	865	877	850	870	917	992	1,011	933
	F.	36	30	40	41	38	37	43	36	39	27	41	37	26	29	20	25	23
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	162	150	172	174	178	214	204	184	206	203	201	222	190	201	189	162	159
	M.	156	143	153	168	169	206	191	174	185	193	194	215	185	191	181	161	158
	F.	6	7	19	6	9	8	13	10	11	10	7	7	5	10	8	1	1

Protestant Theological Colleges—Facultés de théologie protestantes

Canada.....	T.	727	728	776	747	755	729	706	641	674	657	637	621	597	629	670	666	631
	M.	685	687	714	700	707	683	650	595	622	620	589	577	566	589	640	640	610
	F.	42	41	62	47	48	46	56	46	46	37	48	44	41	40	30	26	21
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.	82	99	87	75	88	78	77	85	85	77	69	60	73	100	122	123	98
	M.	82	95	84	75	87	77	77	85	84	77	69	60	73	99	120	123	98
	F.	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Québec.....	M.	93	84	78	79	80	83	99	71	74	70	68	80	79	70	71	68	76
Ontario.....	T.	390	395	439	419	409	354	326	301	309	307	299	259	255	258	288	313	301
	M.	354	365	399	378	371	283	265	270	280	280	258	222	229	229	268	288	278
	F.	36	30	40	41	38	37	43	36	39	27	41	37	26	29	20	25	23
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	162	150	172	174	178	214	204	184	206	203	201	222	190	201	189	162	159
	M.	156	143	153	168	169	206	191	174	185	193	194	215	185	191	181	161	158
	F.	6	7	19	6	9	8	13	10	11	10	7	7	5	10	8	1	1

Roman Catholic Theological Colleges, Seminaries, etc.—Séminaires de théologie catholiques

Canada.....	M.	1,305	1,408	1,380	1,439	1,479	1,460	1,463	1,488	1,525	1,544	1,579	1,589	1,592	1,660	1,691	1,720	1,889
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	M.	41	92	75	67	65	58	54	58	59	58	59	73	75	72	83	90	89
Québec.....	M.	824	854	823	886	906	879	897	897	904	901	901	888	876	900	884	907	1,145
Ontario.....	M.	440	462	482	486	508	523	512	533	562	585	619	628	641	688	724	723	655

Veterinary Science—Médecine vétérinaire

Canada.....	T.	118	116	108	103	88	80	83	77	90	94	92	122	149	181	180	222	245
	M.	118	116	108	103	88	79	82	76	89	94	92	122	149	181	180	222	245
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Québec.....	M.	23	20	20	19	19	17	17	15	16	14	12	25	36	47	35	38	44
Ontario.....	T.	95	96	88	84	69	63	66	62	74	80	80	97	113	134	145	184	201
	M.	95	96	88	84	69	63	66	62	74	80	80	97	113	134	145	184	201
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

27.—Annual Enrolment of Full and Part Time Students in Graduate Courses in Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936
 37.—Inscription annuelle des étudiants réguliers et libres des cours gradués des universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Post-Graduate Courses in Arts, Science and Philosophy—Cours des post-gradués en arts, science et philosophie																	
Canada	T. 311 M. 225 F. 86	338 241 97	554 413 111	614 462 162	671 491 189	740 549 191	688 525 216	820 604 216	963 724 239	863 621 202	966 733 233	1,463 891 272	1,308 891 239	1,360 1,016 314	1,291 976 315	1,190 921 269	1,267 989 278
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 13 M. 9 F. 4	24 22 8	21 16 5	21 13 8	32 22 9	32 23 9	27 20 7	43 22 20	60 33 27	48 28 20	58 29 29	45 27 20	55 38 18	64 49 16	76 46 30	83 56 27	90 62 28
Québec.....	T. 39 M. 31 F. 8	42 30 12	149 131 28	166 144 22	184 163 21	212 190 22	204 175 29	245 209 36	307 258 49	271 240 51	360 311 49	427 367 60	483 372 111	383 322 61	367 303 64	374 314 60	385 324 61
Ontario.....	T. 169 M. 121 F. 48	176 130 46	226 169 57	259 187 72	272 187 85	269 187 82	277 210 67	301 220 81	304 213 92	204 144 100	238 247 91	371 299 102	398 290 106	521 360 132	528 360 130	483 313 118	460 351 109
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 90 M. 64 F. 26	96 59 37	158 107 51	168 108 60	183 119 64	227 149 78	180 130 60	231 153 78	292 221 71	210 159 51	210 146 64	320 228 92	374 298 106	374 276 116	320 229 91	300 238 64	332 252 80

Other Post-Graduate Courses (excepting Theology)—Autres cours des post-gradués (théologie exceptée)

Canada	T. 81 M. 66 F. 15	69 57 12	71 69 11	162 135 27	237 208 29	226 194 32	206 170 36	237 197 40	274 215 59	285 232 53	307 232 75	378 301 77	513 411 102	533 411 88	519 403 116	437 336 101	426 330 96
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 6 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	— — —
Québec.....	T. 29 M. 29 F. —	19 19 —	26 26 —	40 40 —	49 49 —	60 60 —	50 50 —	54 54 —	70 70 —	59 59 —	39 39 —	30 30 —	74 70 4	91 87 4	82 79 3	54 53 1	57 57 —
Ontario.....	T. 52 M. 37 F. 15	50 27 12	38 27 11	106 79 27	158 129 29	139 107 32	137 101 36	145 109 36	181 122 59	213 169 53	243 168 75	288 213 75	364 298 96	358 276 82	366 256 110	327 234 93	320 226 94
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. — M. — F. —	— — —	7 7 —	16 16 —	30 30 —	27 27 —	19 19 —	38 34 4	23 23 —	13 13 —	25 25 —	60 58 2	75 73 2	77 76 1	70 68 2	55 49 6	49 47 2

38.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936
 38.—Degrés et diplômes conférés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bachelors of Agricultural Science—Bacheliers en science agricole																	
Canada.....	T. 113 M. 112 F. 1	156 153 1	183 192 1	186 183 3	157 157 —	181 181 —	111 3 —	87 84 3	104 103 1	94 93 1	131 130 1	160 158 2	150 149 1	198 196 2	215 213 2	243 233 10	238 231 7
Québec.....	T. 41 M. 40 F. 1	43 41 2	42 42 —	33 32 1	36 36 —	27 27 —	25 23 2	24 24 —	30 30 —	23 23 —	33 33 —	48 48 —	46 45 1	77 77 —	68 68 —	64 63 2	51 50 1
Ontario.....	T. 59 M. 59 F. —	74 71 —	117 117 —	106 106 —	66 66 —	44 44 —	33 33 —	33 33 —	36 36 —	32 31 —	35 35 —	53 52 —	48 48 —	62 62 —	97 96 —	120 116 4	117 115 2
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 13 M. 13 F. —	39 38 —	34 33 —	47 45 2	55 55 —	60 60 —	52 52 —	30 29 1	38 37 —	39 39 —	62 62 —	50 58 —	56 56 —	50 57 2	50 49 —	59 55 4	70 66 —
Diplomas in Agriculture—Diplômés en Agriculture																	
Canada.....	T. 142 M. 142 F. —	171 171 —	138 127 —	71 71 —	82 82 —	70 70 —	53 52 1	63 63 —	80 80 —	105 105 —	110 108 2	115 115 —	138 138 —	135 134 1	90 89 1	107 106 1	107 107 —
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. 27 M. 27 F. —	32 32 —	27 26 —	22 22 —	19 19 —	15 15 —	3 2 1	— — —	12 12 —	13 13 —	18 16 2	16 16 —	18 17 1	18 17 1	7 6 —	13 11 —	17 17 —
Québec.....	T. 4 M. 4 F. —	3 3 —	4 4 —	10 10 —	22 22 —	21 21 —	24 24 —	23 23 —	28 28 —	35 35 —	32 32 —	42 42 —	40 40 —	48 48 —	40 40 —	42 41 1	42 42 —
Ontario.....	T. 94 M. 94 F. —	116 116 —	75 75 —	25 25 —	24 24 —	16 16 —	12 12 —	22 22 —	17 17 —	28 28 —	30 30 —	33 33 —	60 60 —	52 52 —	35 35 —	43 43 —	36 36 —
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. 17 M. 17 F. —	20 20 —	22 22 —	14 14 —	17 17 —	18 18 —	14 14 —	18 18 —	23 23 —	29 29 —	30 30 —	24 24 —	20 20 —	7 7 —	8 8 —	9 9 —	12 12 —
Graduates in Architecture—Gradués en architecture																	
Canada.....	T. 10 M. 10 F. —	17 17 —	12 12 —	19 19 —	17 17 —	19 19 —	14 14 —	15 14 1	19 19 —	25 25 —	25 25 —	24 24 —	22 22 1	32 32 —	31 31 —	21 19 2	53 53 —

38.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936—Continued
38.—Degrés et diplômes conférés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936—suite

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Graduates in Architecture—Con.—Gradués en architecture—fin																	
Québec..... M.	5	7	8	8	4	10	7	7	9	10	19	8	11	19	20	9	22
Ontario..... T.	4	9	3	11	7	8	4	6	7	11	5	7	2	6	2	7	14
..... M.	4	9	3	11	7	8	4	5	7	11	5	7	2	6	2	7	14
..... F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest..... T.	1	1	1	-	6	1	3	2	3	4	1	9	9	7	9	5	17
..... M.	1	1	1	-	6	1	3	2	3	4	1	9	8	7	7	4	17
..... F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bachelors of Arts or Letters—Bacheliers ès-arts ou ès-lettres																	
Canada..... T.	1,033	1,337	1,443	1,551	1,675	1,698	1,985	2,080	2,231	2,257	2,499	2,474	2,629	2,881	3,081	3,034	3,175
..... M.	651	823	903	951	1,030	1,024	1,215	1,301	1,375	1,433	1,510	1,493	1,609	1,738	1,921	1,872	2,007
..... F.	382	514	540	600	645	674	770	776	856	822	989	981	1,020	1,143	1,157	1,162	1,168
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes..... T.	150	183	171	160	185	194	196	265	213	240	267	273	278	298	307	260	309
..... M.	105	117	104	95	111	121	113	148	110	138	173	172	162	180	203	162	184
..... F.	45	66	67	65	74	73	83	117	103	102	94	101	116	118	124	98	125
Québec ¹ T.	187	284	352	426	420	368	483	582	690	649	672	669	700	746	756	818	916
..... M.	144	239	325	378	378	326	439	511	606	530	577	567	602	654	642	692	762
..... F.	43	45	27	48	42	42	64	71	84	119	95	102	98	92	114	126	154
Ontario..... T.	473	581	612	579	655	708	825	805	807	852	959	968	1,035	1,204	1,376	1,305	1,398
..... M.	266	323	316	293	334	369	437	452	426	427	479	506	560	627	756	709	787
..... F.	207	258	296	286	321	339	388	353	381	425	480	462	475	583	620	596	571
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest..... T.	223	289	308	386	415	428	471	498	521	516	601	564	616	630	622	651	642
..... M.	136	144	158	185	207	208	226	193	233	240	281	248	285	280	323	309	324
..... F.	87	145	150	201	208	220	245	235	288	276	320	316	331	350	299	342	318
Bachelors of Science (in Arts)—Bacheliers ès-science (Arts)																	
Canada..... T.	38	77	95	115	107	98	136	149	161	195	237	252	277	259	293	288	320
..... M.	34	70	86	97	94	84	107	136	150	168	199	207	236	236	248	249	275
..... F.	4	7	9	18	13	14	29	13	11	27	38	45	41	35	45	39	45
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes..... T.	7	21	29	29	29	20	36	38	31	47	76	73	78	111	90	88	109
..... M.	6	20	29	28	28	19	30	36	29	42	67	61	67	102	81	78	99
..... F.	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	2	2	5	9	12	11	9	9	10	10
Québec..... T.	21	37	38	52	42	36	48	43	83	69	66	84	57	35	75	50	50
..... M.	20	36	35	47	38	28	39	40	79	60	59	74	53	30	62	41	42
..... F.	1	1	3	5	4	8	9	3	4	9	7	10	4	5	13	9	8

Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	10	19	28	34	36	42	52	68	47	79	95	128	150	161
.....	M.	8	14	22	22	28	37	38	60	42	66	73	116	130	134
.....	F.	2	5	6	12	8	5	14	8	5	13	22	26	20	27

Bachelors of Commerce²—Bacheliers en sciences commerciales²

Canada.....	T.	8	12	46	68	75	100	73	114	109	117	134	169	199	241	200	202
.....	M.	8	11	44	65	67	99	59	101	101	102	117	152	184	212	171	177
.....	F.	—	—	—	3	8	1	14	13	8	15	17	17	15	32	26	25
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.	—	—	—	8	2	10	5	6	13	8	12	24	16	26	20	19
.....	M.	—	—	—	7	1	10	3	5	13	8	6	20	13	18	14	19
.....	F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	6	4	3	8	6	—
Québec.....	T.	8	10	39	46	40	51	7	34	34	31	35	41	68	66	47	50
.....	M.	8	9	38	46	37	51	7	33	33	29	34	41	65	62	41	46
.....	F.	—	1	1	—	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	3	4	6	4
Ontario.....	T.	—	2	7	10	24	29	43	62	54	65	59	68	85	100	88	77
.....	M.	—	2	6	8	23	28	38	55	43	54	53	58	81	93	77	75
.....	F.	—	—	1	2	2	1	6	7	6	11	6	10	4	7	11	2
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	—	—	—	4	9	10	17	12	8	13	28	36	30	52	69	56
.....	M.	—	—	—	4	7	10	11	10	7	11	24	33	25	39	57	52
.....	F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	6	2	1	2	4	3	5	13	12	19

Doctors of Dentistry—Docteurs en art dentaire

Canada.....	T.	170	189	221	353	231	263	150	145	98	102	114	90	78	70	83	80
.....	M.	168	184	217	377	277	203	146	143	98	102	113	90	78	69	81	79
.....	F.	2	5	4	6	4	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.	2	6	8	17	18	14	—	6	5	7	8	9	11	7	15	11
.....	M.	2	6	—	16	16	—	—	—	5	7	8	9	11	—	10	10
.....	F.	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Québec.....	T.	52	43	39	57	73	87	67	62	28	30	24	15	22	23	29	20
.....	M.	52	41	38	57	73	87	66	62	28	30	24	15	22	23	28	20
.....	F.	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ontario.....	T.	116	140	174	309	190	102	83	70	58	56	76	59	38	39	32	44
.....	M.	114	137	171	304	188	102	80	68	58	56	75	59	38	31	31	38
.....	F.	2	3	3	5	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	9	6	7	7	1	7	3
.....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	9	6	7	7	1	6	6
.....	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering—Bacheliers en sciences appliquées et en génie

Canada.....	T.	237	322	375	629	452	348	315	330	315	336	384	418	439	554	624	642
.....	M.	236	321	374	628	452	348	315	329	317	336	383	418	439	553	622	641
.....	F.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1

¹ Includes a few Bachelors of Social Science in Québec.—¹ Y compris quelques bacheliers en sciences sociales, dans le Québec.² Includes a few Bachelors of Accountancy and of Secretarial Science.—² Y compris quelques bacheliers en science comptable et en science de secrétaire.

38.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936—Continued
38.—Degrés et diplômes conférés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936—suite

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bachelors of Applied Science or Engineering—Con.—Bacheliers en science appliquées et en génie—fin																	
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....M.	16	17	16	50	37	22	22	23	34	45	35	38	60	65	66	63	38
Québec.....M.	79	104	115	163	110	90	93	76	72	67	96	70	84	97	120	108	100
Ontario.....T.	123	159	193	347	218	171	135	147	140	144	144	184	171	215	252	270	246
.....M.	122	159	193	346	218	171	135	146	139	144	143	184	170	214	250	269	244
.....F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2
Western Provinces—Province de l'Ouest.....T.	19	42	51	69	87	65	65	84	72	80	109	126	124	177	186	201	180
.....M.	19	41	50	69	87	65	65	84	72	80	109	126	124	177	186	201	180
.....F.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelors of Education or Pedagogy—Bacheliers en éducation ou pédagogie																	
Canada.....T.	5	1	5	18	24	28	25	42	25	31	77	60	72	56	74	61	100
.....M.	5	1	5	18	23	25	24	32	23	28	46	41	51	38	60	43	75
.....F.	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	10	2	3	31	19	21	18	14	18	25
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
.....M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Québec.....T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	6	2	15	13	18	15	16	16
.....M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	2	5	5	6	10	6	11
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	8	12	5	10	5
Ontario.....T.	5	1	5	17	19	28	24	32	21	25	41	37	55	29	53	39	52
.....M.	5	1	5	17	18	25	23	29	19	22	36	31	44	27	46	34	47
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	3	3	5	6	11	2	2	7	5
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....T.	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	3	2	—	34	8	4	9	6	6	20
.....M.	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	1	2	—	8	5	2	4	4	3	11
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	26	3	2	4	2	3	9
Graduates of University Teacher Training Courses—Gradués des cours universitaires pour la formation de professeurs																	
Canada.....T.	153	100	176	239	346	344	373	450	438	501	523	551	744	807	810	649	554
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	82	63	52	49	95	98	100	17	37
.....M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	30	27	31	22	31	39	45	56	6
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	52	36	21	27	56	53	44	11	20
Québec.....T.	39	28	44	32	37	31	45	42	36	55	50	38	45	49	45	42	48
Ontario.....T.	114	72	132	207	254	260	271	231	244	293	340	377	463	536	512	463	390
.....M.	56	48	80	84	94	98	93	62	80	94	99	133	194	247	201	166	171
.....F.	58	24	52	123	160	162	173	169	164	199	241	244	269	289	311	267	219
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....T.	—	—	—	—	55	53	57	67	76	90	81	117	141	141	124	127	109
.....M.	—	—	—	—	20	19	22	30	24	27	22	22	48	55	60	49	47
.....F.	—	—	—	—	35	34	35	37	52	63	59	69	86	78	93	78	62

Bachelors of Science in Forestry—Bacheliers en sciences forestières

Canada.....	M.	17	15	19	19	26	21	19	15	27	18	44	41	32	27	32	37	21
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	M.	9	6	6	5	4	1	1	2	5	6	22	9	11	8	9	5	1
Québec.....	M.	4	3	2	2	4	4	1	1	10	1	9	10	7	7	11	6	5
Ontario.....	M.	4	6	11	10	14	11	13	9	10	9	11	13	11	10	10	22	14
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	M.	—	—	—	2	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	4	1

Bachelors of Household Science—Bacheliers en science ménagère

Canada.....	F.	6	10	9	18	30	28	19	33	57	75	122	112	146	137	164	128	133
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	16	12	11	13	27	22	24	36	25
Québec.....	F.	—	—	—	4	4	6	1	3	5	9	4	7	8	6	12	16	17
Ontario.....	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	27	40	37	65	51	50	18	18
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	F.	6	10	9	14	26	21	13	20	19	27	67	55	46	58	78	58	78

Bachelors of Canon Law—Bacheliers en droit canonique

Canada.....M.	-	2	-	5	1	2	7	9	12	19	20	16	21	6	8	2	-
Québec.....M.	-	2	-	5	1	2	7	9	12	9	11	10	15	2	5	1	-
Ontario.....M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	6	6	4	3	1	-

Graduates in Law—Gradués en droit

Canada.....	T. M. F.	382 370 12	393 379 14	382 375 7	261 257 4	252 241 11	226 216 217	277 267 10	257 250 7	198 191 7	241 238 3	211 203 8	223 215 8	235 227 8	213 206 7	209 201 8	238 227 11	209 202 7
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. M. F.	19 19 —	30 29 1	39 39 —	28 27 —	29 27 2	23 21 2	23 21 2	19 19 —	15 14 1	20 20 —	13 13 —	18 17 —	21 21 —	25 24 1	20 19 1	29 26 3	35 34 1
Québec.....	T. M. F.	65 64 1	95 95 —	46 46 —	46 45 —	53 53 —	36 36 —	72 72 —	57 57 —	63 63 —	65 65 —	53 53 —	76 76 —	74 73 —	59 59 —	80 79 —	90 90 —	60 58 2
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	248 242 6	209 200 9	120 116 4	120 117 3	106 102 4	123 120 3	133 126 7	134 128 6	76 71 5	121 119 2	126 120 6	94 92 2	101 98 3	88 85 3	73 69 4	86 82 4	70 69 1
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. M. F.	50 45 5	59 55 4	77 77 —	67 67 —	64 59 5	43 40 3	49 48 1	47 46 1	44 43 1	35 34 1	19 17 2	35 33 2	39 33 4	39 38 3	41 36 2	33 29 4	44 41 3

³ Record of men and women not obtained separately for Quebec.—³ Le Québec n'établit pas de distinction pour les hommes et pour les femmes.

38.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936—Continued
38.—Degrés et diplômes conférés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936—suite

		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Graduates in Librarianship (Degrees and Diplomas)—Gradués en bibliothéchnie (Degrés et diplômes)																		
Canada.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	42	36	39	48	53	61	54	66
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	41	36	37	46	51	58	53	63
Québec.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	15	13	13	10	17	13	19
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	15	11	11	10	16	13	16
Ontario.....	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	21	26	35	43	44	41	47
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	21	26	35	41	42	40	47
Graduates in Medicine—Gradués en médecine																		
Canada.....	T.	274	404	448	503	651	477	510	421	481	747	518	535	511	483	488	472	497
	M.	265	390	426	485	626	452	493	401	460	706	487	509	487	458	470	432	476
	F.	9	14	22	18	25	25	17	20	21	41	31	26	24	25	18	20	21
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.	11	16	25	20	32	43	35	27	26	16	19	23	33	29	32	23	26
	M.	9	15	20	19	30	41	35	24	25	13	19	23	33	29	31	23	25
	F.	2	1	5	1	2	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Québec.....	T.	107	154	190	203	269	201	141	169	173	133	175	163	184	177	178	173	176
	M.	107	154	185	203	266	201	139	164	168	131	169	180	183	173	177	172	171
	F.	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	5	5	2	6	3	1	4	1	1	5
Ontario.....	T.	129	200	204	258	298	163	264	174	216	530	257	269	238	220	181	203	218
	M.	124	189	194	243	280	150	254	166	204	500	237	250	216	206	172	190	208
	F.	5	11	10	15	18	13	10	8	12	30	20	19	22	14	9	13	10
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T.	27	34	29	22	52	70	70	51	66	68	67	80	56	57	97	73	77
	M.	25	32	27	20	50	60	65	47	63	62	62	76	55	50	90	67	72
	F.	2	2	2	2	10	10	5	4	3	6	5	4	1	7	7	6	5
Graduates in Pharmacy—Gradués en pharmacie																		
Canada.....	T.	182	176	181	203	200	177	124	212	182	183	204	208	203	162	160	150	190
	M.	173	168	159	181	192	141	130	202	173	172	193	191	187	152	131	137	180
	F.	9	10	22	22	8	16	4	10	9	11	11	10	12	10	9	13	10
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T.	—	—	—	11	7	11	—	2	6	3	4	4	3	3	3	5	1
	M.	—	—	—	11	7	10	—	2	5	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—

Québec.....	T. M. F.	26 23 2	22 19 3	27 27 —	26 26 —	33 32 1	39 39 —	23 23 —	22 24 —	14 14 —	25 25 —	11 11 —	26 26 —	14 14 —	17 17 —	14 14 —	20 20 —
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	88 84 4	94 88 6	92 78 14	91 77 14	78 74 4	79 72 7	68 67 1	127 120 7	110 106 4	107 100 7	128 122 6	110 104 6	98 92 6	86 81 5	74 69 5	100 97 3
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. M. F.	68 65 3	60 59 1	62 54 8	75 67 8	82 79 3	48 40 8	43 40 3	61 58 3	42 38 4	59 55 4	65 62 3	64 58 6	47 43 4	54 51 4	57 51 6	69 62 7

Physical Training Diplomas—Diplômes en culture physique

Canada.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	7 7 7	17 17 —	24 24 —	18 18 —	37 37 —	38 38 —	41 41 —	45 45 —	41 41 —	45 45 —	25 25 —	24 24 —	26 25 —	21 21 —
Québec.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	7 7 7	17 17 —	24 24 —	18 18 —	25 25 —	22 22 —	24 24 —	16 16 —	15 15 —	15 15 —	10 10 —	13 13 —	5 5 —	5 5 —
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	12 12 —	16 16 —	17 17 —	29 29 —	26 26 —	30 30 —	15 15 —	11 11 —	21 21 —	16 16 —

Diplomas in Social Service—Diplômes de services de bienfaisance

Canada.....	T. M. F.	— — —	5 5 —	11 11 —	13 13 —	9 9 —	20 18 2	24 23 2	27 27 —	24 23 1	21 21 —	20 20 —	18 18 —	55 44 6	36 36 —	48 44 4	45 39 6
Québec.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	3 3 —	6 6 —	2 2 —	6 6 —	8 8 —	9 9 —	9 8 —	11 11 —	8 8 —	7 7 —	13 13 —	— — —	14 14 —	8 8 —
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	— — —	5 5 —	8 8 —	7 7 —	7 7 —	14 12 2	16 15 1	18 18 —	15 15 —	10 10 —	12 12 —	11 11 —	40 36 4	33 27 6	27 27 —	30 25 5
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 2 —	15 15 —	9 9 —	6 6 —

Graduates in Theology—Gradués en théologie

Canada.....	T. M. F.	394 377 17	426 408 18	393 371 22	427 409 18	430 411 19	418 399 19	475 452 23	445 424 21	437 420 17	408 393 15	430 414 16	434 416 18	438 423 15	420 403 17	490 470 20	491 476 15	484 468 16
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. M. F.	23 — —	35 — —	30 — —	30 — —	18 — —	27 — —	31 — —	35 — —	33 — —	30 — —	28 — —	42 — —	51 — —	173 — —	157 — —	50 — —	39 — —
Québec.....	T. M. F.	149 — —	155 — —	160 — —	183 — —	197 — —	171 — —	210 — —	188 — —	175 — —	162 — —	166 — —	173 — —	188 — —	181 — —	175 — —	177 — —	180 — —
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	162 147 15	186 170 16	163 153 16	169 156 16	178 162 16	176 160 16	178 160 18	180 163 17	186 171 15	172 167 12	190 177 13	178 164 14	188 175 13	181 166 15	214 200 14	218 205 13	226 213 13
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. M. F.	60 58 2	50 48 2	40 34 6	45 43 2	37 34 3	44 41 3	56 51 5	42 38 4	43 41 2	44 41 3	46 43 3	63 59 4	53 51 2	48 46 2	57 51 6	46 44 2	39 36 2

38.—Degrees and Diplomas Conferred by Universities and Colleges of Canada, 1920-1936—Continued
38.—Degrés et diplômes conférés par les universités et collèges du Canada, 1920-1936—suite

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bachelors of Divinity (Post-graduate)—Bacheliers en théologie (post-graduates)																	
Canada.....M.	37	34	61	42	47	33	30	33	24	31	41	37	33	32	46	36	43
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....M.	6	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	2	2	7	4	8	6	8	9	17
Québec.....M.	12	10	6	11	13	8	3	6	4	11	11	3	6	10	14	8	8
Ontario.....M.	18	15	26	17	14	9	18	12	12	14	15	24	12	11	13	14	12
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....M.	1	7	26	13	18	13	7	9	6	4	8	5	7	5	11	5	6
Graduates in Veterinary Science—Gradués en science vétérinaire																	
Canada.....T.	6	26	28	39	34	21	18	18	18	21	23	21	28	34	37	36	53
.....M.	6	26	28	39	34	21	18	18	18	20	23	21	28	34	37	36	53
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Québec.....T.	1	6	9	6	8	6	6	8	3	5	4	8	13	17	11	9	8
.....M.	1	6	9	6	8	6	6	8	3	5	4	8	13	17	11	9	8
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario.....T.	5	20	19	33	26	15	12	10	18	18	17	20	21	20	25	43	45
.....M.	5	20	19	33	26	15	12	10	17	18	17	20	21	20	25	43	45
.....F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate Degrees and Diplomas in Nursing—Post-graduates et diplômés en science infirmière																	
Canada.....F.	19	67	98	88	80	72	83	93	102	111	111	122	159	174	125	150	191
Québec.....F.	—	—	19	11	23	17	33	31	32	39	31	39	51	51	43	41	67
Ontario ⁴F.	19	67	65	58	46	46	43	46	59	60	71	65	96	99	60	81	99
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....F.	—	—	14	19	11	9	7	16	11	12	9	18	12	24	22	28	25
Masters of Arts—Maîtres des arts ⁵																	
Canada.....T.	147	147	156	196	222	187	202	225	251	228	238	274	239	287	254	254	252
.....M.	103	105	110	134	158	123	140	153	177	152	160	180	159	186	167	161	179
.....F.	44	42	48	62	64	64	62	72	74	76	78	94	80	101	87	93	73
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....T.	22	37	26	35	38	17	22	28	41	23	33	29	29	37	23	34	24

M.	17	30	21	28	31	12	12	15	31	16	20	17	21	28	13	25	17
F.	5	7	5	7	7	5	10	13	10	7	13	12	8	9	10	9	7
Québec.....	8	14	12	22	44	17	27	28	35	41	44	47	42	38	29	27	39
M.	8	9	9	18	38	13	21	23	26	28	27	20	26	24	11	14	20
F.	-	5	3	4	6	4	6	5	13	15	16	20	16	14	18	13	19
Ontario.....	75	74	78	92	102	96	95	117	124	116	131	137	121	158	159	141	141
M.	49	54	54	62	65	62	68	80	88	74	94	94	83	101	111	85	108
F.	26	25	24	30	37	34	27	37	36	42	37	43	38	57	48	56	33
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	41	22	40	47	38	57	58	52	51	48	30	61	47	54	43	52	48
M.	28	17	26	26	24	36	39	35	36	36	18	42	29	33	32	37	34
F.	13	5	14	21	14	21	19	17	15	12	12	19	18	21	11	15	14

Masters of Science—Maîtres des sciences⁶

Canada.....	27	30	60	58	73	79	82	67	77	59	68	93	124	145	134	115	133
M.	26	24	56	56	63	74	78	64	72	57	64	89	119	138	130	108	130
F.	1	6	4	2	5	5	4	3	5	2	4	4	5	7	4	7	3
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	2	2	2	8	-	3	4	4	6	2	4	3	2	4	9	6	6
M.	2	2	2	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4	8	4	6
F.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Québec.....	9	18	25	19	36	33	42	23	28	24	20	28	35	40	27	23	31
M.	13	22	19	33	31	31	21	25	22	20	20	28	34	39	27	22	31
F.	-	5	3	-	3	2	3	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Ontario.....	9	5	19	14	21	20	9	15	12	11	17	28	37	44	31	26	32
M.	9	5	19	14	21	20	9	15	12	11	17	28	36	44	30	26	32
F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	7	5	14	17	16	23	27	25	31	22	27	34	50	57	67	60	64
M.	6	4	13	16	14	21	26	24	30	22	26	31	47	51	65	56	61
F.	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	3	6	2	4	3

Licentiates (Not including theology)—Licenciés (théologie non comprise)

Canada.....	39	41	43	61	46	57	40	70	72	76	91	91	130	97	129	112	100
M.	39	41	43	60	45	57	39	67	71	75	93	89	128	93	113	105	93
F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	16	7	7
Québec.....	25	28	31	46	32	38	26	52	56	57	57	67	86	97	109	102	92
M.	25	28	31	45	31	38	25	49	55	57	56	66	84	93	113	85	85
F.	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	4	16	7	7
Ontario.....	14	13	12	15	14	19	14	18	16	19	37	24	44	-	-	10	8
M.	14	13	12	15	14	19	14	18	16	18	37	23	44	-	-	10	8
F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

⁴ Includes 12-24 Dental nurses annually.—⁴ De 12 à 24 infirmières dentaires incluses chaque année.⁵ Includes M. Comm. & M. Ed. or M. Paed.—⁵ M. en C., et M. en E. et en Péd. compris.⁶ Includes M. A. Sc., M. S. A., M. Sc. P., M. Arch., M. V. Sc., M. Sc. Dent., M. Surgery (where given separately).—⁶ M. en Sc. agric., M. en Sc. appl., M. en Sc. fores., M. en architecture, M. en Sc. Vété., M. en Sc. dentaire, M. en chirurgie (lorsque conférés séparément) compris.

Doctorates (in Course)—Docteurs (en cours)

Canada.....	T. M. F.	24 24 —	24 23 1	24 23 1	24 23 1	31 29 2	35 32 3	33 30 3	28 24 4	40 39 1	41 37 4	51 46 5	61 54 7	46 39 7	80 69 11	87 78 9	89 78 11	77 73 4	68 63 5
Maritime Provinces—Provinces Maritimes.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	2 2 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	— — —
Québec.....	T. M. F.	13 13 —	17 17 —	10 10 —	13 13 —	9 9 —	16 15 1	13 11 2	25 24 1	16 15 1	32 32 —	32 32 —	24 23 2	19 19 —	40 39 1	46 43 3	41 35 6	41 41 —	29 27 2
Ontario.....	T. M. F.	11 11 —	7 6 1	14 13 1	18 16 2	26 23 3	17 15 2	14 12 2	15 15 —	24 21 3	18 13 5	18 13 5	35 30 5	24 18 6	39 30 9	39 33 6	44 39 5	34 30 4	39 36 3
Western Provinces—Provinces de l'Ouest.....	T. M. F.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	2 2 —	2 2 —	1 1 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	— — —	— — —

39.—Estimate of Students Receiving First Degrees, 1920-1936
 39.—Estimation des étudiants recevant les premiers degrés, 1920-1936

—	Grand Total* — Grand total*			Deduction for duplication — Déductions pour doubles entrées			Net Total — Total net		
	Men and Women — Hommes et Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men and Women — Hommes et Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes	Men and Women — Hommes et Femmes	Men — Hommes	Women — Femmes
1920.....	2,889	2,427	462	533	522	11	2,356	1,905	451
1921.....	3,627	2,963	664	457	445	12	3,170	2,518	652
1922.....	3,843	3,109	734	442	430	12	3,401	2,679	722
1923.....	4,509	3,710	799	509	502	7	4,000	3,203	797
1924.....	4,467	3,624	843	546	535	11	3,921	3,089	832
1925.....	4,037	3,181	856	474	464	10	3,563	2,717	846
1926.....	4,319	3,343	976	454	443	11	3,865	2,900	965
1927.....	4,414	3,421	993	460	450	10	3,954	2,971	983
1928.....	4,545	3,454	1,091	446	435	11	4,099	3,019	1,080
1929.....	4,932	3,711	1,221	515	501	14	4,417	3,210	1,207
1930.....	5,185	3,839	1,346	467	453	14	4,718	3,386	1,332
1931.....	5,290	3,952	1,338	449	437	12	4,841	3,515	1,326
1932.....	5,552	4,109	1,443	459	447	12	5,093	3,662	1,431
1933.....	5,891	4,307	1,584	440	428	12	5,451	3,879	1,572
1934.....	6,272	4,687	1,585	479	467	12	5,793	4,220	1,573
1935.....	6,226	4,648	1,578	460	449	11	5,766	4,199	1,567
1936.....	6,441	4,834	1,607	455	444	11	5,986	4,390	1,596

* Not counting diplomas in Education and Social Service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate and honorary degrees.

* Non compris les diplômes en Education et Services de bienfaisance, quelques autres diplômes, ni les degrés post-gradués et honorifiques.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES 1935-36—(Tables 41-49)

A few words of explanation concerning the arrangement of the tables on universities and colleges may be in order. In the first place it will be noted that in the first tables, where the name of each institution is given in full, it is written in the language, French or English, used in it as the chief language of instruction. In a few cases, notably the University of Ottawa, instruction is largely bilingual, but such cases are exceptional. A further significance in the manner in which the names are entered in the tables lies in the indentations; where a university has affiliated colleges they are listed immediately under it and slightly indented. An exception to this practice is necessary when the university has an affiliation in a province other than the one in which it is located, due to the fact that information for each province is kept separate in the tables. (Each table presents data for the most easterly provinces first, and proceeds westward in the geographical order, the customary arrangement in tables of all sections of this volume.) The following are the cases where universities have affiliations in other provinces:

Laval University—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 —Collège des Jésuites (Sacr  -C  ur), Sudbury, Ont.
 —Coll  ge des J  suites, Edmonton, Alta.

University of Ottawa—Coll  ge Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.
 —Juniorat St. Jean, Edmonton, Alta.
 —Notre Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

The first two tables, Nos. 41 and 42, classify in two different ways the entire enrolment reported by the institutions of higher education, the former being concerned to show the grade of work pursued by all students, and the latter to show the extent of attendance—full time, part time, short course, extra mural, etc.

The next two tables, Nos. 43A and 43B, are an elaboration of the second table, Table 43A breaking up the full time enrolment to show the type of studies followed, and Table 43B doing similarly for part time, extra mural, and short course students, though with less detail.

Table 44, the final table on enrolment, undertakes to break up the enrolment of the largest full time group of students—those in Arts and Pure Science—showing the enrolment in first, second, third and fourth years of the course, respectively. Some of the universities, however, do not use a distinct year system and are unable to classify their students in this way. Several of the colleges, especially in Saskatchewan, teach only two years of university work, being of junior college rank. Generally speaking, the enrolment is substantially higher in first and second years than in third and fourth, because prospective students of most professional faculties—law, medicine, engineering, etc.—are obliged to take one or two years in the Faculty of Arts and Science before being eligible to commence their professional studies. In the French-language universities the entire B.A. course of the classical colleges is prerequisite to the study of law, medicine, etc.

Following the tables on enrolment, Table 45 lists in detail the degrees and diplomas granted by the universities and colleges—45A showing those granted to men, 45B those granted to women. As there is not space under this classification to show the graduates of the numerous theological colleges, these are shown in detail in a third part of the table, 45C. Table 46 summarizes the degrees and diplomas granted.

Table 47 shows for each institution the province or country of residence of its full time students of university grade. Table 47A summarizes these data to show how many of the students are enrolled outside their province (or country) of residence, and what provinces they are in.

Table 48 is devoted to teaching staffs, the part time and full time members of which are shown separately. An attempt is also made to show roughly the type of work they are teaching. Neither division can be made completely or exactly, but the approximate division seems to be of some value.

Finally, Table 49 undertakes to give summary financial statements for the institutions of higher education, but it should be used cautiously due to the fact that some institutions are unable to provide completely comparable statements, as the annotations indicate.

UNIVERSITÉS ET COLLÈGES 1935-36—(Tableaux 41-49)

Il peut être à propos de donner quelques mots d'explication sur la présentation des tableaux sur les universités et collèges. En premier lieu il est à noter que dans le premier tableau, où le nom de chaque institution est donné au long, il est dans la langue, française ou anglaise, employée comme principale langue d'enseignement. Dans quelques cas cependant, comme par exemple l'Université d'Ottawa, l'instruction est grandement bilingue, mais de tels cas sont plutôt exceptionnels. Il faut aussi tenir compte de la distinction typographique entre certains noms dans les tableaux qui sont en retrait; là où une université a des collèges affiliés ils paraissent immédiatement au-dessous de cette université mais légèrement en retrait. Il est cependant nécessaire de faire exception à cette règle quand une université a des affiliations dans une province autre que celle où elle est localisée parce que l'information de chaque province est tenue séparément dans ces tableaux. (Chaque tableau présente les données d'abord de la province la plus à l'est et continue vers l'ouest par ordre géographique, ordre qui est suivi dans tous les tableaux de toutes les sections de ce volume). Les collèges affiliés ne se trouvant pas dans la même province que l'université à laquelle ils sont affiliés sont les suivants:

- Université Laval—St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, I.P.-E.
- Collège des Jésuites (Sacré-Cœur) Sudbury, Ont.
- Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.
- Université d'Ottawa—Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask.
- Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton, Alta.
- Notre Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.

McMaster University—Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba.

Les deux premiers tableaux, numéros 41 et 42, classifient de deux manières différentes toutes les inscriptions d'écoliers pour les institutions d'enseignement supérieur, le tableau 41 ayant pour but de montrer le degré du travail poursuivi par tous les étudiants et le tableau 42 de montrer le caractère des inscriptions, temps entier, temps partiel, cours abrégé, cours extra-mural, etc.

Les deux tableaux suivants, numéros 43A et 43B, sont une élaboration du deuxième tableau, le tableau 43A recoupant les inscriptions à temps entier pour montrer le type d'études suivies, et le tableau 43B faisant la même opération pour les étudiants à temps partiel, extra-muraux ou ceux des cours abrégés mais avec moins de détails.

Le tableau 44, le dernier des tableaux sur les inscriptions est une tentative de recouper les inscriptions des plus forts groupes d'étudiants, ceux à temps entier et ceux en arts et en science pure, montrant les inscriptions de première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième années du cours respectivement. Quelques universités toutefois ne font pas de distinction entre les années et ne sont pas en état de classer leurs élèves de cette manière. Plusieurs collèges, spécialement en Saskatchewan, ne donnent que deux années de travail universitaire, appartenant au rang des collèges juniors. Généralement parlant les inscriptions sont substantiellement plus élevées les première et deuxième années que les troisième et quatrième, parce que les étudiants potentiels de la plupart des facultés professionnelles—droit, médecine, génie, etc.—sont obligés de faire un ou deux ans dans la faculté des arts et science avant d'être éligibles aux cours professionnels. Dans les universités de langue française le cours classique complet des collèges conduisant au baccalauréat est exigé pour l'étude du droit, de la médecine, etc.

Après les tableaux sur les inscriptions le tableau 45 donne en détail les degrés et diplômes décernés par les universités et collèges,—le tableau 45A les degrés aux hommes et 45B ceux décernés aux femmes. Comme cette classification exigerait beaucoup d'espace pour y inclure les gradués des nombreux collèges théologiques ceux-ci sont montrés, en détail dans la troisième partie du tableau, 45C. Le tableau 46 donne un résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés.

Le tableau 47 montre pour chaque institution la province ou pays de domicile des étudiants à temps entier dans les cours universitaires. Le tableau 47A résume ces mêmes données pour montrer le nombre d'étudiants suivant des cours en dehors de leur province ou de leur pays et la province ou le pays d'où ils viennent.

Le tableau 48 est consacré au personnel enseignant, montrant séparément ceux dont l'enseignement est une occupation à temps entier et ceux enseignant à temps partiel. On a aussi tenté d'établir grosso modo les matières qu'ils enseignent. Ni l'une ni l'autre de ces divisions n'est complète ni exacte, mais une division approximative semble tout de même avoir une certaine importance.

Finalement le tableau 49 tente de donner un résumé des états financiers des institutions d'enseignement supérieur, mais ces chiffres doivent être employés avec beaucoup de discrétion parce que quelques institutions ne sont pas en état de donner des informations comparables, comme le font remarquer les renvois.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1935-36

41.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1935-36

Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade Étudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students Cours préparatoire d'immatricu- lation		C. All students not in A. or B. Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Total
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown....	25	16	170	286	—	—	195	302	497
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown....	52	—	61	—	2	—	115	—	115
Total, Prince Edward Island....	77	16	231	286	2	—	310	302	612
Acadia University, Wolfville.....	338	338	4	2	—	—	342	340	682
Dalhousie University, Halifax.....	696	192	—	—	—	—	696	192	888
University of King's College, Halifax....	44	14	6	1	—	—	50	15	65
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax....	7	1	—	—	24	12	31	13	44
St. Mary's College, Halifax (1935).....	310	—	112	—	—	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point.....	50	—	73	—	—	—	123	—	123
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	213	213
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro.....	57	—	—	—	—	1	57	1	58
N.S. Technical College, Halifax.....	31	—	—	—	34	—	65	—	65
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish..	69	—	—	—	3	—	72	—	72
	221	75	9	—	6,050	2,613	6,280	2,688	8,968
Total, Nova Scotia*.....	1,843	783	204	3	6,111	2,626	8,158	3,412	11,570
Collège du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst West....	61	—	139	—	—	—	200	—	200
Université St-Joseph, St. Joseph.....	121	—	132	—	—	—	253	—	253
Mount Allison University, Sackville.....	406	251	5	5	—	—	411	256	667
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton..	300	97	3	1	8	—	311	98	409
Total, New Brunswick.....	888	348	279	6	8	—	1,175	354	1,529
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	19	—	—	6	35	6	54	60
Sir George Williams College, Montreal....	150	28	193	58	456	138	799	224	1,023
Bishop's University, Lennoxville.....	122	39	—	—	—	—	122	39	161
McGill University and Macdonald College..	1,932	752	—	—	832	653	2,764	1,405	4,169
Presbyterian Theol. College.....	65	—	—	—	5	—	70	—	70
Diocesan Theol. College.....	25	—	7	—	2	—	34	—	34
United Theol. College.....	90	2	11	—	—	—	101	2	103
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(3,973)	(311)	(4,018)	(2,290)	(1,283)	(3,816)	(9,274)	(6,417)	(15,691)
Montréal, facultés de l'université.....	1,241	89	—	—	129	186	1,370	275	1,645
Ecole Polytechnique, Montréal.....	210	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	210
Ecole des H. E. Commerciales.....	324	—	635	70	—	—	959	70	1,029
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	116	—	279	—	—	—	395	—	395
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	48
Institut pédagogique.....	—	102	—	—	—	1,478	—	1,580	1,580
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	91	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	91
Ecole d'optométrie.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Loyola College, Montreal.....	133	—	225	—	—	—	358	—	358
Collège de l'Assomption.....	127	—	197	—	—	—	324	—	324
" Bourget, Rigaud.....	111	—	299	—	—	—	410	—	410
" Brébeuf, Montréal.....	201	—	224	—	—	—	425	—	425
" de Joliette.....	157	—	293	—	—	—	450	—	450
" de Montréal.....	181	—	357	—	—	—	538	—	538
" de Sherbrooke.....	124	—	292	—	—	—	416	—	416
" de St-Hyacinthe.....	183	—	262	—	—	—	445	—	445
" de St-Jean.....	78	—	158	—	—	—	236	—	236
" St-Laurent.....	197	—	387	—	—	—	584	—	584
" Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	—	—	120	—	—	—	120	—	120
" Ste-Marie, Montréal.....	150	—	326	—	—	—	476	—	476
" Ste-Thérèse.....	97	—	208	—	—	—	305	—	305
" de Valleyfield.....	59	—	206	—	—	—	265	—	265
" St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	114	—	194	—	—	—	308	—	308
" Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	122	—	121	—	—	—	243	—	243
Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	—	252	—	781	—	—	—	1,033	1,033
" St-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Sœurs de Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
" des SS. NN. de Jésus et Marie, Outremont.....	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
" de Ste-Anne, Lachine.....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Ecoles de musique.....	10	22	—	—	129	412	139	434	573
" d'ens. ménager.....	—	—	—	—	—	421	—	421	421
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	—	—	2,290	—	—	—	2,290	2,290
(Université Laval) ¹	(2,251)	(96)	(3,575)	(1,141)	(299)	(811)	(6,125)	(2,048)	(8,173)

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions—Les totaux provinciaux sont à l'exclusion des doubles emplois entre les institutions.

¹ The figures in brackets represent the enrolment reported by the university. Immediately below these is shown the enrolment in each of the various colleges or schools of which the university is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent les inscriptions déclarées par l'université. Immédiatement après se lit l'inscription des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1935-36—Continued
41.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1935-36—suite

Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade Étudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students Cours préparatoire d'immatricu- lation		C. All students not in A. or B. Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Total
Laval, facultés de l'université.....	538	43	-	-	159	472	697	515	1,212
Grands séminaires.....	61	-	-	-	81	-	142	-	142
Académie Commerciale.....	34	-	-	-	140	-	174	-	174
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	88	-	60	-	-	-	148	-	148
Collège de Québec.....	343	-	636	-	-	-	1,029	-	1,029
“ de Nicolet.....	121	-	146	-	-	-	267	-	267
“ de Ste-Anne de la Pocatière..	135	-	281	-	-	-	416	-	416
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	152	-	223	-	-	-	375	-	375
“ de Rimouski.....	103	-	245	-	-	-	348	-	348
“ de Chicoutimi.....	87	-	223	-	-	-	310	-	310
“ de Lévis.....	155	-	375	-	-	-	530	-	530
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	40	-	103	-	-	-	143	-	143
“ St-Alexandre, Pointe Gatineau	43	-	144	-	-	-	187	-	187
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	62	-	125	-	-	-	187	-	187
“ de Gaspé.....	21	-	55	-	-	-	76	-	76
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B.....	77	-	124	-	-	-	201	-	201
“ St-Charles Garnier, Québec....	64	-	242	-	-	-	306	-	306
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	14	-	75	-	-	-	89	-	89
Les Dames Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Ber- gerville.....	-	22	-	102	-	-	-	124	124
L'Institut des Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières.....	-	4	-	89	-	-	-	93	93
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	-	27	-	-	-	339	-	366	366
Couvents affiliés.....	-	-	233	983	-	-	233	983	1,216
Scolastiscats ou Séminaires non affiliés:									
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	142	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	142
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	95	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	95
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St- Viateur), Joliette.....	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56
Scolasticat St-François-Xavier (Clercs de St-Viateur), St-Denis-sur-Ri- chelieu.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste- Croix, Montréal.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Scolasticat St-Joseph (Cong. de Ste- Croix), Montréal.....	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eu- distes, Charlesbourg.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pte- aux-Trembles.....	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
Scolasticat de la Cong. du Très-St- Sacrement, Montréal.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont-Viau.....	468	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	54
Juniorats non-affiliés.....	54	-	562	-	-	-	1,030	-	1,030
Total, Québec*	9,737	1,491	8,896	4,373	1,939	4,134	20,572	9,998	30,570
Université d'Ottawa, et maisons affiliées ¹ ..	474	231	567	-	77	247	1,118	478	1,596
University of Western Ontario, London.....	1,373	1,107	-	-	-	-	1,373	1,107	2,480
Assumption College, Windsor.....	262	36	-	-	15	32	277	68	345
Alma College, St. Thomas.....	-	51	-	65	-	233	-	349	349
Huron College, London.....	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22

¹ The list in detail is as follows.—² La liste détaillée est comme suit: Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), Montréal; Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Récollet; Juniorat de Marie-Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly-Bassin; Collège Sraphique (Franciscains), Trois-Rivières; Collège missionnaire franciscain, Sorel; Juvénat des Cisterciens (Trappistes), Mistassini; Juniorat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville; Noviciat des Pères Capucins, Québec; Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Beauport; Juvénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery; Cong. de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac; Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir; Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R; Juvénat St-Tharsicius, P.P. du T.-S.-Sacrement, Terrebonne; Juvénat St-Joseph, Cong. de Ste-Croix, St-Hyacinthe; Juvénat des Saints-Anges Clercs de St-Viateur, Berthierville; Juvénat Champagneur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie; Noviciat des P.P. Bénédictins, St-Benoît du Lac.

³ In the provincial total 71 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.

⁴ Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 71 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1935-36—Continued
41.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Inscription selon le degré, 1935-36—suite

Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students Cours préparatoire d'immatri- culation		C. All students not in A. or B. Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		Total
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	
Ontario—Concluded									
Ursuline College, London.....	52	62	—	—	—	9	52	71	123
Waterloo College, Waterloo (1935).....	56	33	—	—	1	1	57	34	91
Queen's University, Kingston.....	2,243	1,205	—	—	901	—	3,144	1,205	4,349
McMaster University, Hamilton.....	548	523	—	—	—	—	548	523	1,071
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	191	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	191
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto.....	380	11	—	—	—	—	380	11	391
Margaret Eaton School, Toronto.....	—	34	—	—	—	221	—	255	255
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto (1935)...	138	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	138
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....	123	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	123
Collège Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury.....	41	—	84	—	—	—	125	—	125
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener.....	10	—	129	—	—	—	139	—	139
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa.....	80	35	345	—	—	—	425	35	460
United Church Train. School, Toronto....	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Ch. of England Training House, Toronto....	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	13	13
University of Toronto.....	4,795	2,435	—	—	184	534	4,979	2,969	7,948
University of Toronto Extension.....	185	398	35	94	2,684	2,396	2,904	2,887	5,792
Victoria College, Toronto.....	487	497	—	—	—	—	467	497	964
Emmanuel College, Toronto.....	167	3	—	—	17	2	184	25	209
Trinity College, Toronto.....	258	138	—	—	—	22	258	140	398
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	254	111	570	—	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College, Toronto.....	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	61	—	1	—	—	—	62	—	62
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto	183	10	—	—	—	—	193	10	193
Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph.....	489	174	—	—	1,258	1,201	1,747	1,375	3,122
Ont. Veterinary College, Guelph.....	281	—	—	—	130	—	411	—	411
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Stud. des Rédemptoristes, Ottawa....	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
St. Alphonsus Seminary (Redemptor- ists), Woodstock.....	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	59
Collège des Dominicains, Ottawa.....	109	20	—	—	—	—	109	20	129
Scolasticat des Montfortains, Eastview	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56
College of Christ the King (Jesuits), Toronto.....	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53
St. Basil's Scholasticate, Toronto (1934)	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders. ⁴	64	—	361	—	—	—	425	—	425
Total, Ontario*	12,079	6,166	2,092	167	5,267	4,898	19,438	11,231	30,669
Brandon College, Brandon.....	131	149	—	—	—	—	131	149	280
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.....	1,789	1,031	8	4	607	603	2,401	1,638	4,042
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg.....	61	3	—	—	—	—	61	3	64
Manitoba College, Winnipeg.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Wesley College, Winnipeg.....	246	240	100	103	—	—	346	343	689
St. John's College, Winnipeg (1934).....	95	49	119	—	—	—	214	49	263
Collège St-Boniface, St. Boniface.....	41	—	139	—	20	—	200	—	200
St. Paul's College, Winnipeg.....	30	—	220	—	—	—	250	—	250
Total, Manitoba*	2,903	1,209	586	107	627	603	3,216	1,919	5,135
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon...	1,723	722	41	85	867	139	2,631	946	3,577
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	37	—	2	—	—	—	39	—	39
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon.....	53	—	—	—	—	2	53	2	55
Lutheran Seminary, Saskatoon.....	5	—	3	—	26	17	34	17	51
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Regina College.....	69	80	54	235	—	—	123	315	438
Campion College, Regina.....	30	—	250	—	5	—	285	—	285
Outlook College, Outlook ⁵	5	1	8	11	—	—	13	12	25
St. Peter's College, Muenster.....	17	—	24	—	—	—	41	—	41
Luther College, Regina.....	22	6	55	41	—	—	77	47	124
Collège Mathieu, Gravelbourg.....	34	—	57	—	—	—	91	—	91
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	29	21	55	51	—	—	84	72	156
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,977	830	549	423	898	158	3,424	1,411	4,835

⁴ The list in detail is as follows.—La liste détaillée est comme suit: St. Mary's College (Redemptorists), Brockville; Mt. Carmel College (Carmelites), Niagara Falls; Collège Séraphique (Capucins), Ottawa; Juvénat St. Alexis (Servites de Marie), Ottawa; St. Stanislas Noviciate (Jesuits), Guelph.

⁵ College closed in 1937.—Collège fermé en 1937.

41.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment by Grade of Work, 1935-36—Concluded

41.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription selon le degré, 1935-36—fin

Name of University Nom de l'université	A. Students of University Grade Etudiants de degré universitaire		B. Pre- matriculation students — Cours préparatoire d'immatri- culation		C. All students not in A. or B. — Tous étudiants non compris dans A. et B.		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)		
	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Men Hom- mes	Women Fem- mes	Total
Canadian Junior College, Lacombe.....	33	20	55	48	—	1	88	69	157
Concordia College, Edmonton.....	12	—	22	—	—	—	34	—	34
Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton.....	29	—	50	—	65	—	144	—	144
Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton.....	11	—	86	—	—	—	97	—	97
University of Alberta, Edmonton.....	1,387	598	—	—	—	—	1,387	598	1,985
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	17	—	—	—	11	—	28	—	28
Mt. Royal College, Calgary (1935)....	70	58	27	31	61	110	158	199	357
Total, Alberta*	1,546	676	240	79	137	111	1,923	866	2,789
Western School of Pharmacy, Vancouver..	13	2	—	—	—	—	13	2	15
University of British Columbia.....	1,750	870	—	—	4	1	1,754	871	2,625
Victoria College, Victoria.....	122	91	—	—	—	—	122	91	213
Anglican Theol. College.....	17	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	18
Union College of B.C. (1933).....	54	3	—	—	—	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia	1,950	966	1	—	4	1	1,955	967	2,922
Total, Canada	32,100	12,485	13,078	5,444	14,993	12,531	60,171	30,460	90,631

42.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1935-36

42.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1935-36

	Full time students — Etudiants réguliers		Part time students of the regular session — Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students — Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates) — Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	Hom- mes	Fem- mes	
Prince of Wales College.....	195	302	—	—	—	—	195	302	497
St. Dunstan's (Affiliated to Laval).....	115	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	115
Total, Prince Edward Island.....	310	302	—	—	—	—	310	302	612
Acadia University.....	261	248	—	—	81	92	342	340	682
Dalhousie.....	658	151	38	41	—	—	696	192	888
King's (Associated with Dalhousie).....	50	15	—	—	—	—	50	15	65
Maritime Pharmacy.....	7	1	—	—	24	12	31	13	44
St. Mary's College (1933).....	307	—	—	—	115	—	422	—	422
Collège Ste-Anne.....	123	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	123
Mt. St. Vincent College.....	—	138	—	9	—	66	—	213	213
Holy Heart Seminary.....	88	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Pine Hill Divinity Hall.....	57	1	—	—	—	—	57	1	58
N.S. Agricultural College.....	55	—	—	—	10	—	65	—	65
N.S. Technical College.....	72	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72
St. Francis Xavier University.....	230	75	—	—	6,050	2,613	6,280	2,688	8,968
Total, Nova Scotia*.....	1,840	579	38	50	6,280	2,783	8,158	3,412	11,570
Collège du Sacré-Cœur.....	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200
Université St-Joseph.....	253	—	—	—	—	—	253	—	253
Mount Allison University.....	271	161	8	6	132	89	411	256	667
University of New Brunswick.....	248	65	—	—	63	33	311	98	409
Total, New Brunswick.....	972	226	8	6	195	122	1,175	354	1,529
Montreal School of Social Work.....	—	14	1	15	5	25	6	54	60
Sir George Williams College.....	204	54	—	—	595	170	799	224	1,023
Bishop's University.....	112	33	1	—	9	6	122	39	161
McGill University and Macdonald College.....	1,980	782	149	165	635	458	2,764	1,405	4,169
Presbyterian Theol. College.....	66	—	—	—	4	—	70	—	70
Diocesan Theol. College.....	29	—	—	—	5	—	34	—	34
United Theol. College.....	54	—	5	2	42	—	101	2	103
(Université de Montréal) ¹	(8,100)	(5,639)	(298)	(436)	(876)	(342)	(9,274)	(6,417)	(15,691)
Montréal, facultés de l'université.....	1,241	89	129	186	—	—	1,370	275	1,645
Ecole polytechnique.....	210	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	210
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales.....	216	—	—	—	743	70	959	70	1,029
Institut agricole d'Oka.....	212	—	—	—	183	—	395	—	395
Ecole de méd. vétérinaire, Oka.....	44	—	—	—	4	—	48	—	48
Institut pédagogique.....	—	710	—	—	—	870	—	1,580	1,580
Institut pédagogique St-Georges.....	62	—	—	—	29	—	91	—	91
Ecole d'optométrie.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Loyola College.....	358	—	—	—	—	—	358	—	358
Collège de l'Assomption.....	324	—	—	—	—	—	324	—	324
“ Bourget, Rigaud.....	410	—	—	—	—	—	410	—	410
“ Brébeuf.....	425	—	—	—	—	—	425	—	425
“ de Joliette.....	450	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	450
“ de Montréal.....	538	—	—	—	—	—	538	—	538
“ de Sherbrooke.....	416	—	—	—	—	—	416	—	416
“ de St-Hyacinthe.....	445	—	—	—	—	—	445	—	445
“ de St-Jean.....	236	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	236
“ St-Laurent.....	584	—	—	—	—	—	584	—	584
“ Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	120
“ Ste-Marie.....	476	—	—	—	—	—	476	—	476
“ Ste-Thérèse.....	305	—	—	—	—	—	305	—	305
“ de Valleyfield.....	265	—	—	—	—	—	265	—	265
“ St-Sulpice, Montréal.....	308	—	—	—	—	—	308	—	308
“ Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	243	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	243
“ Marguerite Bourgeoys.....	—	565	—	—	—	468	—	1,033	1,033
“ St-Maurice, St-Hyacinthe.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Sœurs de Ste-Croix, St-Laurent.....	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
“ des Ss. NN. de Jésus et Marie, Outremont.....	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
“ de Ste-Anne, Lachine.....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Ecoles de musique.....	59	184	80	250	—	—	139	434	573
“ d'enseignement ménager.....	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	421	421
Autres couvents annexés.....	—	2,290	—	—	—	—	—	2,290	2,290
(Université Laval) ¹	(5,949)	(1,696)	(166)	(10)	(10)	(342)	(6,125)	(2,048)	(8,173)

* Provincial totals exclude duplicates between institutions.—Les totaux des provinces sont à l'exclusion des doubles emplois entre les institutions.

¹ The figures in brackets represent the total enrolment reported by the University. Immediately below these are shown the number in each of the various schools and colleges of which the University is comprised.

¹ Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent l'inscription totale déclarée par l'université. Immédiatement au-dessous figure le nombre des divers collèges et écoles affiliés à l'université.

42.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Shorts Courses, Etc., 1935-36—Continued

42.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc., 1935-36—suite

	Full time students		Part time students of the regular session		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		Total
	Etudiants réguliers		Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		
	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	Men Hommes	Women Femmes	
Laval facultés de l'université.....	521	163	166	10	10	342	697	515	1,212
Grands Séminaires.....	61	—	81	—	—	—	142	—	142
Académie Commerciale.....	174	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	174
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	148	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	148
Collège de Québec.....	1,029	—	—	—	—	—	1,029	—	1,029
“ de Nicolet.....	267	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	267
“ de Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.....	416	—	—	—	—	—	416	—	416
“ des Trois-Rivières.....	375	—	—	—	—	—	375	—	375
“ de Rimouski.....	348	—	—	—	—	—	348	—	348
“ de Chicoutimi.....	310	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	310
“ de Lévis.....	530	—	—	—	—	—	530	—	530
“ de Mont-Laurier.....	143	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	143
“ St-Alexandre.....	187	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	187
“ du Sacré-Cœur, St-Victor.....	187	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	187
“ de Gaspé.....	76	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	76
“ St-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de B.....	201	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	201
“ St-Charles-Garnier, Québec.....	306	—	—	—	—	—	306	—	306
“ St-Antoine, Québec.....	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
Les Dames Jésus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville.....	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	124	124
L'Institut des Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières.....	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	93	93
Ecoles de gardes-malades.....	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	366	366
Couvents affiliés.....	233	983	—	—	—	—	233	983	1,216
Scolasticats ou Séminaires non-affiliés:									
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), Montréal.....	142	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	142
Scolasticat de philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.....	95	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	95
Scolasticat St-Charles (Clercs de St-Viateur), Joliette.....	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56
Scolasticat St-François-Xavier (Clercs de St-Viateur), St-Denis-sur-Richelieu.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montréal.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Scolasticat St-Joseph (Cong. de Ste-Croix), Montréal.....	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Scolasticat de philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24
Studium Franciscain de théologie, Montréal.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Studium Franciscain de philosophie, Québec.....	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mistassini.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Scolasticat et Noviciat des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39
Scolasticat des Pères Capucins, Pte-aux-Trembles.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
Scolasticat de la Cong. du T.-S.-Sacrament, Montréal.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Cœur, Waterloo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Eyreell.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21
Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, Pont-Viau.....	54	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	54
Juniorats non-affiliés ²	1,030	—	—	—	—	—	1,030	—	1,030
Total, Quebec³.....	17,696	6,961	612	628	2,264	2,409	20,572	9,998	30,570
Université d'Ottawa et maisons affiliées ¹	1,076	302	—	52	42	124	1,118	478	1,596
University of Western Ontario.....	924	396	112	147	533	793	1,373	1,107	2,480
Assumption College.....	257	36	20	32	—	—	277	68	345
Alma College.....	—	121	—	222	—	6	—	349	349
Huron College.....	20	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	22
Ursuline College.....	52	71	—	—	—	—	52	71	123
Waterloo College (1935).....	36	28	8	4	13	2	57	34	91
Queen's University.....	1,319	341	—	—	1,825	864	3,144	1,205	4,349
McMaster University.....	394	211	32	35	122	277	548	523	1,071
Royal Military College.....	191	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	191

¹ See foot-note to the preceding table for detailed list.—² Pour liste détaillée voir la note au bas du tableau précédent.³ In the provincial total 71 students of affiliated colleges in Saskatchewan and Alberta are omitted.⁴ Les tableaux provinciaux ne comprennent pas 71 élèves des collèges affiliés de Saskatchewan et Alberta.

42.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Enrolment Classified as Full-Time, Part-Time, Short Courses, Etc., 1935-36—Concluded

42.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Inscription des cours réguliers, libres, abrégés, etc. 1935-36—fin

	Full time students		Part time students of the regular session		Short course, evening, extra mural, and extension students		Total enrolment (excluding duplicates)		
	Etudiants réguliers		Etudiants libres de la session régulière		Etudiants des cours abrégés, du soir, extra-mural, et cours d'extension		Toutes inscriptions (à l'exclusion des doubles emplois)		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	Hom-mes	Fem-mes	
Osgoode Hall Law School.....	380	11	—	—	—	—	380	11	391
Margaret Eaton School.....	—	34	—	1	—	220	—	255	255
St. Augustine's Seminary (1935).....	138	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	138
St. Peter's Seminary.....	123	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	123
Collège Sacré-Cœur.....	125	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	125
St. Jerome's College.....	139	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	139
St. Patrick's College.....	405	—	—	—	20	35	425	35	460
United Church Training School.....	—	18	—	10	—	—	—	28	28
Church of England Training House.....	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	13	13
University of Toronto.....	4,010	1,970	969	999	—	—	4,979	2,969	7,948
University of Toronto Extension.....	—	—	—	—	2,904	2,888	2,904	2,888	5,792
Victoria College.....	463	491	4	6	—	—	467	497	964
Emmanuel College.....	82	3	17	22	85	—	184	25	209
Trinity College.....	257	138	1	2	—	—	258	140	398
St. Michael's College and Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	823	105	1	6	—	—	824	111	935
Knox College.....	54	—	31	—	—	—	85	—	85
Wycliffe College.....	59	—	—	—	3	—	62	—	62
Ontario College of Pharmacy.....	183	10	—	—	—	—	183	10	193
Ontario Agricultural College.....	585	239	22	9	1,140	1,127	1,747	1,375	3,122
Ontario Veterinary College.....	201	—	—	—	210	—	411	—	411
Theological Seminaries of R.C. Orders:									
Studentat des Rédemptoristes.....	47	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
St. Alphonsus Seminary (Redemptorists).....	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	59
Collège des Dominicains.....	87	—	12	—	10	20	109	20	129
Scolasticat des Montfortains.....	56	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56
College of Christ the King (Jesuits).....	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53
St. Basil's Scholasticate (1934).....	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders.....	425	—	—	—	—	—	425	—	425
Total, Ontario*	11,496	3,554	1,231	1,550	6,907	6,356	19,438	11,231	30,669
Brandon College.....	93	84	31	62	7	3	131	149	280
University of Manitoba.....	1,621	844	43	20	740	774	2,404	1,638	4,042
Manitoba Law School.....	61	3	—	—	—	—	61	3	64
Manitoba College.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Wesley College.....	346	343	—	—	—	—	346	343	689
St. John's College (1934).....	214	49	—	—	—	—	214	49	263
Collège St-Boniface.....	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	200
St. Paul's College.....	250	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	250
Total, Manitoba*	2,395	1,060	74	82	747	777	3,216	1,919	5,135
Saskatchewan, University of.....	1,079	434	99	56	1,453	456	2,631	946	3,577
Emmanuel College.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39
St. Andrew's College.....	38	—	—	2	15	—	53	2	55
Lutheran Seminary.....	16	—	—	—	18	17	34	17	51
St. Chad's College.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Regina College.....	58	59	65	256	—	—	123	315	438
Campan College.....	285	—	—	—	—	—	285	—	285
Outlook College.....	13	12	—	—	—	—	13	12	25
St. Peter's College.....	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Luther College.....	77	47	—	—	—	—	77	47	124
Collège Mathieu.....	91	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	91
Notre Dame College, Wilcox.....	84	72	—	—	—	—	84	72	156
Total, Saskatchewan*	1,774	624	164	314	1,486	473	3,424	1,411	4,835
Canadian Junior College.....	88	69	—	—	—	—	88	69	157
Concordia College.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	34
Collège des Jésuites.....	144	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	144
Juniorat St-Jean.....	97	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	97
University of Alberta.....	1,135	509	46	18	206	71	1,387	598	1,985
St. Stephen's College.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28
Mt. Royal College (1935).....	60	65	70	117	28	17	158	199	357
Total, Alberta*	1,573	643	116	135	234	88	1,923	866	2,789
Western School of Pharmacy.....	13	2	—	—	—	—	13	2	15
University of British Columbia.....	1,278	660	—	—	476	211	1,754	871	2,625
Victoria College.....	84	75	32	13	6	3	122	91	213
Anglican College.....	17	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	18
Union College (1933).....	15	1	27	2	12	—	54	3	57
Total, British Columbia*	1,401	738	59	15	495	214	1,955	967	2,922
Total, Canada	39,457	14,687	2,302	2,780	18,608	13,222	60,171	30,460	90,631

43A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full Time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1935-36
43A.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1935-36

	Undergraduates—Sous gradués																Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres										
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science	Genie et sciences appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Medicine—Médecine	Musie—Musique	Public Health and Nursing	Santé et formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates) Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and Science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation	Cours préparatoires d'immatriculation	Total	
Prince Edward Island—																													
Prince of Wales.....	37	1																					41					456	456
St. Dunstan's.....	52	1																					52					61	61
Nova Scotia—																													
Acadia.....	266	*																											
Dalhousie.....	286	82																											
King's.....	40	10																											
St. Mary's (1933).....	142	5																											
St. Anne.....	50																												
Mt. St. Vincent.....	88																												
Holy Heart.....																													
Pine Hill.....																													
N.S. Agricultural.....																													
N.S. Technical.....																													
St. Francis Xavier.....	161	*																											
New Brunswick—																													
Sacré-Cœur.....	56																												
St. Joseph's.....	120																												
Mt. Allison.....	179	66																											
New Brunswick.....	126	60																											

* Included with Arts. * Compris avec arts.

HIGHER EDUCATION

43A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full Time Students of the Regular Session by Faculties, 1935-36—Concluded
43A.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers, par facultés, 1935-36—fin

	Undergraduates—Sous gradués																	Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres												
	Arts—Arts	Pure Science—Science pure	Agriculture—Agriculture	Architecture—Architecture	Commerce—Commerce	Dentistry—Art dentaire	Education—Pédagogie	Engineering and Applied Science	Génie et sciences appliquées	Forestry—Sylviculture	Household Science—Science ménagère	Law—Droit	Médecine—Médecine	Music—Musique	Public Health and Nursing	Santé et formation des gardes-malades	Pharmacy—Pharmacie	Social Service—Œuvres sociales	Theology—Théologie	Veterinary Science Médecine vétérinaire	Others—Autres	Total (excl. duplicates)	Total (sans compter les doubles emplois)	Arts and Science—Arts et science	Theology—Théologie	Total	Pre-matriculation	Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation	Total			
Alberta—	45															8							53					103	104			
Canadian Junior	12																						12					22	22			
Concordia	29																						29					86	86			
Jésuites	11																						11					80	80			
St. Jean																																
Alberta University	582	*	72	11	95	48	22	277		92	60	194			114	67				13	17		1,567		77			45	45			
St. Stephen's																																
Mt. Royal (1935)	80																															
British Columbia—	1,211	*	62				62	320								93		25					1,773		126		160			5		
University of B.C.	159																			13			159						1			
Victoria																																
Anglican																																
Union (1933)																																
Western Pharmacy																																
Total, Canada⁵	17,220	591	1,108	489	788	422	883	3,390	98	926	1005	3,074	236	361	499	134	2,012	245	355	33,315	1,419	57	1,770	13,097	19,072							

⁵ Excluding 2,867 duplicates in undergraduate arts and science.

⁶ Includes Philosophy. ⁶ Comprend la philosophie.

⁵ A l'exclusion de 2,867 doubles emplois dans les cours sous-gradués des arts et science.

43B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part Time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1935-36
43B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Etudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1935-36

Name of University and courses Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates — Sous-gradués		Graduates — Gradués		Others — Autres	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Acadia—						
Summer School.....	36	48	20	10	4	2
Correspondence.....	21	32	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie—Part time arts.....	38	41	—	—	—	—
Maritime Pharmacy—Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	24	12
St. Francis Xavier—						
Extramural study clubs.....	—	—	—	—	6,000	2,600
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	50	13
St. Mary's—Summer school (1933).....	75	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. St. Vincent—Summer School.....	—	66	—	—	—	—
Part time Arts.....	—	7	—	—	—	—
Other part time students.....	—	2	—	—	—	—
N.S. Agricultural—Short Courses and Part time.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	10	—
N.S. Technical—Short Course.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Allison—Part time, Arts and Home Economics.....	8	6	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	93	68	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	34	16	—	—	5	5
N.B. University—Summer School.....	56	27	4	5	3	1
Sir George Williams—Evening Classes.....	64	10	—	—	531	160
Montreal School of Social Work—Part time.....	—	5	—	—	1	10
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	5	25
Bishop's—Summer Schools and Part time Arts.....	9	6	1	—	—	—
McGill—Part time Arts.....	—	—	—	—	50	74
Part time Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	69	2
Other part time students.....	—	—	—	—	30	89
Summer School in French.....	—	—	—	—	33	119
Evening Classes.....	—	—	—	—	602	339
Macdonald College—Part time Agric., H.Ec., and Educa- tion.....	—	—	—	—	79	18
Clergymen's Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	83	35
Teachers' Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	3	125
United Theol.—Part time.....	5	2	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	—	—	12	—	—	—
Other extramural.....	—	—	30	—	—	—
Montréal—						
Elèves libres, Lettres.....	—	—	—	—	129	186
Ecole des H.E. Commerciales—						
Classes du soir.....	29	—	—	—	244	48
Cours de correspondance.....	121	—	—	—	349	22
Oka—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	183	—
Institut pédagogique—						
Cours de conférence pédagogiques.....	—	—	—	—	—	450
Cours de vacances.....	—	16	—	—	—	404
Marguerite Bourgeoys—Cours par correspondance.....	—	48	—	—	—	30
Cours d'été.....	—	25	—	—	—	20
Elèves extérieurs.....	—	—	—	—	—	345
Ecoles de musique, libres.....	—	—	—	—	80	250
Les Dames de Jésus-Marie—Cours d'été.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Autres cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laval—						
Langues modernes et philosophie, libres.....	17	—	—	—	66	10
Théologie, libres.....	—	—	—	—	81	—
Médecine, libres.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cours d'été.....	—	—	—	—	327	—
Classes du soir.....	—	—	—	—	10	15
Ste-Anne de la Pocatière—Cours abrégés.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Université d'Ottawa—Classes du soir.....	20	25	—	—	—	—
Formation des gardes-malades.....	—	—	—	—	—	52
Autres élèves extérieurs.....	6	31	—	—	—	—
Cours d'été.....	16	68	—	—	—	—
Collège des Dominicains d'Ottawa—						
Institut d'études médiévales.....	—	—	12	—	—	—
Classes du soir.....	10	20	—	—	—	—
Univ. of Western Ont.—						
Part time Arts.....	75	122	36	13	—	—
Part time Public Health.....	1	12	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	209	242	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	160	231	—	—	—	—
Evening classes.....	164	320	—	—	—	—
Assumption—Part time Arts.....	—	—	5	—	15	32
Alma—Part time Arts.....	—	48	—	—	—	—
Part time Music.....	—	—	—	—	—	156
Part time Applied Art and Dramatics.....	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	6
Huron—Part time Theology.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Waterloo—Part time Arts (1935).....	6	3	2	1	—	—
Summer School.....	7	1	5	—	1	1
Queen's—						
Summer School.....	15	28	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, summer.....	178	108	—	—	—	—
Arts, correspondence, winter.....	731	728	—	—	—	—
Banking and Ch. Accounting, correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	901	—

43B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Part time and Short Course Students by Grade of Work, 1935-36—Concluded

43B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Étudiants libres et des cours abrégés, selon le degré, 1935-36—fin

Name of University and courses Nom de l'université et des cours	Undergraduates Sous-gradués		Graduates Gradués		Others Autres	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
McMaster—						
Part time Arts.....	32	35	—	—	—	—
Other extramural.....	—	—	19	10	—	—
Summer School.....	34	45	—	—	—	—
Evening classes, Arts.....	98	259	—	—	—	—
Margaret Eaton—Part time.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Short courses.....	—	—	—	—	—	145
Evening classes.....	—	—	—	—	—	75
St. Patrick's College—Evening Classes and Correspondence.....	20	35	—	—	—	—
United Church Training School—Part time Theology.....	—	10	—	—	—	—
Church of Eng. Train. House—Part time Theology.....	—	1	—	—	—	2
Univ. of Toronto—						
Part time Arts, regular session.....	—	—	48	38	62	49
Part time Education, regular session.....	192	23	92	8	114	89
Part time Music, regular session.....	26	14	3	—	—	—
Part time Public Health Nursing.....	—	—	—	—	—	268
Part time Social Science.....	—	—	—	—	1	34
Part time Engineering, Medicine, etc.....	—	—	6	5	7	4
Summer Session and Teachers' Arts Course.....	418	467	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	—	—	34	83	—	—
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	86	114
Evening Tutorial Classes.....	—	—	—	—	1,226	1,521
Correspondence.....	151	315	—	—	262	136
W. E. A. Classes.....	—	—	—	—	1,145	719
St. Michael's—Part time Arts (1934).....	1	6	—	—	—	2
Trinity—Part time Theology and Arts.....	3	—	82	—	—	—
Emmanuel—Extramural.....	4	6	—	—	17	22
Emmanuel and Victoria—Part time.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox—Part time Theology.....	31	—	—	—	—	—
Wycliffe—Extramural.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ont. Agric. College—						
Short courses.....	—	—	—	—	866	616
Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	296	520
Ont. Veterinary College—Summer school and Short Course.....	—	—	80	—	130	—
Brandon—Part time Arts.....	11	14	—	—	—	—
Part time Music.....	20	48	—	—	—	—
Correspondence.....	7	3	—	—	—	—
Manitoba University—						
Part time Arts, Science and Medicine.....	—	—	26	20	17	—
Summer School.....	135	158	—	—	201	274
Other short courses.....	—	—	—	—	169	24
Evening classes.....	—	—	—	—	209	309
Extramural.....	26	9	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan University—Part time Arts.....	72	43	7	4	—	2
Others, Part time.....	18	6	2	1	—	—
Summer School.....	271	120	33	10	27	168
Evening classes.....	19	15	—	—	6	16
Correspondence.....	261	96	—	—	16	31
Short Courses in Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	820	—
St. Andrews—Extramural and part time.....	—	—	15	—	—	2
Lutheran Seminary—Correspondence.....	—	—	—	—	6	9
Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	12	8
Regina College—Part time Arts and Music.....	11	24	—	—	54	232
University of Alberta—						
Part time Arts, etc.....	46	18	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	206	71	—	—	—	—
Mt. Royal College—Part time Music and Drama (1935).....	—	—	—	—	61	110
Part time Arts.....	9	7	—	—	—	—
Summer School.....	—	—	—	—	9	4
Evening classes.....	19	13	—	—	—	—
University of B.C.—						
Summer School.....	324	140	—	—	—	—
Evening botany.....	15	13	—	—	—	—
Afternoon and Saturday Morning Classes.....	82	23	—	—	—	—
Directed Reading Courses.....	55	35	—	—	—	—
Victoria College—Part time Arts, etc.....	32	13	—	—	—	—
Evening Class.....	6	3	—	—	—	—
Anglican Theol. College—Part time.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Union College—Part time (1933).....	27	2	—	—	—	—
Correspondence (1933).....	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Canada*	4,682	4,236	574	208	15,787	11,180

* Excluding duplicates where possible.—Doubles emplois exclus quand possible.

44.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Full Time Students in Arts and Pure Science by Academic Years, 1935-36
 44.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Étudiants réguliers en arts, lettres et science pure académique, 1935-36

	Preparatory — Prépara- toire	Undergraduate—Sous-gradués							Graduate — Gradués
		First — Première année	Second — Deuxième année	Third — Troisième année	Fourth — Quar- tième année	Fifth — Cin- quième année	Un- specified by years — Année non indiquée	Total under- graduates — Total, sous- gradués	
Prince of Wales.....	456	25	16	—	—	—	—	41	—
St. Dunstan's.....	53	23	7	12	10	—	—	52	—
Acadia.....	—	71	58	75	62	—	—	266	29
Dalhousie—King's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	378	24
St. Francis Xavier ¹	9	96	88	53	48	—	—	285	11
St. Mary's ¹ (1933).....	112	80	78	76	73	—	—	307	3
Ste. Anne.....	73	14	12	11	13	—	—	50	—
Mt. St. Vincent.....	—	48	15	12	13	—	—	88	—
Sacré-Cœur.....	126	15	19	5	17	—	—	56	—
St. Joseph's.....	132	17	33	44	26	—	—	120	—
Mount Allison ¹	—	119	134	88	76	—	—	417	12
New Brunswick.....	—	47	48	35	56	—	—	186	5
Sir George Williams ¹	—	70	22	10	2	—	—	104	—
Bishop's.....	—	52	39	38	3	—	—	132	13
McGill.....	—	290	257	231	196	—	—	974	162
Montréal, Université de— Collèges classiques affiliés.....	3,869	544	618	566	506	—	—	2,234	—
Couvents affiliés.....	2,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculté des sciences, de philosophie, et des sciences sociales.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415
Laval Université— Collèges classiques affiliés.....	3,047	443	381	290	303	—	—	1,417	—
Philosophie-Sciences, Ecole Sup. de Philo- sophie, Ecole Sup. de Chimie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Enseignement classi- que des jeunes filles.....	102	15	2	—	5	—	4	26	—
Couvents affiliés.....	992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juniorats non-affiliés.....	562	—	—	—	—	—	468	468	—
Ottawa.....	567	—	—	—	—	—	448	448	51
Sacré-Cœur.....	84	14	16	5	6	—	—	41	—
Western ¹	—	385	261	254	174	—	—	1,074	9
Queen's.....	—	221	—	—	—	—	473	694	21
McMaster.....	—	109	173	134	147	—	—	563	—
St. Jerome's.....	129	6	4	—	—	—	—	10	—
St. Patrick's.....	345	22	10	12	16	—	—	60	—
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders.....	361	8	25	9	—	—	22	64	—
Toronto University ¹	—	969	802	692	371	—	—	2,834	332
Brandon.....	—	58	54	40	21	—	—	173	2
Manitoba University ¹	—	340	507	241	264	26	—	1,378	29
Wesley.....	203	—	—	—	—	—	486	486	—
St. John's (1934).....	119	55	34	28	21	—	—	138	—
St. Boniface.....	139	15	14	6	6	—	—	41	—
St. Paul's.....	220	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—
Saskatchewan Univ.....	—	30	374	206	144	—	—	754	40
Regina.....	—	24	87	—	—	—	—	111	—
Campion.....	250	18	6	6	—	—	—	30	—
Outlook.....	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
St. Peter's.....	24	14	3	—	—	—	—	17	—
Luther.....	96	—	28	—	—	—	—	28	—
Collège Mathieu.....	57	13	11	8	2	—	—	34	—
Notre Dame.....	106	20	18	12	—	—	—	50	—
Canadian Junior.....	103	30	15	—	—	—	—	45	—
Concordia.....	22	7	5	—	—	—	—	12	—
Jésuites.....	50	12	6	5	6	—	—	29	—
St-Jean.....	86	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
Alberta University.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	582	582	77
Mt. Royal (1935).....	24	20	60	—	—	—	—	80	—
British Columbia Univ.....	—	397	349	247	218	—	—	1,211	126
Victoria College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	159	—
Total in colleges giving undergraduates by years.....	13,189	4,730	4,643	3,417	2,778	26	499	16,093	1,411
Total, all colleges, (ex- cluding duplicates).....	14,827	—	—	—	—	—	2,081	18,174	—

¹ Includes students in addition to those in Arts and Pure Science, full time.

² Including 200 girls in B.A. course at 5 classical colleges for girls.

³ Not including the colleges in provinces other than Quebec.

⁴ These students are graduates in Arts, as also are all students in such professional courses as law, medicine, etc., in Montreal and Laval Universities.

⁵ Including the several Arts Colleges.

¹ Comprend des étudiants autres que ceux en arts et science pure.

² Comprend 200 filles dans le cours B.A. des 5 collèges classiques des jeunes filles.

³ Ne comprend pas les collèges des provinces autres que ceux du Québec.

⁴ Ces étudiants sont gradués en arts comme tous les étudiants des cours professionnels tels que droit, médecine, etc. des Universités Laval et de Montréal.

⁵ Ecoles des arts comprises.

45A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1935-36
 45A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1935-36

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's (1933)	Sainte-Anne	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy..... Licentiate in Accountancy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	Comptabilité— Bachelier en comptabilité. Licencié en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture (Record incomplete)..... Bachelor of Science in Agriculture..... Licentiate in Agricultural Science..... Master of Science in Agriculture..... Doctor of Agriculture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	59	71	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture. (Liste incomplète). Bachelier en science agricole. Licencié en science agricole. Maître en science agricole. Docteur en agriculture.
Architecture— Diploma (Schools of Fine Arts, Quebec and Montreal). Bachelor of Architecture..... Master of Architecture..... Doctor of Architecture.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	11	Architecture— Diplôme (École des Beaux-Arts, Québec et Montréal). Bachelier en architecture. Maître en architecture. Docteur en architecture.
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma..... Bachelor of Letters..... Bachelor of Social Science..... Bachelor of Science..... Bachelor of Arts..... Licentiate in Letters..... Licentiate in Science..... Licentiate in Social Science..... Post graduate diplomas in Science..... Master of Letters..... Master of Science..... Master of Arts..... Doctor of Philosophy..... Doctor of Science..... Doctor of Letters.....	25	23	21	-	1	18	12	-	24	25	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	23	75	Arts, lettres et sciences pure— Diplôme junior, collège. Bachelier en lettres. Bachelier en sciences sociales. Bachelier en sciences. Bachelier en arts. Licencié en lettres. Licencié en sciences. Licencié en sciences sociales. Diplôme post-gradué en sciences. Maître en lettres. Maître en sciences. Maître en arts. Docteur en philosophie. Docteur en sciences. Docteur en lettres.
Commerce— Diploma..... Bachelor of Commerce..... Licentiate in Commerce..... Master of Commerce..... Diploma in Business Administration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	115	Commerce— Diplôme. Bachelier en commerce. Licencié en commerce. Maître en commerce. Diplôme en administration commerciale.

Dentistry— Bachelor of Dentistry..... Bachelor of Science in Dentistry..... Doctor of Dentistry..... Master of Science in Dentistry.....	— — 11 —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	10 — 20 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	10 1 10 2	Dentisterie— Bachelier en dentisterie. Bachelier en science dentaire. Docteur en dentisterie. Maître en science dentaire.
Divinity—See Theology.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Divinités—Voir Théologie.
Education or Pedagogy— Teachers' Diploma..... Bachelors of Education..... Bachelor of Pedagogy..... Licentiate in Pedagogy..... Master of Education..... Doctor of Pedagogy.....	— 6 — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	— — — — — — —	Education ou pédagogie— Instituteurs, diplôme d'a. Bachelier en éducation. Bachelier en pédagogie. Licencié en pédagogie. Maître en éducation. Docteur en pédagogie.
Engineering and Applied Science— Diploma for one year of Eng. course. Other diplomas in Engineering (last column is Royal Military College)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Génie civil et sciences appliquées— Diplôme, cours d'un an en génie civil. Autres diplômes en génie civil (la dernière colonne—le Collège Militaire Royal).
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering. Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Bachelor of Applied Science or of Engineering, n.e.s. (last column is Nova Scotia Technical College). Master of Applied Science..... Master of Engineering..... Civil Engineering (C.E. or I.C.)..... Electrical Engineer (E.E.)..... Mechanical Engineer (Mech. E.).....	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —	Bachelier en sciences du génie chimique. Bachelier en sciences du génie civil. Bachelier en sciences du génie électrique. Bachelier en sciences du génie mécanique. Bachelier en sciences appliquées (la dernière colonne est pour Collège Technique de la N.-E.). Maître en sciences appliquées. Maître en génie civil. Ingénieur civil (C.-E. ou I.-C.). Ingénieur en électricité (E.-E. ou I.-E.). Ingénieur en mécanique (Mech. E. ou I.-Mech.). Docteur en philosophie ou sciences (inclus avec arts et en science pure).
Doctor of Philosophy or Science (included with Arts and Pure Science).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en philosophie ou sciences (inclus avec arts et en science pure).
Forestry— Bachelor of Science in Forestry..... Master of Science in Forestry.....	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	Forêts— Bachelier en science forestière. Maître en science forestière.
Journalism— Diploma.....	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Journalisme— Diplôme.
Law, Canon (Roman Catholic Universities Only)— Bachelor of Canon Law..... Licentiate in Canon Law..... Doctor of Canon Law.....	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	Droit canonique (université catholiques romaines seulement)— Bachelier en droit canonique. Licencié en droit canonique. Docteur en droit canonique.

* Honorary Degrees—Degrés honoraires.

1 P.C.N., M.P.C. and Cert. Sup.

2 Granted by Department of Education, not the universities.—Dcernés par les Départements d'Education et non par les universités.

HIGHER EDUCATION

45A.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Men, 1935-38.—Continued
45A.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Degrés et diplômes décernés aux hommes, 1935-38.—fin

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	St. Mary's (1933)	Sainte-Anne	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	Saint-Joseph	Sacré-Cœur	Bishop's	McGill	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes	
Law, Civil—																										
Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall, Ont.)	—																						67	67	Droit civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall, Ont.)	
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B. and B.C.L.)	24					10					19	7	18	2					13	9	19			121	Bachelier en droit (LL.B. et B.C.L.)	
Licentiate of Laws	—											21	12											33	Licencié en droit.	
Master of Laws	—																							—	Maître en droit.	
Doctor of Laws, LL.D. and D.C.L. (honoris causa).	5	1	1			3	3			4	7		1	7	1	5	4	1	2	5	2	6		58	Docteur en droit, LL.B., et D.C.L. (honoris causa).	
Library Science—																										
Diploma	—										3													—	Bibliothécaire— Diplôme.	
Bachelor of Library Science	—																							3	Bachelier en bibliothécairie.	
Medicine and Public Health—																										
Diploma for pre-clinical years	—											33								20				20	Diplôme pour années pré-cliniques.	
Bachelor of Medicine	—																			1				34	Bachelier en médecine.	
M.D. or M.D., C.M.	25										90	40	41	132	26	50			51	1	21			476	M.D. ou M.D., C.M.	
Bachelor of Science in Medicine	—													4					1					5	Bachelier en science médicale.	
Master of Surgery	—																							—	Maître en chirurgie.	
Diploma in Public Health	—										2			10										12	Diplôme de santé publique.	
Diploma in Radiology	—													1										1	Diplôme en radiologie.	
Diploma in Psychiatry	—													5										5	Diplôme en psychiatrie.	
Music—																										
Diplomas—not recorded.	—																							3	Diplômes—non enregistrés.	
Licentiate in Music	—										3													6	Licencié en musique.	
Bachelor of Music	—													4						2				4	Bachelier en musique.	
Doctor of Music	—													4										4	Docteur en musique.	
Optometry—																										
Bachelor of Optometry	—												9											9	Optométriste.	
Pedagogy—See Education.																										
Pharmacy—																										
Diploma	1																							60	Diplôme.	
Bachelor of Pharmacy	—											2	18	97					22	22	15			117	Bachelier en pharmacie.	
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	—																			2	1			3	Bachelier en science pharmaceutique.	
Philosophy—(Roman Catholic Universities Only)—																										
Diploma	—																								—	Philosophie—(universités catholiques romaines seulement)— Diplôme.
Bachelor of Philosophy	—																								16	Bachelier en philosophie.

Licentiate in Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Licencié en philosophie.
Doctor of Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Docteur en philosophie.
Physical Training— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Culture physique— Diplômé.
Science, Applied—See Engineering and Applied Science.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sciences appliquées—Voir génie civil et sciences appliquées.
Science, Pure—See Arts, Letters and Pure Science.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Science pure—Voir arts, lettres et science pure.
Social Service— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Service social— Diplômé.
Theology ² — Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	Théologie ² — Diplômé.
Licentiate in Theology or Divinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	Licencié en théologie.
Bachelor of Arts in Theology.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Bachelier en arts en théologie.
Bachelor of Theology.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	Bachelier en théologie.
Bachelor of Divinity.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	Bachelier en théologie.
Doctor of Theology or Divinity (in course); Doctor of Divinity (honoris causa).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Docteur en théologie (en cours).
Doctor of Divinity (honoris causa).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	Docteur en théologie (honoris causa).
Veterinary Science— Bachelor of Veterinary Science or Medicine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	Science vétérinaire— Bachelier en science ou médecine vétérinaire.
Master of Veterinary Science or Medicine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maître en science ou médecine vétérinaire.
Doctor of Veterinary Science or Medicine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Docteur en science ou médecine vétérinaire.

² Diplomas or degrees are not generally granted in Roman Catholic Seminaries; hence the record of degrees and diplomas granted by Roman Catholic institutions is not a complete record of their graduates in theology. See part C of this table, which is devoted entirely to theological institutions, for the complete record.

³ Généralement, les diplômes et degrés ne sont pas décernés dans les séminaires catholiques; le compte rendu des degrés et diplômes décernés par les institutions catholiques n'est donc pas une nomenclature complète de leurs diplômés en théologie. Voir la partie C de ce tableau laquelle est entièrement consacrée aux institutions théologiques.

* Honorary degrees—Degrés honoraires.

45B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Women, 1935-36
45B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: degrés et diplômes décernés aux femmes, 1935-36

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis Xavier	Mt. St. Vincent	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrees et diplômes
Accountancy— Bachelor of Accountancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	Comptabilité— Bachelière en comptabilité.
Agriculture— Diploma in Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Agriculture— Diplôme en agriculture.
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	7	Bachelière en science agricole. Maître en science agricole.
Master of Science in Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Architecture— Bachelor of Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Architecture— Bachelière en architecture.
Arts, Letters and Pure Science— Junior College Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	10	59	Arts, lettres et sciences pure— Diplôme de collège junior.
Bachelor of Science	6	1	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	45	Bachelière en sciences.	
Bachelor of Arts	37	26	5	14	21	—	93	8	3	50	335	74	69	21	72	102	51	57	108	1,168	Bachelière en arts. Licenciée en lettres.	
Licentiate in Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Licenciée en sciences. Licenciée en lettres.
Licentiate in Social Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Licenciée en sciences sociales.
Post graduate diplomas in Science ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diplômes post-gradusés en sciences. ¹
Master of Letters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	Maître en lettres.
Master of Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	—	72	Maître en sciences.
Master of Arts	6	—	1	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	22	4	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en arts. Docteur en philosophie.
Doctor of Philosophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en lettres (honoris causa).
Doctor of Letters (honoris causa)	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Docteur en lettres (honoris causa).
Commerce and Secretarial Science— Bachelor of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	25	Science commerciale et secrétariale— Bachelière en commerce.
Bachelor of Secretarial Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bachelière en science secrétariale.
Diploma of Secretarial Practice	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Diplôme en pratique secrétariale.
Dentistry— Bachelor of Science in Dentistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dentisterie— Bachelière en dentisterie.
Doctor of Dentistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en dentisterie.
Education or Pedagogy— Teacher's Diploma ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Education ou pédagogie— Diplôme d'institutrices ² .
Bachelor of Education	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	35	134	211	Bachelière en éducation.
Bachelor of Pedagogy	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	15	Bachelière en éducation.
Master of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Bachelière en pédagogie.
Doctor of Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maître en éducation.
Doctor of Pedagogy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Docteur en pédagogie.
Household Science— Diploma in Household Science (Record in- complete)	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	Sciences ménagère— Diplôme en science ménagère (Liste incom- plète).

Diplôme en Institutional Administration (Complete Record)	9	4	2	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Diplôme en administration institutionnelle (liste incomplète). Bachelier en science ménagère ou en économie domestique.
Journalism— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Journalisme— Diplôme.
Law, Civil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Droit civil— Barrister at Law (Osgoode Hall).
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B. or B.C.L.).....	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Bachelier en droit. Docteur en droit (honoris causa).
Doctor of Laws (honoris causa).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Library Science— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	Bibliothécaire— Diplôme.
Bachelor of Library Science.....	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Bachelier en bibliothécairie.
Medicine— Diploma for pre-clinical years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Médecine— Diplôme pour années pré-cliniques.
M.D. or M.D., C.M.....	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	M.D. ou M.D., C.M.
Bachelor of Science in Medicine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Bachelier en science médicale.
Diploma in Public Health.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Diplôme de santé publique.
Diploma in Physiotherapy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Diplôme en physiothérapie.
Diploma in Occupational Therapy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Diplôme en thérapie professionnelle.
Music— Diplomas (Not recorded.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Musique— Diplômes (Non-enregistrés).
Licentiate in Music.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Licenciée en musique.
Bachelor of Music.....	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Bachelier en musique. Docteur en musique.
Doctor of Music.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Nursing— Diploma in Public Health Nursing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	Service de santé— Diplôme en service sanitaire.
Other post graduate nursing diplomas.....	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	Autres diplômes post-gradués de service de santé.
Diploma of Dental Nurse.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Diplôme de service de santé dentaire.
Bachelor of Science in Nursing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	Bachelier en service sanitaire.
Pedagogy—See Education.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pédagogie—Voir Education.
Pharmacy— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Pharmacie— Diplôme.
Bachelor of Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Bachelier en pharmacie.
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Bachelier en science pharmaceutique.
Philosophy— Bachelor of Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philosophie— Bachelier en philosophie.
Licentiate in Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Licenciée en philosophie.
Doctor of Philosophy.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Docteur en philosophie.
Physical Training— Diploma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Culture physique— Diplôme.
Science, Pure—See Arts, Letters and Pure Science.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Science pure—Voir arts, lettres et science pure.
Science, Applied— Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sciences appliquées— Bacheliers en sciences du génie électrique.

2 See Note 2 attached to Part A of this table.—2 Voir la note 2 à la partie A de ce tableau.

1 P.C.N., M.P.C. and Cert. Sup.

45B.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Degrees and Diplomas Conferred on Women, 1935-36—Concluded
45B.—Universités et collèges du Canada: degrés et diplômes décernés aux femmes, 1935-36—fin

Degrees and Diplomas	Dalhousie	Acadia	St. Francis	Xavier	Mt. St. Vincent	New Brunswick	Mount Allison	McGill	Bishop's	Laval	Montréal	Toronto	Western Ontario	Queen's	Ottawa	McMaster	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other—Autres Institutions	Total	Degrés et diplômes
Science, Applied—Concluded																						7	Bacheliers ès sciences appliquées.
Bachelor of Applied Science.....																						-	Maître ès sciences appliquées.
Master of Applied Science.....																							Docteur en philosophie—(compris dans arts et pure science).
Doctor of Philosophy—(included in Arts and Pure Science).																							
Social Service—Diploma.....										1		25									7	39	Service social—Diplôme.
Theology—																							
Missionary Diploma.....																					11	11	Théologie—Diplôme de missionnaire.
Deaconess Diploma.....																					5	5	Diplôme de diaconesse.

45C.—Universities and Colleges in Canada; Degrees and Diplomas Granted by Theological Colleges, 1935-36
 45C.—Universités et collèges au Canada; degrés et diplômes décernés par les collèges de théologie, 1935-36

	Men—Hommes				Women — Femmes
	Diploma — Diplômes	Licentiate — Licenciés	Bachelor — Bachelier	Doctorate ¹ — Docteur ¹	Diploma — Diplômes
Baptist Church—Eglise baptiste—					
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.....	—	—	12 ²	2	—
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.....	3	—	8	2	—
Church of England—Eglise anglicane—					
King's College, Halifax.....	1	1	—	—	—
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal.....	—	2	—	—	—
Trinity College, Toronto.....	—	5	2	3	—
Wycliffe College, Toronto.....	9	5	—	2	—
Huron College, London.....	—	5	1	—	—
St. John's College, Winnipeg (1934).....	—	3	—	2	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.....	2	8	—	—	—
St. Chad's College, Regina.....	1	—	—	—	—
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver.....	—	4	—	—	—
Lutheran Church—Eglise luthérienne—					
Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ont.....	—	—	—	1	—
Lutheran College Seminary, Saskatoon.....	4	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian Church—Eglise presbytérienne—					
Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal.....	10	—	4	5	—
Knox College, Toronto.....	14	—	—	—	—
United Church of Canada—Eglise-Unie du Canada—					
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.....	16	—	6	5	—
United Theological College, Montreal.....	3	—	4	5	—
Queen's Theological College, Kingston.....	—	—	3	1	—
Victoria University (Emmanuel College), Toronto.....	26	—	4	9	—
United Colleges (Manitoba College), Winnipeg.....	2	—	1	3	3
St. Andrews College, Saskatoon.....	7	—	3	—	—
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton.....	2	—	—	—	—
Union College of B.C., Vancouver (1933).....	2	—	3	3	—
Roman Catholic Church (Secular Clergy)—Eglise catho- lique romaine (clergé séculier)—					
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax.....					
Université Laval (Grand Séminaire), Québec.....					
Université de Montréal (Grand Séminaire), Montréal.....					
Université d'Ottawa (Grand Séminaire), Ottawa.....					
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto.....					
St. Peter's Seminary, London.....					
Roman Catholic Church (Clergy in communities)—Eglise catholique (clergé régulier)—					
Compagnie de Saint Sulpice (Sulpiciens), Montréal, Canadian College at Rome.....					
Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Ottawa.....					
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Oblates), Ottawa.....					
Compagnie de Jésus (Jésuites), Montréal.....					
Company of Jesus (Jesuits), Toronto.....					
Clercs de Saint-Viateur, Joliette, Qué.....					
Congrégation de Sainte-Croix, Montréal.....					
Order of Saint Basil (Basilian Fathers), Toronto.....					
Congregation of the Resurrection, London.....					
Ordre des Dominicains ou Frères-Prêcheurs (Domini- cains), Ottawa.....					
Congrégation du Très-Saint-Rédempteur (Rédempto- ristes), Ottawa.....					
Congregation of the Very Holy Redeemer (Redempt- orists), Woodstock, Ont.....					
Ordres des Franciscains ou Frères-Mineurs (Francis- cains), Montréal.....					
Cisterciens de la Stricte Observance (Trappistes), Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Qué.....					
Compagnie de Marie (Montfortains), Eastview, Ontario.....					
Congrégation de Jésus et Marie (Eudistes), Charles- bourg, Qué.....					
Ordres des Frères-Mineurs Capucins (Capucins), Mont- réal.....					
Congrégation du Très Saint Sacrement, Montréal.....					
Pères Blancs, Missionnaires d'Afrique, Everell, Qué.....					

Diplomas and degrees in theology not usually granted before ordination; over 150 ordained per year from these institutions.

Les diplômes et degrés en théologie ne sont pas accordés ordinairement avant l'ordination; plus de 150 ordinations annuelles sont attribuables à ces institutions.

The list opposite includes only seminaries or scholasticates where the theology course is completed. The juniorats or preparatory institutions are usually at a different address. Twelve other communities, not included in the list, conduct juniorats in Canada, from which the students go to the United States or elsewhere for their theology course. Where separate or bilingual scholasticats are maintained this is indicated by showing both in the list. New graduates to membership in the communities number about 100 annually.

La liste ci-contre comprend seulement les séminaires ou scolasticats où le cours de théologie est complet. Les Juniorats ou institutions préparatoires sont d'ordinaire localisés ailleurs. Douze autres communautés, non comprises dans la liste, ont des juniorats au Canada dont les étudiants vont aux Etats-Unis ou ailleurs pour compléter leurs cours théologiques. Là où des scolasticats bilingues ou séparés sont maintenus le fait est indiqué en deux inscriptions sur cette liste. Les nouveaux membres dans les communautés se chiffrent à environ 100 annuellement.

¹ Honorary degrees with few exceptions—Degrés honoraires—avec peu d'exceptions.

² Also 4 Master of Arts in Theology—Aussi, 4 maîtres ès arts en théologie.

46.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1935-36
46.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Résumé des degrés et diplômes décernés, 1935-36

	Diplomas and Certificates Diplômes et certificats		Bachelor Bachelier		Master and Licence ¹ Maîtres et Licenciés		Doctor ³ Docteurs ³		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dalhousie—King ⁴	13	10	131	45	10	6	—	—	159	61
Acadia.....	9	15	61	45	9	—	—	—	82	61
St. Francis Xavier.....	—	—	38	9	2	1	1	—	41	10
New Brunswick.....	—	—	62	24	4	—	—	—	69	24
Mount Allison.....	7	9	41	32	1	—	—	—	52	41
Bishop's.....	8	—	27	8	2	—	—	—	41	8
McGill.....	6	30	355	146	40	17	2	2	428	195
Laval.....	327	958	404	33	31	—	—	—	763	991
Montréal.....	105	25	596	55	118	8	—	—	822	89
Toronto.....	21	173	1,058	373	89	22	—	—	1,217	577
Victoria ²	26	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	39	30
Trinity ²	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Western.....	2	13	161	82	13	4	—	—	177	99
Queen's.....	—	—	240	69	21	4	—	—	268	73
Ottawa.....	—	6	90	22	26	1	—	—	123	341
McMaster.....	3	—	112	72	9	—	—	—	127	74
Manitoba.....	27	—	298	160	19	2	—	—	326	201
Saskatchewan.....	109	82	190	83	160	6	—	—	346	167
Alberta.....	26	43	204	116	22	3	—	—	326	165
British Columbia.....	26	57	206	120	24	—	—	—	256	182
Other Institutions—Autres.....	181	123	255	1	30	—	—	—	268	185
					2	—	—	—	453	124
Total.....	901	1,554	4,555	1,495	472	83	160	8	6,068	3,140
										9,208

* Honorary degrees: In McGill 7 of the Doctor's degrees were honorary, in Ottawa 4, in Queen's 6, in Toronto 12, in "other institutions" 11.

¹ All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.

² All degrees except those in theology entered under Toronto.

³ Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.

⁴ The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor as the Master's degree is in the English speaking.

* Degrés honoraires; McGill, 7 doctorats honoraires; Queen's 6, Ottawa, 4, Toronto, 12, "autres", 11.

¹ Tous conférés par Dalhousie, sauf les degrés en théologie.

² Tous les degrés excepté ceux en théologie, sous la rubrique Toronto.

³ Les docteurs en médecine, art dentaire et art vétérinaire sont compris sous la rubrique "bacheliers".

⁴ La licence que confèrent les universités de langue française équivaut au degré supérieur à celui de bachelier, comme le diplôme de "maître" décerné par les universités de langue anglaise.

47.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1935-36
47—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants réguliers et immatriculés, 1935-36

[illegible]

47.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Place of Residence of Matriculated Students of the Regular Session, 1935-36—Concluded
47.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Domicile des étudiants réguliers et immatriculés, 1935-36—fin

	Students' province or country of residence—Domicile par province et pays										Unspecified by provs. Non-specified par provinces	Total			
	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	Que. Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Yukon and N.W.T. Yukon E.-U.A. T.N.O.			U.S.A. R.-U.	British West Indies Antilles anglaises	Newfoundland Terre-Neuve
Ottawa University.....	—	—	6	175	647	12	43	8	—	—	34	—	—	—	925
Sacré-Cœur.....	—	—	—	13	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Western (incl. affiliated colleges).....	—	4	6	12	2,200	1	7	4	3	—	211	6	—	5	2,459
Queen's.....	10	14	18	113	1,300	25	51	17	15	—	53	8	5	8	1,660
McMaster.....	—	—	—	3	565	1	7	6	2	—	18	1	—	—	605
Royal Military.....	1	3	8	34	96	6	7	16	18	—	2	—	—	—	191
Osgoode Hall.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Margaret Eaton.....	—	1	1	—	18	5	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	34
St. Augustine's.....	—	—	1	6	94	2	2	—	2	—	26	—	1	1	138
College of Christ the King.....	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	53
St. Alphonsus.....	4	4	7	12	22	1	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	59
St. Jerome's.....	—	—	—	4	126	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	139
St. Patrick's.....	—	—	—	5	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Pre-Theological Schools of R.C. Orders.....	—	3	3	3	8	1	—	1	—	—	41	—	3	1	64
Dominicans.....	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	47
St. Peter's.....	—	—	—	—	102	7	—	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	123
Three scholasticates.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
Toronto University ²	10	44	39	52	7,182	73	141	65	80	—	—	—	—	105	7,948
Emmanuel.....	2	—	5	—	73	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	85
Trinity (except Arts).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Institute of Mediaeval Studies (1934).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Knox.....	—	—	—	—	33	—	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	54
Wycliffe.....	—	—	2	1	37	5	1	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	58
Ont. Agricultural.....	3	2	1	5	545	2	1	4	8	—	5	12	1	2	663
Ont. Veterinary.....	—	2	1	4	99	9	—	2	2	—	76	3	1	2	201
Total, Ontario.....	30	81	99	488	13,362	151	269	130	140	—	650	40	5	11	16,321
Brandon College.....	—	—	—	—	—	151	18	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	177
Manitoba University ³	—	—	1	—	26	2,446	186	16	14	—	4	1	—	1	2,695
Manitoba College.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
St. John's (theology only) (1934).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total, Manitoba.....	—	—	1	—	26	2,597	204	21	16	—	5	1	—	1	2,909
Saskatchewan University ⁴	—	—	—	—	4	7	1,396	8	9	—	2	11	—	—	30
St. Chad's.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Emmanuel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
St. Andrew's.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	38
Lutheran Seminary.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	16

Collège Mathieu.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Notre Dame.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	50
Total, Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	1,461	14	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	130	1,649
Canadian Junior College.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	53
Concordia College.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
Collège des Jésuites.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Junior St-Jean.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Univ. of Alberta (incl. St. Stephen's).....	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	86	1,508	101	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1,721	1,721
Mount Royal College (1935).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Total, Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	1	7	14	125	1,650	108	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	16	1,928
Western School of Pharmacy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
University of B.C.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	27	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	9	50	1,033
Victoria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,820	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
Anglican.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Union (1933).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total, British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	30	2,024	2	6	1	-	-	-	9	50	2,140
Total, Canada.....	290	2,011	1,201	16,924	13,929	2,822	2,126	1,890	2,373	3	2,138	153	33	160	278	2,166	48,497		

NOTE.—The different universities and colleges were asked to report the place of residence only of their intra-mural students of university grade at the full session. Some have given a record of other students as well. The extent to which this has been done may be seen by comparing this with the preceding tables.

¹ Including all affiliated schools.

² Including Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's College Arts students, and Pharmacy College students.

³ Including Law School students and the Arts students of affiliated Colleges.

⁴ Includes students of affiliated junior colleges.

NOTE.—Il a été demandé aux divers universités et collèges de faire connaître le lieu de résidence seulement de leurs étudiants intra-muraux, de degré universitaire à la session régulière. Quelques-uns ont donné un relevé de tous leurs étudiants sans distinction. On se rendra compte de cet écart en comparant ce tableau avec les précédents.

¹ Comprend toutes les institutions affiliées.

² Comprend les étudiants en Arts de Victoria, Trinity et St. Michael et ceux du Collège de Pharmacie.

³ Comprend les étudiants en Droit et les étudiants en Arts, des collèges affiliés.

⁴ Comprend les étudiants inscrits aux Collèges affiliés d'Arts.

47A.—Universities and Colleges: University grade students of the regular session attending outside their Province of Residence, 1935-36
 47A.—Universités et collèges: Étudiants suivant les cours réguliers, mais inscrits dans une province autre que celle où ils sont domiciliés, 1935-36

Number of students—Nombre d'étudiants																Total non-residents in each province—Total non-domiciliés dans la province où se trouve l'université	Number specified by provinces—Spécifiés par provinces	Un-specified by provinces—Non-spécifiés par provinces
	From P.E.I. I.P.-E.	From N.S. N.-E.	From N.B. N.-B.	From Que. Qué.	From Ont. Ont.	From Man. Man.	From Sask. Sask.	From Alta. Alta.	From B.C. C.B.	From Yukon and N.W.T. Yukon et T.N.-O.	From U.S.A. E.-U.A.	From U.K. R.-U.	From British West Indies Antilles anglaises	From Newfoundland Terre-Neuve	Other Countries Autres pays			
In Prince Edward Island.....	-	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	24	156	-
Dans l'Île du Prince-Edouard.....	77	-	272	30	20	1	5	8	9	-	347	13	4	96	54	936	2,572	1
In Nova Scotia.....	18	191	-	110	7	1	1	-	-	-	22	10	5	12	4	381	1,066	-
Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	33	99	143	-	500	43	48	37	66	1	1,098	72	19	41	80	2,280	18,562	1,193
In New Brunswick.....	30	81	99	488	-	151	269	130	140	-	650	40	5	11	126	2,220	15,582	739
Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick.....	-	-	1	-	26	-	204	21	16	-	5	1	-	-	1	275	2,872	37
In Quebec.....	-	-	-	1	5	12	-	14	10	-	2	13	-	-	1	58	1,519	130
Dans le Québec.....	-	-	-	1	7	14	125	-	108	-	2	3	-	-	2	262	1,912	16
In Ontario.....	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	30	-	2	6	1	-	-	9	66	2,090	50
Dans l'Ontario.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Manitoba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dans le Manitoba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dans la Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dans l'Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dans la Colombie-Britannique.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Students enrolled in Canada, outside their province (or Country) of residence—Au Canada ailleurs que dans la province où ils sont domiciliés.....	158	375	516	642	567	225	665	240	349	3	2,138	153	33	160	278	6,502	46,331	2,166

48.—Universities and Colleges of Canada; Teaching Staffs, 1935-36
 48.—Universités et collèges du Canada; Personnel enseignant, 1935-36

	Arts, Letters and Pure Science Arts, Lettres et Sciences				Professional Faculties Facultés professionnelles				Pre-matriculation Cours préparatoire d'immatriculation				Total teaching staff (excluding duplicates) Nombre du personnel enseignant (doubles emplois non compris)			
	Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre		Full time Personnel régulier		Part time Personnel libre	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard....	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	29	5	—	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	93	14	56	11	55	20	127	9	19	—	6	—	183	35	154	18
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	49	1	25	3	7	3	9	2	25	—	9	—	81	4	30	5
Quebec—Québec.....	773	59	70	19	329	35	646	29	499	164	38	23	1,612	260	730	67
Ontario—Ontario ¹	515	85	205	94	375	46	649	58	98	6	13	—	1,003	137	836	152
Manitoba—Manitoba.....	95	9	6	—	47	13	110	2	24	2	7	1	166	24	123	3
Saskatchewan—Saskatchewan.....	64	9	27	4	74	27	20	3	22	5	24	4	175	44	33	4
Alberta—Alberta.....	56	8	11	2	46	3	100	8	20	2	17	7	130	13	112	17
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	57	17	32	14	40	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	97	19	45	15
Canada.....	1,719	293	492	147	973	149	1,674	112	719	183	114	35	3,476	541	2,063	281

¹ Division of full time and part time estimated in Université de Montréal and University of Toronto.—1 Répartition approximative du personnel libre et du personnel régulier aux Universités de Montréal et Université de Toronto..

49.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1935-36
49.—Universités et collèges du Canada: Statistiques Financières, 1935-36

	P.E.I. I.P.E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B. N.-B.	† Que.	† Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. C.B.	Canada	—
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Recettes—
Investments and other property.....	900	216,068	42,265	1,012,850	679,740	44,747	6,456	33,926	5,127	2,042,079	Placements et autres biens.
Provincial government—											Gouvernement provincial—
(a) Special grants.....	34,460	122,928	35,000	928,021	1,293,595	280,000	432,000	399,650	309,371	5,473,025	(a) Subvention annuelle.
(b) General grants.....	—	—	6,880	55,000	45,000	—	—	—	—	70,880	(b) Subventions extraordinaires.
City or municipal grants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	Cité ou municipalité.
Fees for instruction.....	11,807	341,966	119,714	1,821,596	1,900,982	412,284	201,302	322,787	295,374	5,427,842	Contributions des étudiants.
Besides for instruction.....	21,500	115,875	115,866	1,627,272	513,789	46,503	80,912	98,386	—	2,700,103	Nourriture et logis.
Gifts or bequests.....	—	46,206	20,715	1,464,435	516,512	22,021	25,233	3,238	5,801	1,104,271	Dons et legs.
Sale of bonds or debentures.....	—	—	—	62,671	—	—	—	—	—	62,671	Vente d'obligations.
Short term loans.....	—	—	13,000	16,410	—	—	1,500	2,800	—	33,710	Emprunts à court terme.
Other sources.....	6,704	89,982	16,869	426,517	708,234	82,434	232,623	52,053	84,598	1,700,014	Autres.
Total Receipts 1935-36.....	75,371	1,013,145	370,309	6,426,362	7,318,262	887,959	980,046	912,840	700,271	18,684,595	Total des Recettes 1935-36.
Total Receipts 1934-35*.....	87,562	996,646	318,240	7,128,426	6,537,517	863,277	995,199	861,870	673,437	18,461,574	Total des Recettes 1934-35*.
Expenditure—											Déboursés—
New buildings, land or permanent im-	5,533	7,189	3,653	511,138	12,065	—	7,560	65,882	—	613,629	Nouveaux bâtiments, terrains, amé-
provements.....											liorations permanentes.
Repayment of principal of loans—											Remboursements d'emprunts, capital—
(a) Bonds or debentures.....	—	2,000	13,000	41,900	67,200	—	3,265	2,947	1,000	131,312	(a) Obligations.
(b) Short term loans.....	—	10,000	—	—	34,390	—	4,780	2,500	—	51,670	(b) Emprunts à court terme.
Interest on loans and debentures.....	992	22,444	39,598	99,156	94,109	16,244	18,144	7,328	—	298,019	Intérêts d'emprunts et obligations.
Other expenditures.....	71,421	995,947	330,173	5,495,816	6,925,982	881,846	987,374	825,046	695,067	17,673,672	Autres déboursés.
Total Expenditure 1935-36.....	77,946	1,037,580	386,424	6,612,010	7,135,346	888,094	1,021,132	905,703	696,067	18,768,302	Total des Déboursés 1935-36.
Total Expenditure 1934-35*.....	90,762	1,062,497	683,242	7,616,148	6,516,449	883,279	1,005,866	871,167	645,444	19,374,554	Total des Déboursés 1934-35*.
Assets—											Actif—
Value of Endowments and other	46,000	4,753,333	853,514	22,178,502	11,611,535	1,251,524	124,894	595,979	105,887	41,521,168	Valeur des dotations et des autres biens
revenue yielding property.....											de rapport.
Value of land, buildings and equip-	735,000	6,570,366	3,101,972	53,331,755	41,276,451	3,557,690	7,104,154	5,794,360	3,245,974	124,717,722	Valeur des terrains, bâtiments, ameublements et autre outillage.
ment.....											Arrrangement de recettes percevables.
Arrears of revenue collectible.....	5,000	23,336	45,421	399,374	159,622	76,712	78,697	34,979	—	823,141	Autres biens.
Other assets.....	—	109,400	108,041	1,165,447	447,402	284,355	330,744	49,988	256,234	2,751,611	
Total Assets 1935-36.....	786,000	11,456,435	4,108,948	77,075,078	53,495,010	5,170,281	7,638,439	6,475,306	3,606,095	169,813,642	Total de l'Actif 1935-36.
Total Assets 1934-35*.....	773,000	11,637,736	3,695,059	78,250,494	53,653,812	4,330,272	7,404,840	6,379,397	3,636,051	169,760,661	Total de l'Actif 1934-35*.

* Revised figures—Chiffres révisés.

† Incomplete—Incomplet.

‡ Includes Dominion Government expenditure on Royal Military College—1 Comprend les déboursés du Gouvernement du Dominion pour le Royal Military College.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—(Tables 50-57)

Private elementary and secondary schools.—There are numerous schools in each province doing work similar to that of the ordinary provincially-controlled schools but which are not publicly financed or administered, hence are not included in Section II of the Statistical Tables in this Survey. The provincial Departments of Education do not, as a rule, obtain statistical records from these schools, and in these cases the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics circularizes them to complete the record of school enrolment and teachers in the Dominion. Excepting Quebec, the private schools have from about two to four per cent of elementary and secondary pupils in the different provinces. In Quebec the proportion is about ten per cent, but most of them are subsidized by the Province and provincial reports include a record of them similar to and in some cases (as of age and grade) inseparable from, the records of publicly-controlled schools. Thus their statistics are of necessity included in Section II of this Survey (Tables 4-9, etc.), rather than in the tables that follow. A directory of the schools in the other eight provinces is included this year.

Business Colleges.—There are private schools in many fields of education other than elementary and secondary, the most numerous group working in the field of business and commercial education. A record of enrolment from this group also is collected by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year the schools are listed individually in the following pages.

ÉCOLES PRIVÉES (Tableaux 50-57)

Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires.—Il y a dans chaque province de nombreuses écoles faisant un travail semblable à celui des écoles ordinaires sous le système provincial mais qui ne sont pas financées ni administrées par l'autorité publique et pour cette raison ne sont pas incluses dans la section II du tableau statistique du présent relevé. En général les départements provinciaux de l'Instruction Publique ne reçoivent pas de rapports statistiques de ces écoles et dans ces cas la branche de l'Instruction Publique du Bureau de la Statistique collige par des questionnaires postaux les informations sur les inscriptions et le personnel enseignant dans tout le Dominion. Excepté dans la province de Québec les écoles privées comptent de 2 à 4 p.c. des élèves dans les écoles élémentaires et secondaires des provinces. Dans le Québec la proportion est d'environ 10 p.c., mais la plupart de ces écoles sont subventionnées par la province et les rapports provinciaux en donnent des rapports semblables, et même dans d'autres cas inséparables pour ce qui est de l'âge et du degré, aux rapports des écoles contrôlées par la province. Pour cette raison ces statistiques sont incluses dans la section II du présent relevé (Tableaux 4-9, etc.) plutôt que dans les tableaux qui suivent. La présente édition contient un répertoire des écoles des huit autres provinces.

Collèges commerciaux.—Il y a des écoles privées dans presque tous les domaines de l'instruction autres qu'élémentaire et secondaire, le groupe le plus nombreux étant celui de l'enseignement commercial. La branche de l'instruction publique du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique fait un relevé des institutions de ce groupe depuis 1921. Une liste de ces écoles est donnée ci-dessous.

50.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1937: Directory
50.—Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires au Canada, 1937: Répertoire

NOTE.—Only eight provinces are included in this list. A "List of the Independent Schools" in Quebec is published by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Quebec.

NOTA.—Huit provinces seulement sont comprises dans cette liste. "Une liste des écoles indépendantes" est publiée par le Bureau des Statistiques du Québec.

Location—Siège	Name—Nom	Control ¹ — Contrôle ¹	Boys or Girls ² — Garçons ² ou filles	Grades taught ³ — Cours ³
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown.....	Protestant Orphanage.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Charlottetown.....	Notre Dame Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Charlottetown.....	St. Peter's School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Charlottetown.....	St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., T.
Charlottetown.....	The Wesleyan Methodist School.....	United	B. & G.	E.
Summerside.....	St. Mary's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst.....	St. Charles' School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Dartmouth, Creighton Ave.....	St. Peter's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Eastern Passage.....	St. Andrew's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Halifax, Spring Garden Road.....	Convent of the Sacred Heart.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Halifax, 264 Barrington St.....	Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Mt. C.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Halifax, Rockingham.....	Mount St. Vincent Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Halifax, Veith St.....	Protestant Orphanage.....	Prot.	B. & G.	E.
Lourdes.....	Our Lady of Lourdes School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Meteghan.....	Sacred Heart Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
New Glasgow.....	St. John's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
North Dartmouth.....	St. Paul's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Pictou.....	Stella Maris Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Stellarton.....	St. Bridget's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Sydney.....	Holy Angels' Convent.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Sydney.....	Holy Redeemer High School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	S.
Windsor.....	Edgehill School.....	Angl.	G.	E., S., T.
Windsor.....	King's Collegiate.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Wolfville.....	Horton Academy of Acadia University.....	Bapt.	B. & G.	S., T.
Yarmouth.....	St. Ambrose Convent University School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst.....	Sacred Heart Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Caraquet.....	Congregation Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Chatham.....	St. Michael's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S., T.
Campbellton.....	Academy of the Assumption.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Dalhousie.....	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Convent.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Edmundston.....	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Lameque.....	Convent of Jesus and Mary.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Newcastle.....	St. Mary's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Rothsay.....	Netherwood, the Rothsay School for Girls.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Rothsay.....	Rothsay Collegiate School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Sackville.....	Mount Allison Academy and Commercial Col- lege.....	United	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Sackville.....	Mount Allison School for Girls.....	United	G.	S., T.
Saint Basil.....	Hôtel Dieu of St. Joseph.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Saint John, 133 Waterloo St.....	Guardian Angel School, Home of the Good Shepherd.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Saint John, 105 Burpee Ave.....	Mount Carmel Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Saint John, Silver Falls.....	St. Patrick's Industrial School.....	Cath.	B.	E., S., T.
Saint John, 217 Mt. Pleasant.....	The Wiggins Male Orphanage Institution.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E.
Saint Joseph.....	Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Saint Louis.....	St. Louis Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Shediac.....	Providence St. Joseph.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Tracadie.....	Holy Family Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Woodstock.....	St. Gertrude's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.

¹ Non-Sec. = Non Sectarian—Neutre.

Cath. = Roman Catholic—Catholique romaine.

Angl. = Anglican—Anglicane.

United = United Church—Eglise-unie.

Presb. = Presbyterian—Presbytérienne.

Luth. = Lutheran—Luthérienne.

S.D.A. = Seventh Day Adventist.

Bapt. = Baptist—Baptiste.

Heb. = Hebrew—Hébraïque.

Hutt. = Hutterite—Hutterite.

Menn. = Mennonite—Mennonite.

Prot. = Protestant, denomination not specified—Protestante, dénomination non spécifiée.

² B. = Boys—Garçons.

G. = Girls—Filles.

B. & G. = Boys and Girls—Garçons et filles.

³ E. = Elementary—Elémentaire.

S. = Secondary—Secondaire.

T. = Technical, commercial, or special subjects—L'enseignement technique, spécial ou commercial.

50—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1937: Directory—Continued
50.—Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires au Canada, 1937: Répertoire—suite

Location—Siège	Name—Nom	Control ¹ Contrôle ¹	Boys or Girls ² Garçons ou filles ²	Grades taught ³ — Cours ³
ONTARIO				
Aurora.....	De La Salle College.....	Cath.	B.	S., T.
Aurora.....	St. Andrew's College.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Barrie.....	Ovenden Ladies' College.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Belleville.....	Albert College.....	United	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Brantford.....	Jane Laycock Children's Home Inc.....	Prot.	B. & G.	E.
Brookville.....	St. Alban's School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Chatham.....	Ursuline College, "The Pines".....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Cobourg.....	Hatfield Hall School.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Cochrane.....	Convent of "Les Sœurs de l'Assomption de la S. V."	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Eastview, 400 Chemin de Montréal.....	Pensionnat Notre Dame de Lourdes.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Elmira.....	St. Paul's Christian Day School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Fisherville.....	Holy Ghost Evangelical Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E., S.
Fort William.....	Arpin Memorial.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Georgetown.....	Cedervale School for Girls.....	United	G.	E., S., T.
Guelph.....	Loretto Ladies' Colleges and Schools.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Haileybury.....	St. Mary's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Hamilton, 380 Main St., East.....	Cathedral High School for Boys.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Hamilton, Main St., West.....	Hillfield School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S., T.
Hamilton, 378 King St., West.....	Loretto Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Hamilton, 15 Robinson St.....	Strathallan School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E.
Hearst.....	Convent St. Joseph.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Kingston, Johnston & Bagot Sts.....	Notre Dame Convent.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Kingston.....	Regiopolis College.....	Cath.	B.	S.
Kingston, King St., West.....	St. Mary's-on-the-Lake Orphanage.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Kirkfield.....	St. Margaret's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Kitchener, 820 King St., West.....	Carmel School of the General of the New Jerusalem.....	Sweden- borgian	B. & G.	E., S.
Kitchener, 79 Young St.....	St. Mary's High School.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Lakefield.....	Lakefield Preparatory School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Leflaivre.....	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Lindsay.....	St. Joseph's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
London, 520 Richmond St.....	De La Salle School.....	Cath.	B.	S.
London, 784 Richmond St.....	Miss Matthew's School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
London, 459 Colborne St.....	St. Angela's College.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
London, Cor. Rectory & York Sts.....	Seventh Day Adventist Church School.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E.
London, 379 Princess Ave.....	Young's Private School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	S.
Newmarket.....	Pickering College.....	Non-Sec.	B.	S.
Niagara Falls, Falls View.....	Loretto Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Niagara Falls, South.....	Niagara Falls College for Boys.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
North Bay, Box 85.....	St. Joseph's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
North Bay, High St.....	Scollard Hall-North Bay College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Oakville.....	Appleby School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Oshawa, Box 308.....	Oshawa Missionary College.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Ottawa, 373 Sussex St.....	Académie De La Salle.....	Cath.	B.	E., S., T.
Ottawa, 910 Bank St.....	Annesley College.....	Holiness Movement	B. & G.	S., T.
Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park.....	Ashbury College.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Ottawa, 200 Rideau St.....	Collège Brûyère.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Ottawa, 14 Thomas St.....	"Conabar" Girl's School.....	Angl.	G.	E.
Ottawa, 145 Echo Drive.....	"Coolaney" Preparatory School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Ottawa, 38 Gloucester St.....	Convent of the Congregation Notre Dame.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Ottawa, 200 Rideau St.....	Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Ottawa, 229 Chapel St.....	École Notre Dame d'Afrique.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park, 261 Buena Vista Rd.....	Elmwood School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Ottawa, 211 Bronson Ave.....	Immaculata School.....	Cath.	G.	S., T.
Ottawa, 489 Sussex St.....	Institut Jeanne d'Arc.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Ottawa, 215 Gladstone Ave.....	Miss Burpee's School (Tutorial).....	Non-Sec.	G.	S.
Ottawa, 268 First Ave.....	Ottawa Ladies' College.....	United	G.	E., S.
Ottawa, 71 Rideau Terrace.....	Orphelinat St-Joseph.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., T.
Ottawa, 305 Nelson St.....	St. Paul's Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Ottawa, 314 Lisgar St.....	The Chinese School of the Chinese Mission.....	Cath.	B. & G.	T.
Ottawa, 97 Stanley Ave.....	Wonderview School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	S., T.
Pembroke.....	Convent of Mary Immaculate.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Peterborough.....	St. Peter's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	S.
Port Credit.....	Lorne Park College.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Port Hope.....	Trinity College School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Renfrew.....	St. Joseph's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S., T.
Richmond Hill.....	Loyal True Blue and Orange Home.....	Prot.	B. & G.	E.
St. Andrew's West.....	St. Andrew's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
St. Catharines, Henrietta St.....	Ridley College.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
St. Catharines, 63 Church St.....	St. Joseph's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
St. Thomas.....	St. Joseph's Private School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	S.
St. Thomas, Curtis & Mary Sts.....	St. Thomas Seventh Day Adventist Church School.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E., T.
Scarboro, Kingston Road.....	St. Joseph's College on the Lake.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Stratford, 133 Waterloo St.....	Loretto Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S., T.
Sturgeon Falls.....	Notre Dame de Lourdes Convent.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Toronto, 10 Elm Ave.....	Branksome Hall.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.

50.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1937: Directory—Continued
50.—Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires au Canada, 1937: Répertoire—suite

Location—Siège	Name—Nom	Control ¹ — Contrôle ¹	Boys or Girls ² — Garçons ou filles ²	Grades taught ³ — Cours ³
ONTARIO—Concluded				
Toronto, 131 Farnham Ave.....	De La Salle College "Oaklands".....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Toronto, Dentonia Park.....	Crescent School.....			
Toronto, Lawrence Park West.....	Havergal College.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Toronto, Armour Heights.....	Loretto Abbey.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Toronto, 1 St. Clair Avenue West.....	Meisterchait Matriculation College.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Toronto, 88 Bloor St., East.....	Moulton College.....	Bapt.	G.	E., S., T.
Toronto, 288 Annette St.....	St. Cecilia's Convent.....	Cath.	G.	E.
Toronto 12, 21 St. Clement's Ave.....	St. Clement's Private School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Toronto, 242 Cottingham St.....	St. Faith's Lodge.....	Angl.	G.	E., S., T.
Toronto, St. Alban's St.....	St. Joseph's College School.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Toronto, 140 Bathurst St.....	St. Mary's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., T.
Toronto, 36 Walmer Road.....	St. Mildred's College.....	Angl.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Toronto North, 21 Deloraine Ave.....	St. Paul's School for Boys.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Toronto, Lonsdale Road.....	The Bishop Strachan College.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Toronto Road, 268 Poplar Plains.....	The Hill School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Toronto, 474 University Ave.....	Toronto Chinese School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Toronto, Lonsdale Road.....	Upper Canada College.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Toronto, 188 Balmoral Ave.....	Windy Ridge Day School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., T.
Vankleek Hill.....	Sacred Heart Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Wallaceburg.....	Merici School.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Waterdown.....	Notre Dame Convent.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Welland, 182 Aqueduct St.....	Greygables School.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Westboro, Sunset Ave.....	Joan of Arc House and Academy Institute.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Whitby.....	Ontario Ladies' College.....	United	G.	E., S., T.
Windsor South.....	St. Mary's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.

MANITOBA

Arborg.....	St. Benedict's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Brandon, 327 Fourth St.....	St. Augustine's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Brandon.....	St. Michael's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Dunrea.....	Sacred Heart School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Gretna.....	Mennonite Collegiate Institute.....	Menn.	B. & G.	S.
Norwood Grove, 300 Dubuc St.....	Holy Cross School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Otterburne.....	Maison St-Joseph.....	Cath.	B.	E.
Portage la Prairie, Box 474.....	Sacred Heart School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
St. Boniface, 621 rue Aulneau.....	Jardin de l'Enfance Langevin.....	Cath.	B.	E.
St. Charles.....	St. Charles' Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
St. James, 271 Hampton St.....	St. Ann's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Sifton.....	St. Mary's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
The Pas.....	Sacred Heart School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Transcona.....	Parochial School of the Assumption.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 614 Bannatyne St.....	Ecole du Sacré-Cœur.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, Grey & McColman Sts.....	Holy Cross Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 335 Selkirk Ave.....	Holy Ghost School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, 418 Aberdeen Ave.....	I. L. Peretz School.....	Heb.	B. & G.	E., T.
Winnipeg, 211 Austin St.....	Immaculate Conception School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, 356 McKenzie St.....	Immanuel Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 652 Home St.....	Jon Bjarnason Academy.....	Luth.	B. & G.	S.
Winnipeg, (Port Carry).....	Ravenscourt School for Boys.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Winnipeg, 71 Langside St.....	Riverbend School for Girls.....	United	G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, 122 Carlton St.....	Ruperts Land Ladies' College.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, Cor. Munroe & Brazier.....	St. Alphonsus' School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, Arlington St.....	St. Edward's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 924 Jessie Ave.....	St. Ignatius' School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 1476 Portage Ave.....	St. Joseph's Orphanage.....	Cath.	B.	E.
Winnipeg, 4913 College Ave.....	St. Joseph's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, Crescentwood Ave.....	St. Mary's Academy and College.....	Cath.	G.	E., S., T.
Winnipeg, 356 St. Mary's Ave.....	St. Mary's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Winnipeg, 650 Flora Ave.....	St. Nicholas' School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, Ellice & Vaughan Sts.....	St. Paul's College H.S.....	Cath.	B.	S.
Winnipeg, 68 Yale Ave.....	Wellington House School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Winnipeg, 290 Bannerman Ave.....	Winnipeg Junior Academy.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E., S.
West Kildonan, Forest Ave.....	St. Agnes' Priory School.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.

SASKATCHEWAN

Arcola.....	St. Ann's Convent.....			
Battleford.....	College of St. Thomas.....			
Beauval.....	Beauval School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Bellegarde.....	St. Maurice's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Bruno.....	Ursuline Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Buffalo Narrows.....	Buffalo Narrows School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Estevan.....	Convent of Our Lady of the Cross.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Findlater.....	St. Paul's Private School.....		B. & G.	E., S.
Forget.....	St. Joseph's Boarding School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Fort San.....	Children's Pavilion School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Goldfields.....	Camself's Portage School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Gravelbourg.....	Le Jardin de l'Enfance N. D. du St-Rosaire.....	Cath.	B.	E.
Isle à la Crosse.....	Isle à la Crosse School.....			

50.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1937: Directory—Continued
50.—Écoles privées élémentaires et secondaires au Canada, 1937: Répertoire—suite

Location—Siège	Name—Nom	Control ¹ Contrôle ¹	Boys or Girls ² Garçons ou filles ²	Grades taught ³ Cours ³
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded				
Isle à la Crosse.....	Isle à la Crosse R. C. School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Ituna.....	St. Ann's Orphanage.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Leader.....	St. John's Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Lebret.....	St. Gabriel's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Macrorie.....	Pleasant Ridge Private School.....		B. & G.	E., S.
Marieral.....	Crooked Lake School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Marysburg.....	St. Angela's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Montmartre.....	Sacred Heart Convent.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Montreal Lake.....	Mission House.....			
Moose Jaw.....	Academy of Our Lady of Sion.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Moose Jaw.....	St. Louis' College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Muenster.....	St. Peter's Parochial School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
North Battleford.....	Convent of the Child Jesus.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Onion Lake.....	Onion Lake School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Orley.....	Frederick's Siding School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Ponteix.....	Convent Notre Dame d'Auvergne.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Prelate.....	St. Angela's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Prince Albert.....	Academy of N. D. de Sion.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Prince Albert.....	Provincial Sanatorium School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Prince Albert.....	St. Mark's School.....			
Prince Albert.....	St. Patrick's Orphanage.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Prud homme.....	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Radville.....	St. Louis' Convent.....	Cath.	B.	E.
Regina.....	Qu'Appelle Diocesan School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Regina.....	Sacred Heart Academy.....	Cath.	G.	S.
Regina.....	Sacred Heart College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Regina.....	Settlement House School.....			
Rosethorn.....	German-English Educational Institute.....	Menn.	B. & G.	S.
St. Cyr.....	Bank's Private School.....			
St. Louis.....	St. Joseph's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Saskatoon.....	Academy of Notre Dame de Sion.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Saskatoon.....	Children's Pavilion.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Saskatoon.....	Seventh Day Adventist School.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E., S.
Somme.....	Hamlet Private School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Yorkton.....	Sacred Heart Institute.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Yorkton.....	St. Joseph's College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Willow Bunch.....	Sitkala Catholic Parochial School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.

ALBERTA

Alexo.....	Alexo School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Banff.....	Mountain School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Beiseker.....	Rosebud Hutterite School.....	Hutt.	B. & G.	E.
Brightview.....	Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Calgary.....	Montessori School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Calgary, 1319-15th Ave. W.....	Morton School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Calgary.....	St. Hilda's College.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Calgary.....	Strathcona School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Calgary.....	Wood's Christian Home.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Camrose.....	Lutheran College.....	Luth.	B. & G.	S.
Cardston.....	St. Mary's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Chipewyan.....	St. Paul's School.....		B. & G.	E.
Edmonton.....	Llanarthney School.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Edmonton, 12719 Stony Plain Rd.....	Queensmead School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Edmonton N.....	St. Anthony's Franciscan College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Edmonton.....	St. John's College.....	Cath.	B.	S.
Edmonton.....	St. Peter's Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E., S.
Edmonton.....	Sisters of Assumption.....	Cath.	G.	E.
Edmonton.....	Westward Ho School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E.
Hines Creek.....	St. Peter's Day School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Lac La Biche.....	Lac La Biche School.....		B. & G.	E.
Lesser Slave Lake.....	St. Andrew's School.....		B. & G.	E.
Lesser Slave Lake.....	St. Peter's School.....		B. & G.	E.
Lethbridge.....	Miss Bawden's School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Magrath.....	Crystal Spring College.....	Hutt.	B. & G.	E.
Medicine Hat.....	St. Theresa's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Midnapore.....	Lacombe Home.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Morinville.....	Notre Dame Convent.....	Cath.	G.	E.
Mundare.....	St. Joseph's Convent.....	Greek Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Pincher Station.....	Hutterian Brethren School.....	Hutt.	B. & G.	E.
Raymond.....	O. Kay School.....	Hutt.	B. & G.	E.
St. Albert.....	Youville Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Saunders.....	Saunders Creek School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Sexsmith.....	Emmaus Lutheran School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.
Smoky River.....	St. Augustine's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Stony Plain.....	St. Mathew's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Sturgeon Lake.....	St. Francis Xavier's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Wabiscaw Lake.....	St. Martin's School.....		B. & G.	E.
Wabiscaw.....	St. John's School.....		B. & G.	E.
Wahstao.....	United Church School.....	United	B. & G.	E.
Wembley.....	St. John's School.....	Luth.	B. & G.	E.

50.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada, 1937: Directory—Concluded
50.—Ecoles privées élémentaires et secondaires au Canada, 1937: Répertoire—fin

Location—Siège	Name—Nom	Control ¹ — Contrôle ¹	Boys or Girls ² — Garçons ou filles ²	Grades taught ³ — Cours ³
BRITISH COLUMBIA				
Cowichan Station.....	Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School.....	Angl.	B. & G.	E.
Duncan, Box 98.....	Queen Margaret's School.....	Angl.	G.	E., S., T.
Duncan.....	St. Ann's School for Boys.....	Cath.	B.	E.
Fernie.....	Holy Family School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Kamloops, Box 535.....	St. Ann's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Nanaimo, 60 Second St.....	Mrs. Spencer's Kindergarten.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Nanaimo, Wallace St.....	St. Ann's Convent.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Nelson.....	St. Joseph's Academy.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
New Westminster, 218 First St.....	Columbian College.....	United	B. & G.	E., S., T.
New Westminster, 836-12th St.....	Providence Orphanage.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
New Westminster, 77 Albert Cres- cent.....	St. Ann's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
New Westminster, 59 Blackwood St.....	St. Louis' School.....	Cath.	B.	E.
North Lonsdale, 3475 St. Mary's Ave.....	Kingsley School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
North Lonsdale, 324 Queen's Rd. W.....	North Shore College.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
North Vancouver, Cor. Chesterfield & Osborne Sts.....	Chesterfield School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S., T.
North Vancouver, 745 Queensbury Ave.....	Crosby School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
North Vancouver, 555 Mahon Ave.....	St. Edmund's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
North Vancouver, 182 Windsor Road.....	Windsor Preparatory School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Ocean Park.....	St. George's School.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Prince Rupert, Cor. Fulton St. & Fifth Ave.....	School of the Annunciation.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Shawnigan Lake.....	Shawnigan Lake School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Vancouver, 1190-11th Ave. W.....	Cambria House School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 3851-29th Ave. W.....	Convent of the Sacred Heart.....	Cath.	G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 1005 Jervis St.....	Crofton House School Ltd.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 3738-13th Ave. W.....	Highbury Kindergarten and Junior School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., T.
Vancouver, 1020 Wolfe Ave.....	Lion's Gate School for Boys.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Vancouver, 4195 Alexandra Ave.....	Little Flower Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 562-14th Ave. W.....	Monastery of Our Lady of Charity.....	Cath.	G.	E.
Vancouver, 440 Main St.....	Mun Wah Chinese School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 4093-10th Ave. W.....	Our Lady of Perpetual Help School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Vancouver, 406 Dunsmuir St.....	St. Ann's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Vancouver, 949-27th Ave. W.....	St. Anthony's College.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 2056-7th Ave. W.....	St. Augustine's School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 1020 Wolfe Ave.....	St. Clare School for Girls, Ltd.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, Cor. Ingleton Ave. & Triumph St.....	St. Helen's Parochial School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 1185 Burnaby St.....	St. Marina School.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E.
Vancouver, 2751-41st Ave. W.....	Trinity House School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E.
Vancouver, 1638-41st Ave. W.....	University College for Girls Limited.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 705 East 17th Ave.....	Vancouver-Central Private School.....	S.D.A.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, Cor. 39th Ave. & Cartier St.....	Vancouver College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S., T.
Vancouver, 4176 Alexandra Ave.....	Vancouver Collegiate School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., S.
Vancouver, 1011 Nelson St.....	Vancouver Preparatory School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Vancouver, 4355 Granville St.....	York House School for Girls.....	Non-Sec.	G.	E., S., T.
Vernon.....	St. Michael's School for Girls.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Vernon.....	Vernon Preparatory School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Victoria, 625 Fort St.....	Brentwood College Limited.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S., T.
Victoria, 2184 Caddboro Bay Rd.....	Cranleigh House School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Victoria, 1024 Richmond Ave.....	Malvern House School.....	Angl.	B.	E., S.
Victoria, 218 St. Andrews St.....	Miss A. M. Carr's School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Victoria, 615 St. Charles St.....	Norfolk House School.....	Angl.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Victoria, 464 Lampson St.....	Royal Road School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E., T.
Victoria, 835 Humbolt St.....	St. Ann's Academy.....	Cath.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Victoria, 2629 Currie Road.....	St. Christopher's School.....	Non-Sec.	B. & G.	E.
Victoria, 1002 Pandora St.....	St. Louis' College.....	Cath.	B.	E., S.
Victoria, 1654 Fort St.....	St. Margaret's School.....	Angl.	B. & G.	E., S., T.
Victoria, 2176 Windsor Road & 1231 Victoria Ave.....	St. Michael's School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.
Victoria, 965 Foul Bay Road.....	Sefton College.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Victoria, 516 Linden Ave.....	The Poplars Day School for Girls.....	Angl.	G.	E., S.
Victoria, 3450 Richmond Ave.....	University School.....	Non-Sec.	B.	E., S.

51.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada¹: General Summary by Provinces, 1936
51.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées du Canada¹: Résumé général par provinces, 1936

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number on teaching staff — Personnel enseignant	No. of Pupils in Residence			Number of Pupils enrolled				Total
			Internes			Nombre d'élèves inscrits				
			Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	Total	In Elem- entary grades — Degrés élémen- taires	In Second- ary grades — Degrés secon- daires	Special work only — Cours spéciaux	Unspeci- fied by grades — Non classifiés	
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	6	22	35	49	84	475	72	—	—	547
N.S.—N.—E.....	19	152	401	564	965	2,227	785	32	—	3,014
N.B.—N.—B.....	22	148	375	494	869	2,130	635	261	53	3,079
Ont.....	90	842	1,417	1,818	3,235	4,215	6,627	758	209	11,809
Man.....	36	208	493	242	735	3,726	992	21	392	5,131
Sask.....	34	99	—	—	—	1,252	677	38	36	2,003
Alta.....	41	183	893	676	1,569	1,536	872	675	—	3,083
B.C.—C.B.....	54	345	311	526	837	3,393	1,086	89	—	4,568
Total.....	302	1,999	3,925	4,369	8,294	18,954	11,746	1,874	690	33,264

¹ Except Quebec, for which province data for private schools (called independent primary schools) are given together with data for publicly controlled schools in section II of this report. The number of such schools in Quebec is 808, teachers 3,015, enrolment 55,775.

¹ Sauf la province de Québec, où les données se rapportent aux écoles privées (désignées écoles primaires indépendantes) sont comprises avec celles qui se rapportent aux écoles relevant de l'administration et qui figurent à la section II du présent rapport. Il y a 808 institutions de ce genre dans le Québec, le personnel enseignant s'y élève à 3,015 et le nombre d'inscriptions à 55,775.

52.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools in Canada: Teaching Staffs, 1936
52.—Écoles élémentaires et secondaires privées au Canada: Personnel enseignant, 1936

—	Full time Personnel régulier			Part time Personnel libre			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	—	21	21	—	1	1	—	22	22
N.S.—N.—E.....	16	113	129	1	22	23	17	135	152
N.B.—N.—B.....	19	105	124	3	21	24	22	126	148
Ont.....	230	476	706	24	112	136	254	588	842
Man.....	32	159	191	2	15	17	34	174	208
Sask.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	84	99
Alta.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	82	101	183
B.C.—C.B.....	61	213	274	17	54	71	78	267	345
Total.....	358	1,087	1,445	47	225	272	502	1,497	1,999

* Full time and part time not reported separately.—* Pas de distinction entre le personnel régulier et libre.

53.—Private Elementary and Secondary Schools: Enrolment according to type of school, 1936
53.—Ecoles élémentaires et secondaires privées: Inscription selon le type d'école, 1936

	P.E.I. I.P.-E.		N.S. N.-E.		N.B. N.-B.		Ont.		Man.		B.C. C.-B.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. Roman Catholic Schools—												
(a) Parish schools.....	30	215	596	654	273	339	800	498	1,533	1,528	674	462
(b) Boarding schools—												
(1) Elementary only, usually orphanages, mixed boys and girls.....	23	15	274	277	152	237	275	368	362	79	122	127
(2) Girls secondary.....	—	198	4	546	382	1,045	166	4,478	27	675	309	1,001
(3) Boys secondary.....	—	—	87	—	100	—	547	—	250	—	230	—
B. Other Schools assisted or directed by Churches—												
(a) Parish schools.....	17	23	202	202	256	200	103	108	99	99	35	43
(b) Boarding schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	621	1,372	—	132	93	460
C. Undenominational Schools—												
(a) Day or non-residential—												
(1) Kindergarten or nursery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	93	13	18
(2) Higher elementary and secondary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	659	22	10	106	32
(b) Boarding schools—												
(1) For boys.....	14	—	35	—	20	—	1,013	—	132	—	330	—
(2) For girls.....	—	12	—	167	—	75	—	495	—	9	—	513

A. Ecoles catholiques romaines—
(a) Ecoles paroissiales.
(b) Pensionnats.
(1) Elémentaires seulement, d'ordinaire orphelinats pour garçons et filles.
(2) Secondaires pour filles.
(3) Secondaires pour garçons.
B. Autres écoles soutenues ou dirigées par les Eglises—
(a) Ecoles paroissiales.
(b) Pensionnats.
C. Ecoles non confessionnelles—
(a) Du jour ou externes—
(1) Maternelles ou garderies.
(2) Elémentaires et secondaires supérieures.
(b) Pensionnats—
(1) Pour garçons.
(2) Pour filles.

55.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada, 1937: Directory

55.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada, 1937: Répertoire

NOTE.—Only eight provinces are included in this list. A "List of the Independent Schools" in Quebec is published by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Quebec.

NOTA.—Huit provinces seulement sont comprises dans cette liste. "Une liste des écoles indépendantes" est publiée par le Bureau des Statistiques de Québec.

City or Town	Street Address	Name of School
Cité ou ville	Siège	Nom de l'école

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown.....	Royal Bank Building.....	Charlottetown Business College.
Charlottetown.....		Union Commercial College.
Summerside.....	Box 456.....	Central Business College.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst.....	Crescent Avenue.....	Saint Charles' Commercial School.
Halifax.....	76 Spring Garden Road.....	Halifax Shorthand School.
Halifax.....	150 Duffus Street.....	Halifax Stenography College.
Halifax.....	73 College Street.....	Maritime Business College.
Halifax.....	Page Building.....	Miss Murphy's Business College.
Kentville.....	309 Main Street.....	Mack's Business College.
Sydney.....	289 Charlotte Street.....	Empire Business College.
Truro.....	Royal Bank Building.....	Success Business College.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Dalhousie.....		Dalhousie Commercial College.
Fredericton.....	404 Queen Street.....	Fredericton Business College.
Moncton.....	681 Main Street.....	Robinson Business College.
Moncton.....	Bonnacord Street.....	Success Business College.
St. Stephen.....		St. Stephen Business College.

ONTARIO

Barrie.....	Box 445.....	Barrie Business College.
Belleville.....	137 East Bridge Street.....	Ontario Business College.
Brampton.....	2 Victoria Terrace.....	Brampton Business College.
Brantford.....		Robinson Business College Ltd.
Brockville.....	2 Court House Avenue.....	Brockville Business College.
Carleton Place.....		Taber Business College.
Chatham.....	317 Queen Street.....	Canada Business College.
Clinton.....		School of Commerce.
Cobalt.....		Ross Business College.
Cornwall.....	70 Pitt Street.....	Cornwall Commercial College.
Fort William.....	Phoenix Bldg., Victoria Ave.....	Fort William Business College.
Galt.....	76 Main Street.....	Galt Business College.
Guelph.....	Gummer Building.....	Guelph Business College.
Hamilton.....	25 Hughson Street South.....	Canada Business College.
Hamilton.....	86 Tom Street.....	Mr. Gordon C. Gibbs' College.
Hamilton.....	Federal Bldg., 72 James St. N.....	Park Business College.
Kenora.....	Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.....	Kenora Business School.
Kingston.....	321 Queen Street.....	Kingston Business College.
Kirkland Lake.....		Warren Business College.
Kitchener.....	44 Queen Street South.....	Euler Business College.
Leamington.....		Leamington Business College.
Lindsay.....	142 Kent Street.....	Baker Business College.
London.....	156½ Dundas Street.....	London Business Institute.
London.....	428 Richmond Street.....	Progressive Business School.
London.....	127 King Street.....	Wells Academy.
London.....	465 Richmond Street.....	Westervelt School.
Midland.....	King Street.....	Midland Business College.
Niagara Falls.....	1470 Victoria Avenue.....	Niagara Business College.
Orangeville.....	East Broadway.....	Orangeville Business College.
Orillia.....	25 Mississauga Street West.....	Orillia Business College.
Ottawa.....	139½ Sparks Street.....	Dunbar's School.
Ottawa.....	38 Bank Street.....	Gowling Business College.
Ottawa.....	490 Gilmour Street.....	Mrs. M. Klock's Business College.
Ottawa.....	95 Rideau Street.....	Larocque's Business College.
Ottawa.....	18 Rideau Street.....	Miss Muirhead's Shorthand School.
Ottawa.....	Cor. Lyon & Slater Streets.....	Mrs. Orr's Private Shorthand School.
Ottawa.....	82 Bank Street.....	Stephen T. Willis College of Commerce.
Owen Sound.....	345 3rd Avenue East.....	Northern Business College.
Pembroke.....	50 Pembroke Street West.....	Pembroke Business College.
Peterborough.....	358 George Street.....	Peterborough Business College Ltd.
Port Arthur.....	33A Cumberland Street.....	Port Arthur Business College.
Ridgetown.....		Agar Business College.
Sarnia.....	Ferguson Building.....	Sarnia Business College.
St. Catharines.....	29 James Street.....	St. Catharines Business College.
St. Thomas.....	428 Talbot Street.....	St. Thomas Business College.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	446 Queen Street East.....	Soo Business College.
Simcoe.....		Robinson Business College Ltd.
Smith's Falls.....		Taber Business College.
Stratford.....	59 Ontario Street.....	Central Business College.
Sudbury.....	100 Durham Street.....	Sudbury Business College.
Tillsonburg.....		Robinson Business College Ltd.
Timmins.....	Box 223.....	Timmins Business College.
Toronto.....	555 Bloor Street West.....	Canada Business College.
Toronto.....	525 Bloor Street West.....	Dominion Business College.
Toronto.....	2126A Queen Street East.....	Shaw Beach School.
Toronto.....	65 Charles Street West.....	Shaw Business Schools (Central School).

55.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada, 1937: Directory—Concluded
55.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada, 1937: Répertoire—fin

City or Town Cité ou ville	Street Address Siège	Name of School Nom de l'école
ONTARIO—Concluded		
Toronto.....	1047½ Gerrard Street East.....	Shaw Business Schools (Riverdale Branch).
Toronto.....	485 Danforth Avenue.....	Shaw's Danforth Business School.
Toronto.....	1488 Yonge Street.....	Shaw's Deer Park School.
Toronto.....	929 Bloor Street West.....	Shaw's Dovercourt School.
Toronto.....	2084 Danforth Avenue.....	Shaw's East Toronto School.
Toronto.....	47 Howard Park Avenue.....	Shaw's High Park School.
Toronto.....	2466 Yonge Street.....	Shaw Schools Ltd. (North Toronto School).
Toronto.....	932 St. Clair Avenue West.....	Shaw's Oakwood Business College.
Toronto.....	Queen West & Macdonell.....	Shaw's Parkdale School.
Toronto.....	2971 Dundas Street West.....	Shaw's West Toronto School.
Toronto.....	1200 Bay Street.....	The Gregg College.
Toronto.....	179 Bathurst Street.....	Toronto Business College.
Toronto.....	67 Wellesley Street.....	V. B. School of Shorthand and Type-writing.
Waterford.....	Box 455.....	Robinson Business College Ltd.
Welland.....		Robinson Business College Ltd.
Windsor.....	Palace Theatre Building.....	McAllum Business Institute.
Windsor.....	209 Ouellette Avenue.....	Windsor Business College.
MANITOBA		
Brandon.....		Wheat City Business College.
Dauphin.....		Little's Business College.
Portage la Prairie.....	157-1st Street N.W.....	"Margaret McKay" Business School.
Winnipeg.....	Telephone Building.....	Angus School of Commerce.
Winnipeg.....	The Mall.....	Dominion Business College Ltd.
Winnipeg.....	1515 Main Street.....	Progress Business College.
Winnipeg.....	500-506 Great Edmonton West, Permanent Building.....	Russell Business Institute Ltd.
Winnipeg.....	358½ Portage Avenue.....	Success Business College Ltd.
SASKATCHEWAN		
Eston.....	Box 237.....	Eston Commercial School.
Melville.....	Box 245.....	Mrs. McDiarmid's Private School.
Moose Jaw.....	48 High Street West.....	Davidson Business College.
Moose Jaw.....	26 High Street East.....	Moose Jaw Business College Ltd.
Prince Albert.....	Harphill Apts.....	Prince Albert Business College.
Prince Albert.....	305-11th Street East.....	Syllabic Shorthand and Business College.
Regina.....	102 Huntingdon Apts.....	Paragon Business College.
Regina.....	1945 Scarth Street, Victoria Park Building.....	Reliance School of Commerce.
Regina.....	2134-11th Avenue.....	Success Business College.
Saskatoon.....	104-3rd Avenue N.....	Robertson Secretarial School.
Saskatoon.....	157-2nd Avenue South.....	Saskatoon Success Business College.
Saskatoon.....	501 Canada Building.....	Scott Business College.
Weyburn.....		Weyburn School of Commerce.
Yorkton.....		Success Business College.
ALBERTA		
Calgary.....	Traders' Building.....	Garbutt Business College Ltd.
Calgary.....	527-7th Avenue West.....	Hepburn Business College.
Calgary.....	403-8th Avenue West.....	Hollingshead Business College.
Edmonton.....	9942-106th Street.....	Elston Business College.
Edmonton.....	10114-100A Street.....	McTavish Business College Ltd.
Edmonton.....	109th Street and 87th Avenue.....	Stratheona Commercial School.
Lethbridge.....	315-10th Street.....	Garbutt Business College.
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Armstrong.....	Moray Avenue.....	Armstrong Business College.
Courtenay.....		Courtenay Commercial School.
Cranbrook.....		Garbutt Business College.
Kamloops.....	Acadia Block.....	Kamloops Business College.
Kelowna.....	Room 3, Casorso Building.....	Herbert's Business College.
Nanaimo.....		Nanaimo Business School Ltd.
Nelson.....	Baker Street (P.O. Box 14).....	Nelson Business College.
New Westminster.....	713 Columbia Street.....	Westminster Modern Business School Ltd.
Prince Rupert.....	4th Avenue.....	St. Joseph's Academy.
Vancouver.....	522 Seymour Street.....	Duffus School of Business Ltd.
Vancouver.....	710 Seymour Street and 5665 Granville Street.....	Harradine Commercial College.
Vancouver.....	615 Pender Street West.....	McLean's Commercial School.
Vancouver.....	422 Richards Street.....	Metropolitan Business College.
Vancouver.....	Cor. Broadway & Granville Streets.....	Pitman Business College Ltd.
Vancouver.....	812 Robson Street.....	Sprott Shaw Business School.
Vernon.....	Box 872.....	Lloyd-Griffin Business School.
Victoria.....	1006 Government Street.....	Royal Business School.
Victoria.....	1012 Douglas Street.....	Sprott Shaw Business Institute Ltd.
Victoria.....	1526 Pandora Avenue.....	Standard School of Stenography and Typewriting.

56.—Private Business and Commercial Schools (Business Colleges) in Canada: Enrolment and Teachers, 1936
56.—Colleges commerciaux privés au Canada: Inscriptions et personnel enseignant, 1936

	Num- ber of schools — Nom- bre d'in- stitu- tions	Students enrolled—Inscriptions										Teachers — Personnel enseignant	
		In all courses — Tous cours		In full-time day courses — Cours du jour à temps entier		In part-time day courses — Cours du jour à temps partiel		In evening courses — Cours du soir				Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes
		Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total	Male Hom- mes	Female Fem- mes	Total
Prince Edward Island.....	3	54	121	175	38	101	139	—	—	—	16	20	36
Halifax.....	4	120	232	352	73	159	223	9	26	35	38	56	94
Other—Autres, Nova Scotia.....	4	52	181	233	25	134	159	5	11	16	22	36	58
Total, Nova Scotia.....	8	172	413	585	98	294	392	14	37	51	60	92	152
Total, New Brunswick.....	5	141	225	366	87	169	256	10	4	14	44	52	96
Toronto.....	16	790	1,782	2,572	394	1,053	1,447	41	146	187	355	583	938
Hamilton.....	3	152	294	446	81	203	284	8	23	31	63	68	131
Ottawa.....	5	476	910	1,386	201	397	598	15	33	48	260	480	740
London.....	4	88	244	332	59	122	181	12	61	73	17	61	78
Other—Autres, Ontario.....	38	753	1,301	2,054	477	896	1,373	52	129	181	224	276	500
Total, Ontario.....	66	2,259	4,531	6,790	1,212	2,671	3,883	128	392	520	919	1,468	2,387
Winnipeg.....	4	872	1,776	2,648	325	852	1,177	131	346	477	416	578	994
Other—Autres, Manitoba.....	3	33	92	125	21	72	93	—	3	3	12	17	29
Total, Manitoba.....	7	905	1,868	2,773	346	924	1,270	131	349	480	428	595	1,023
Regina.....	3	109	316	425	34	190	224	18	22	40	57	104	161
Saskatoon.....	3	54	186	240	33	143	176	2	13	15	19	30	49
Other—Autres, Saskatchewan.....	7	88	220	308	52	73	125	5	20	25	31	27	58
Total, Saskatchewan.....	13	251	622	873	119	406	525	25	55	80	107	161	268
Total, Alberta.....	5	498	1,029	1,527	182	500	682	9	16	25	307	513	820
Vancouver.....	5	222	408	630	175	305	480	27	66	93	20	37	57
Victoria.....	3	103	175	278	29	70	99	27	57	84	47	48	95
Other—Autres, British Columbia.....	9	115	174	289	34	96	130	15	23	38	66	55	121
Total, British Columbia.....	17	440	757	1,197	238	471	709	69	145	215	133	140	273
Total, 8 provinces.....	124	4,720	9,566	14,286	2,320	5,526	7,846	386	999	1,385	2,014	3,041	5,055
											150	238	388

¹ Except Quebec. "Educational Statistics", of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics 1935-36, records 48 independent schools with special courses many of whose pupils are in commercial courses. The total number of pupils is 5,814, of whom 1,628 are in full, and 1,590 in partial commercial courses.
² Except Quebec. Les "Statistiques de l'Enseignement", du Bureau des Statistiques de Québec, 1935-36, donnent 48 écoles indépendantes avec cours spéciaux et dont la plupart des élèves suivent des cours commerciaux. Le nombre d'élèves est de 5,814, dont 1,628 à temps entier et 1,590 à temps partiel.

57.—Business and Commercial Schools in Canada: Age and sex distribution of Day Pupils enrolled, 1936
 57.—Collèges commerciaux privés au Canada: Répartition des élèves, du jour, inscrits durant l'année, selon l'âge, et le sexe, 1936

Province	Sex — Sexe	Age											Total classified Total, classifiées	Un- classified — Non classifiés
		14 or under — ou moins	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 or over — ou plus	
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.	M.....	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	F.....	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
N.S.—N.-E.	M.....	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	5	1	—	—	4	85
	F.....	—	—	3	7	76	29	47	4	9	2	—	4	140
N.B.—N.-B.	M.....	—	1	1	4	16	9	4	6	1	2	—	—	53
	F.....	1	1	3	11	22	11	4	4	—	2	2	5	107
Ont.	M.....	1	4	29	65	141	141	105	85	52	32	29	46	610
	F.....	2	28	95	305	475	328	206	162	118	75	44	172	1,053
Man.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477
	F.....	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,260
Sask.	M.....	—	—	3	4	15	14	6	5	1	1	2	4	89
	F.....	—	1	1	22	40	40	31	14	9	8	4	14	277
Alta.	M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191
	F.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
B.C.—C.-B.	M.....	—	—	5	10	12	9	9	5	7	—	—	—	236
	F.....	—	1	10	23	44	22	8	4	3	8	2	15	477
Total (8 provinces)	M.....	1	5	38	85	195	177	136	106	62	39	31	64	1,767
	F.....	3	31	112	350	672	435	297	188	139	95	52	211	3,910
Total...		4	36	150	465	867	612	433	294	201	134	83	275	5,677

INDIAN EDUCATION—(Tables 58-59)

From the time of the formation of the Dominion, the Government of Canada has been charged with the education of the native Indian children, and has maintained a system of schools for them quite distinct from the provincially-controlled schools. They are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, at Ottawa, and the data that appear on them in the following pages are taken from the annual reports of that Branch.

The enrolment of Indian children is now about equally divided between residential and non-residential schools. In the operation of the schools, especially the board schools, the different churches have much to do in co-operation with the Department, though the latter bears practically all of the actual cash outlay required. The programmes of studies followed are in a general way those of the Departments of Education of the provinces in which the schools are situated, but in the residential schools special attention is given to farming, gardening, care of stock, manual training and domestic instruction. Provincial school inspectors visit the Indian schools in seven provinces, and in the other two the Department employs an inspector.

Attendance has improved steadily in recent years, and a greatly increased proportion of the children is reaching the higher school grades. Since 1919 attendance of all physically-fit children between the ages of 7 and 15 has been compulsory, and in 1931 the upper age limit was raised to 16. There are about 200 Indian students, not shown in the tables, attending other schools or colleges, most of them being assisted financially by the Indian Affairs Branch.

ÉDUCATION DES INDIENS—(Tableaux 58-59)

Depuis la formation du Dominion le gouvernement du Canada est responsable de l'instruction des enfants des indigènes et il maintient un système d'écoles pour eux tout à fait distinct des écoles sous le contrôle provincial. Elles sont administrées par la branche des Affaires Indiennes du ministère des Mines et Ressources à Ottawa, et les données apparaissant dans les pages qui suivent ont été puisées dans les rapports annuels de cette branche.

Les inscriptions d'enfants indiens se divisent maintenant presque également entre externats et internats. Dans l'opération des écoles, spécialement les internats, les différentes églises collaborent avec le département, quoique celui-ci défraie pratiquement tous les déboursés. Les programmes d'études sont en général ceux du département de l'Instruction de la province où sont situées les écoles, mais dans les pensionnats on consacre une attention toute spéciale à l'agriculture, au jardinage, à l'élevage, aux travaux manuels et à l'instruction ménagère. Les inspecteurs des écoles provinciales visitent les écoles indiennes dans sept provinces et dans les deux autres c'est le département qui fournit les inspecteurs.

La fréquentation a augmenté continuellement en ces dernières années et la proportion d'enfants atteignant les degrés secondaires a grandement augmenté. Depuis 1919 la fréquentation de tous les enfants entre les âges de sept à quinze ans était obligatoire et en 1931 la limite d'âge a été élevée à seize ans. Il y a environ deux cents élèves indiens ne paraissant pas dans les tableaux parce qu'ils fréquentent d'autres écoles ou collèges, la plupart de ceux-ci recevant l'aide financière de la branche des Affaires Indiennes.

58.—Indian Schools: Enrolment by provinces in the different classes of schools, 1936
58.—Écoles pour Indiens: Inscriptions selon les différentes classes d'écoles, 1936

Province	Number of Schools — Nombre d'écoles	Number Enrolled — Nombre d'élèves inscrits		Average Attendance — Moyenne de fréquentation quotidienne	Percent- age of Attendance — Pourcentage de fréquentation	Pupils by Grades—Elèves par degrés												
		Boys — Garçons				Girls — Filles		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Day Schools—Externats																		
P.E.I.—P.E.	1	7	13	20	12	64-00	10	3	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.—N.E.	10	146	135	281	180	60-05	131	47	34	29	21	11	7	1	—	—	—	—
N.B.—N.B.	11	167	163	330	255	77-27	91	51	47	43	43	32	19	4	—	—	—	—
Que.—Qué.	31	800	790	1,590	1,214	76-35	672	242	216	171	148	77	37	23	—	—	—	—
Ont.	83	1,451	1,439	2,890	1,842	63-73	1,181	471	320	269	164	107	52	—	—	—	—	—
Man.	46	738	678	1,416	785	55-43	808	258	182	77	85	30	13	3	—	—	—	—
Sask.	24	263	258	521	325	62-38	290	77	64	50	21	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
Alta.	2	20	17	37	21	56-75	17	2	2	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.C.—C.B.	52	779	854	1,633	925	56-64	843	255	211	159	94	47	13	11	—	—	—	—
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.	4	28	38	66	22	33-33	50	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon.	6	56	67	123	58	47-15	61	30	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	270	4,455	4,452	8,907	5,639	63-31	4,154	1,447	1,023	870	691	374	203	131	—	—	—	—
Residential Schools—Internats																		
N.S.—N.E.	1	74	74	148	139	93-91	31	17	45	25	20	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Que.—Qué.	1	23	32	55	43	78-18	26	11	—	7	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ont.	13	777	841	1,618	1,513	93-51	450	210	239	204	191	134	95	73	22	22	22	22
Man.	9	482	527	1,009	914	90-58	293	151	127	156	121	70	48	29	14	14	14	14
Sask.	14	832	903	1,735	1,563	90-08	571	242	237	228	215	129	61	32	20	20	20	20
Alta.	19	902	1,015	1,917	1,720	89-72	733	233	270	222	166	150	88	50	25	25	25	25
B.C.—C.B.	16	1,067	1,096	2,163	1,932	89-22	682	338	330	264	223	136	106	50	25	25	25	25
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.	4	83	110	193	174	90-15	32	36	28	21	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon.	2	33	35	68	63	92-64	32	11	5	7	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	79	4,273	4,633	8,906	8,061	90-51	2,909	1,269	1,281	1,134	969	631	380	237	—	—	—	—
Combined Public and Indian—Publiques et indiennes combinées																		
Ont.	5	85	71	156	111	71-15	55	18	23	18	13	12	9	5	3	3	3	3
Man.	3	23	20	43	27	62-79	24	5	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sask.	1	4	6	10	5	50-00	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.C.—C.B.	1	4	7	11	6	54-54	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	116	104	220	149	67-72	93	24	30	20	21	13	10	5	4	4	4	4

58.—Indian Schools: Enrolment by provinces in the different classes of schools, 1936—Concluded
58.—Écoles pour Indiens: Inscriptions selon les différentes classes d'écoles, 1936—fin

Province	Number of Schools Nombre d'écoles	Number Enrolled ----- Nombre d'élèves inscrits		Average Attendance ----- Moyenne de fré- quentation quoti- dienne	Percent- age of Attend- ance	Pupils by Grades—Elèves par degrés									VIII	IX	
		Boys Garçons	Girls Filles			Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII				
All Schools—Toutes écoles																	
P.E.I.—I. P. E.	1	7	13	20	12	60-00	10	3	2	—	3	1	1	8	1	—	—
N.S.—N. E.	11	220	209	429	319	74-35	162	64	79	54	41	20	8	20	32	19	4
N.B.—N. B.	11	167	163	330	255	77-27	91	51	47	43	43	32	19	37	78	23	—
Que.—Qué.	32	823	822	1,645	1,257	76-41	698	253	216	178	158	78	37	211	310	160	34
Ont.	101	2,313	2,351	4,664	3,466	74-31	1,656	699	549	542	473	310	211	61	101	32	14
Man.	58	1,243	1,225	2,468	1,726	69-93	1,125	414	275	234	212	141	61	32	212	14	—
Sask.	39	1,099	1,167	2,266	1,893	83-53	868	319	301	278	237	141	62	39	212	14	—
Alta.	21	922	1,082	1,954	1,741	89-09	750	235	270	227	172	150	74	50	26	21	—
B.C.—C. B.	69	1,850	1,957	3,807	2,863	75-20	1,532	614	542	424	318	183	119	74	227	150	26
N.W.T.—T. N. O.	8	111	148	259	196	75-67	141	47	30	23	16	—	—	2	2	2	—
Yukon.	8	89	102	191	121	63-35	93	41	23	21	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total	359	8,844	9,159	18,033	13,849	76-79	7,156	2,740	2,334	2,024	1,681	1,018	593	373	1,018	373	114

59.—Dominion Expenditure on Indian Education, 1935-36
 59.—Dépenses fédérales sur l'Instruction des Indiens, 1935-36

	Non- residential Schools — Externats	Residential Schools — Internats	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils — Enseigne- ment et secours aux anciens élèves	Stationery — Papeterie	Depart- mental Salaries, etc. — Salaires du départe- ment, etc.	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	865	—	517	46	—	1,428
N.S.—N.—E.....	9,880	23,259	523	629	28	34,319
N.B.—N.—B.....	16,157	—	1,245	544	802	18,748
Que.—Qué.....	69,595	6,511	5,549	3,138	253	85,046
Ont.....	111,450	284,550	14,696	9,940	4,000	424,636
Man.....	53,355	156,775	1,545	4,514	534	216,723
Sask.....	31,487	332,723	956	5,113	1,168	371,447
Alta.....	1,799	307,723	3,654	5,889	517	319,582
B.C.—C.B.....	60,922	330,441	2,012	10,413	4,706	408,494
N.W.T.—T.N.—O.....	1,650	34,784	—	1,138	123	37,695
Yukon.....	2,466	15,443	—	582	135	18,626
Total, 1935-36.....	359,626	1,492,209	30,697	41,946	12,266	1,936,744
Total, 1934-35.....	311,953	1,260,824	33,025	39,883	10,136	1,655,821

PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES, 1935

In some earlier editions of the Annual Survey of Education the latest of which was the Survey for 1928, a section was included on libraries. Since then, a "Biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada" has been issued as a separate publication, but in a less durable form, and requests have been received for reinstatement of certain of the more important data in this general Survey of Education. This is done in the following pages of the present edition.

Only a few summary tables are included. Most of them relate to public libraries, but one gives information on university and college libraries, and another on government and other special libraries. Church or parish libraries are not included. They are a more general institution in the province of Quebec than elsewhere in Canada. The Provincial Bureau of Statistics at Quebec found that there were 332 such libraries in the province in 1933, averaging 470 books apiece, with a combined circulation amounting to somewhat less than half of the circulation of public libraries.

The Biennial Survey of Libraries for 1935 included 56 pages of textual matter, analyzing the statistical data and describing library conditions and trends. It also included the names of libraries and librarians, and showed the number of volumes and the type of book classification in each individual library. In the two preceding editions of the Biennial Survey (1931 and 1933) the year's expenditure on books and periodicals made by individual libraries was shown. For 1933 the number of registered borrowers was shown for individual public libraries, and for 1931 the number of periodicals received by individual libraries of all three categories. Any edition of the Biennial Survey may be purchased from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 25 cents per copy.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES PUBLIQUES ET SPÉCIALES, 1935

Une section sur les bibliothèques était incluse dans quelques éditions antérieures de l'Aperçu annuel sur l'éducation au Canada, dont le dernier a été celui de 1928. Depuis lors, un "Aperçu biennal des bibliothèques au Canada" fait l'objet d'une publication distincte, mais sous une forme moins durable, et des demandes ont été reçues à l'effet de republier certaines des données les plus importantes dans cet Aperçu général sur l'éducation. C'est ce qui est fait dans les pages suivantes de la présente édition.

Quelques tableaux sommaires seulement sont inclus. La plupart se rapportent aux bibliothèques publiques, mais il y en a un qui donne des renseignements sur les bibliothèques des universités et collèges et un autre concernant les bibliothèques du gouvernement et autres bibliothèques spéciales. Les bibliothèques des églises ou des paroisses ne sont pas comprises. C'est une institution plus répandue dans la province de Québec qu'ailleurs au Canada. Le Bureau provincial de la Statistique du Québec a trouvé qu'il y avait 332 bibliothèques de cette sorte dans la province en 1933, contenant une moyenne de 470 livres chacune et dont la circulation globale s'élevait à un peu moins de la moitié de la circulation des bibliothèques publiques.

L'Aperçu biennal des bibliothèques pour 1935 comprenait 56 pages de texte, analysant les données statistiques et décrivant les conditions et les tendances des bibliothèques. Il comprenait aussi les noms des bibliothèques et des bibliothécaires, indiquait le nombre de volumes et le genre de classification employé dans chaque bibliothèque. Les deux éditions précédentes de l'Aperçu biennal (1931 et 1933) montraient les dépenses annuelles faites par chaque bibliothèque pour les livres et les périodiques. En 1933 le nombre d'emprunteurs inscrits était mentionné pour chaque bibliothèque publique et en 1931 paraissait le nombre de périodiques reçus par chaque bibliothèque des trois catégories. Toute édition de l'Aperçu biennal est en vente au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique, 25 cents l'exemplaire.

60.—Public Libraries: Volumes, Circulation and Borrowers, 1935
60.—Bibliothèques publiques: Livres, circulation et abonnés en 1935

Province	Libraries Biblio- thèques	Volumes	Circulation	*Borrowers — *Abonnés
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	37,960	261,099	21,918
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	15	106,041	199,084	22,000
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	8	89,440	272,550	21,182
Quebec—Québec.....	26	568,203	784,449	29,183
Ontario.....	460	3,203,275	14,140,876	814,329
Manitoba.....	31	114,740	810,485	61,825
Saskatchewan.....	44	193,272	1,305,821	61,995
Alberta.....	24	230,775	1,554,455	63,960
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	30	266,974	1,797,153	103,034
Yukon.....	3	14,113	12,000	389
Canada, 1935.....	642	4,848,793	21,137,902	1,199,815
1933.....	638	4,770,981	22,376,340	1,114,201
1931.....	623	4,516,206	21,135,354

* Registered at end of year.—* Inscrits à la fin de l'année.

61.—Contents (Volumes) of Public Libraries, 1921-35
61.—Nombre de volumes dans les bibliothèques publiques, 1921-35

Province	1921	1924	1927	1930	1931	1933	1935
P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	5,600	6,100	7,400	8,500	9,200	9,000	37,960
N.S.—N.-E.....	59,299	70,018	83,869	90,017	97,424	108,321	100,041
N.B.—N.-B.....	49,865	57,435	71,061	79,730	84,873	91,535	89,440
Que.—Qué.....	251,300	434,301	450,761	520,396	535,097	600,811	598,203
Ont.....	2,306,280	2,387,412	2,636,484	2,954,430	3,054,943	3,192,075	3,203,275
Man.....	128,207	128,551	134,402	102,152	101,602	102,306	114,740
Sask.....	73,241	83,770	110,363	145,502	188,550	175,678	193,272
Alta.....	100,604	123,580	145,581	158,272	190,511	216,519	230,775
B.C.—C.-B.....	150,981	156,263	166,550	202,312	241,656	260,808	266,974
Yukon.....	6,500	7,500	11,157	15,457	12,350	13,928	14,113
Canada.....	3,131,877	3,454,930	3,817,628	4,276,818	4,516,206	4,770,981	4,848,793

62.—Receipts of Public Libraries, 1935
62.—Recettes des bibliothèques publiques, 1935

Province	Local Taxes — Taxes locales	Provincial Grants — Subven- tions provin- ciales	Other Grants and Donations — Autres subven- tions et dons	All Other Receipts — Toutes autres recettes	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island*—Ile du Prince-Edouard*.....	—	2,000	22,500	2,884	27,384
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	6,915	—	467	4,371	11,753
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	16,574	—	915	1,687	19,176
Quebec—Québec.....	77,795	1,000	8,890	89,387	177,072
Ontario.....	1,074,431	35,007	12,932	103,623	1,225,993
Manitoba.....	92,220	2,469	621	2,177	73,524
Saskatchewan.....	92,220	2,469	621	4,506	99,816
Alberta.....	93,960	3,515	523	12,402	110,400
British Columbia—Colombie Britannique.....	140,692	2,200	831	13,992	155,715
Yukon.....	100	1,613	—	145	1,858
Canada.....	1,573,939	45,804	47,774	235,174	1,902,691

* Includes only Carnegie Demonstration.—* Ne comprend que la Carnegie Demonstration.

† A grant to L'Institut Canadien de Québec.—† Subventions à l'Institut Canadien de Québec.

‡ A grant to the Fraser Valley Union Library.—‡ Subventions à la bibliothèque centrale de la vallée du Fraser.

63.—Expenditure of Public Libraries, 1935
63.—Dépenses des bibliothèques publiques, 1935

Province	Books, Periodicals and Book Repairs Livres, périodiques et réparations aux livres	Salaries (Librarians and Librarians' Assistants) Salaires (bibliothécaires et assistants)	All other Expenses Toutes autres dépenses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island*—Île du Prince-Edouard*.....	17,681	9,640	3,854	31,175
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	3,465	5,682	2,105	11,252
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	4,107	8,971	7,550	20,628
Quebec—Québec.....	28,795	84,429	66,984	180,208
Ontario.....	284,884	618,670	309,508	1,213,062
Manitoba.....	20,824	35,844	16,823	73,491
Saskatchewan.....	21,572	44,752	33,869	100,193
Alberta.....	27,282	60,290	21,913	109,485
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	39,080	82,742	33,530	155,352
Yukon.....	561	875	351	1,787
Canada.....	448,251	951,895	496,487	1,896,633

* Includes only Carnegie Demonstration.—* Ne comprend que la Carnegie Demonstration.

64.—* Public Library Staffs, 1935 and 1933, by Provinces and by Size of Library
64.—* Personnel des bibliothèques publiques, 1935 et 1933, par provinces et par l'importance de la bibliothèque

Province	1935				1933			
	Number of Libraries — Nombre de bibliothèques	Libraries with any trained staff — Bibliothèques ayant des employés qualifiés	Librarians and Assistants — Bibliothécaires et assistants	Number with Library school training — Nombre d'employés qualifiés	Number of Libraries — Nombre de bibliothèques	Libraries with any trained staff — Bibliothèques ayant des employés qualifiés	Librarians and Assistants — Bibliothécaires et assistants	Number with Library school training — Nombre d'employés qualifiés
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	1	1	23	5	2	1	3	1
N.S.—N.—E.....	10	1	17	1	13	—	16	—
N.B.—N.—B.....	8	2	16	—	8	2	14	4
Que.—Qué.....	17	9	81	29	12	6	56	21
Ont.....	186	44	593	274	186	43	595	261
Man.....	4	2	42	4	4	2	41	4
Sask.....	24	3	59	9	24	3	58	4
Alta.....	15	4	55	7	14	3	56	7
B.C.—C.—B.....	7	—	78	41	6	6	49	26
Yukon.....	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Canada.....	275	72	967	374	272	65	891	328
Size of Library — Importance de la bibliothèque								
(Volumes)								
Under—Moins de								
5,000.....	113	4	132	5	114	4	125	4
5,000—10,000.....	88	12	129	13	86	10	114	10
10,000—15,000.....	23	11	49	17	30	15	66	23
15,000—25,000.....	17	14	66	28	13	9	45	15
25,000—50,000.....	20	17	160	58	16	14	116	41
50,000—100,000.....	7	7	150	54	8	8	156	45
100,000—150,000.....	6	6	113	56	4	4	93	50
Over—Plus de 150,000.....	1	1	168	143	1	1	176	140
Total.....	275	72	967	374	272	65	891	328

* In compiling information on librarians, the association and institut librarians were not included, as they depend largely on voluntary or part-time help. (Only six of them report librarians with library school training).

* Dans ces données sur les bibliothécaires, il n'est pas question des bibliothécaires d'association ou de cercle qui comptent surtout sur un personnel de volontaires ou qui ne consacrent à la bibliothèque qu'une partie de son temps. Six de ces bibliothécaires seulement, d'après les rapports reçus, ont un bibliothécaire qualifié dans une école de bibliothécaires.

65.—Travelling Libraries, 1935
65.—Bibliothèques ambulantes, 1935

Travelling Library Sources Possesseurs de bibliothèques ambulantes	Books available — Livres disponibles	Number of libraries sent out — Nombre de biblio- thèques en circulation	Average number of books to a library — Nombre moyen de livres par biblio- thèque
Acadia University.....	175	9	25
Dalhousie University.....	1,094	22	30
St. Francis Xavier University.....	900	30	30
McGill University.....	16,000	242	40
Ontario, Department of Education.....	23,822	598	45
Manitoba, Department of Education.....	19,790	182	50
Saskatchewan, Bureau of Publications.....	100,000	2,220	55
Saskatoon Public Library.....	*	438	80
University of Alberta.....	12,075	345	35
British Columbia Library Commission.....	50,000	570	—
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.....	*	18	—

* No record.—Pas d'information.

66.—Summary Statistics, University, College, and Professional School Libraries, 1935
66.—Statistiques générales sur les bibliothèques des universités, des collèges et des écoles professionnelles, 1935

Province	Number of libraries — Nombre de biblio- thèques	Volumes	Pamphlets (where recorded) — Brochures (données disponibles)	Periodicals received — Périodiques reçus	Expendi- ture, books and periodicals — Dépenses, livres et périodiques	Staff — Personnel	Number of staff with library school training — Nombre d'employés qualifiés
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	2	9,201	*	57	\$ 2,727	2	2
N.S.—N.—E.....	18	392,249	29,650	745	23,181	39	11
N.B.—N.—B.....	6	88,845	6,340	266	8,161	13	4
Que.—Qué.....	107	1,905,331	151,279	6,261	100,766	264	41
Ont.....	51	1,195,316	201,288	6,047	99,362	184	60
Man.....	12	146,085	1,270	676	22,277	31	10
Sask.....	15	131,756	27,413	518	8,070	28	7
Alta.....	13	121,067	4,300	691	7,000	23	10
B.C.—C.—B.....	8	126,294	11,631	526	17,677	24	6
Canada, 1935.....	232	4,116,144	433,171	15,787	289,221	608	151
1933.....	232	3,856,713	398,025	—	235,029	—	—
1931.....	230	3,615,402	—	16,191	246,617	—	—

67.—Summary Statistics, Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries, 1935

67.—Statistiques générales, bibliothèques des établissements commerciaux, des sociétés techniques et des gouvernements, 1935

Classification	No.	Volumes	Pamphlets (where recorded) Brochures (données disponi- bles)	Periodicals and news- papers received — Périodi- ques et journaux reçus	Libraries having full-time librarians — Bibliothèques ayant des bibliothé- caires à temps entier		
					No.	Staff — Personnel	*Number who have attended a school of librarian- ship — *Nombre de biblio- thécaires qualifiés
Government Libraries—Biblio- thèques des gouvernements—							
(a) Dominion—Fédéral.....	37	990,932	282,969	4,602	20	64	16
(b) Provincial—Provinciaux..	19	790,034	177,378	1,808	10	37	13
Technical Society Libraries— Bibliothèques des sociétés techniques—							
(a) Law Societies—Sociétés de droit.....	13	229,202	540	513	10	16	2
(b) Other Societies—Autres sociétés.....	19	118,429	16,234	839	7	8	6
Business or Company Libraries —Bibliothèques d'établisse- ments commerciaux.....	38	105,135	52,800	3,109	25	54	17
Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and—et Y.M.H.A.....	8	27,391	1,185	126	3	5	3
Other Libraries—Autres biblio- thèques.....	16	50,957	3,961	516	4	10	3
Total.....	150	2,312,080	535,067	11,513	79	194	60

* Only four members of the staffs of the 71 libraries not employing a full-time librarian have attended a school of librarianship.

* Quatre membres seulement du personnel des 71 bibliothèques qui n'emploient pas un bibliothécaire à temps entier ont suivi les cours d'une école de bibliothéconomie.

MOTION PICTURES AND BROADCASTING

Since they were first published in this Survey, the bibliography and periodical index of Part III have included a section on radio and films. On their own account they claim a place in educational literature, and the place becomes larger as they are gradually taken over by the schools as teaching media.

This edition of the Survey gives them a place for the first time in the tabular section, the tables being in the main the result of an inquiry conducted by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the use of audio-visual teaching aids in Canadian schools. Two summary tables on theatres are included, with information from the annual **Motion Picture Statistics** prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau, and two on broadcasting stations with information summarized from the Annual Report of the Canadian Radio Commission (now Canadian Broadcasting Corporation).

The Use of Films and Slides in Canadian Schools and **The Use of Radios and Phonographs in Canadian Schools** have been the subjects of two bulletins by the Education Branch in 1937. The information in the following pages relating to schools is taken from them. Either may be purchased from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the price of 25 cents.

CINÉMATOGRAPHIE ET RADIOPHONIE

Depuis leur première publication dans cet Aperçu, la bibliographie et l'index des périodiques de la partie III comprennent une section sur la radiophonie et la cinématographie. Par suite de leur propre importance ils réclament une place dans la littérature éducationnelle, et cette place grandit à mesure qu'ils sont graduellement adoptés par les écoles comme moyens d'enseignement.

La présente édition de l'Aperçu leur consacre pour la première fois une place dans la section des tableaux, qui sont en somme le résultat d'une enquête faite par la branche de l'Education du Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique sur l'usage des moyens audio-visuels comme auxiliaires de l'instruction dans les écoles canadiennes. Deux tableaux sommaires sur les théâtres y paraissent, avec renseignements tirés des statistiques annuelles sur la cinématographie préparées par la branche du Commerce Intérieur du Bureau, de même que deux sur les stations radiophoniques, avec renseignements extraits du rapport annuel de la Commission canadienne de la Radio-Diffusion (maintenant Société Radio-Canada).

L'Emploi des Films et Diapositives dans les Ecoles canadiennes et **L'Emploi des Instruments Phoniques dans les Ecoles canadiennes** sont les titres de deux bulletins publiés par la branche de l'Education, en 1937. Les renseignements sur les écoles, contenus dans les pages suivantes, en sont extraits. Ces deux bulletins sont en vente au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique au prix de 25 cents chacun.

68A.—Number of * City School Systems Making Use of Lantern Slides and Films, by Province and by Population of City, 1936-37

68A.—Systèmes scolaires * urbains faisant usages de diapositives et de films, par province et par population de la cité, 1936-37

Province	* Cities * Cités	School systems reporting — Systèmes scolaires faisant rapport	School Systems making use of: — Systèmes scolaires employant:		
			Lantern slides — Des plaques de lanternes	Filmstrips, stillfilms — Des films mobiles ou fixes	Motion pictures — Des vues animées
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	1	—	1	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	13	12	7	7	7
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	4	2	1	2
Quebec—Québec.....	33	46	20	16	22
Ontario.....	57	93	65	37	36
Manitoba.....	5	6	4	1	2
Saskatchewan.....	8	18	11	8	9
Alberta.....	4	8	7	7	7
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	9	9	7	5	6
Canada.....	135	197	123	83	91
POPULATION					
Over—Plus de 200,000.....	4	7	7	6	7
100,000-200,000.....	3	8	7	5	4
50,000-100,000.....	7	13	12	10	11
25,000-50,000.....	10	15	12	7	9
10,000-25,000.....	43	70	43	32	31
5,000-10,000.....	68	84	42	23	29
Total.....	135	197	123	83	91

* Cities and towns of 5,000 or more.—* Cités et villes de 5,000 âmes ou plus.

68B.—Extent to Which Lantern Slides and Films are used in Town, Village and Rural Schools, 1936-37

68B.—Degré de l'emploi des lanternes et des films dans les écoles des villes, des villages et des campagnes, 1936-37

Province	Size of school Grandeur de l'école	Number reported Nombre déclaré	Number of schools using: — Nombre d'écoles employant des					
			Lantern slides — Lanternes magiques		Filmstrips, stillfilms — Films mobiles ou films fixes		Motion pictures — Vues animées	
			Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Pr.-Edouard..	1 2 +	200 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1 2 +	1,046 165	—	13 4	— 15	2 4	— 5	3 6
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1 2 +	1,199 157	—	— 5	— 2	— 1	— 1	— —
Quebec—Québec.....	1 2 +	5,632 1,268	— 15	2 32	— —	9 38	2 6	2 42
Ontario.....	1 2 +	4,980 1,021	— 31	58 147	— 11	14 40	— 4	11 53
Manitoba.....	1 2 +	1,586 346	— —	29 24	— —	12 14	— —	2 18
Saskatchewan.....	1 2 +	4,393 630	— 1	84 74	— 1	50 25	3 12	38 43
Alberta.....	1 2 +	2,778 511	1 10	108 82	— 4	25 35	28 19	47 54
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique....	1 2 +	383 143	— 3	6 18	— —	— 1	— 4	— 12
Canada.....	1 2 +	22,197 4,261	1 64	300 397	— 22	112 159	33 49	103 228

1 One room—1 Une classe.

2 +—Two rooms or more—2 +—Deux classes ou plus.

Reg.—regularly—régulièrement.

Occ.—occasionally—occasionnellement.

68C.—Extent to Which Lantern Slides and Films are Used in Teacher Training Institutions, 1936-37
 68C.—Degré de l'emploi des lanternes et des films dans les maisons de formation des professeurs, 1936-37

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre des institutions	Number of institutions using: — Nombre de maisons employant des					
		Lantern slides — Lanternes magiques		Filmstrips, stillfilms — Films mobiles films fixes		Motion pictures — Vues animées	
		Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	14	1	1	—	3	1	2
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	1	1	1	1	—	2
Quebec—Québec.....	235	8	13	3	11	1	16
Ontario.....	10	3	5	1	1	—	5
Manitoba.....	3	—	2	—	1	—	2
Saskatchewan.....	4	2	2	—	2	1	1
Alberta.....	4	3	1	—	2	—	4
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	3	—	3	—	3	—	1
Canada.....	67	18	28	5	24	3	34

¹ One did not report.—¹ Une n'a rien déclaré.

² Seven did not report.—² Sept n'ont rien déclaré.

68D.—Extent to Which Lantern Slides and Films are Used in Private Schools, 1936-37
 68D.—Degré de l'emploi des lanternes et des films dans les écoles privées, 1936-37

Province	Number of schools reporting — Nombre d'écoles faisant rapport	Number of schools using: — Nombre d'écoles employant des					
		Lantern slides — Lanternes magiques		Filmstrips, stillfilms — Films mobiles films fixes		Motion pictures — Vues animées	
		Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	11	—	7	—	6	—	8
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	9	1	4	—	3	1	1
Quebec—Québec.....	48	11	20	9	16	2	32
Ontario.....	23	5	17	2	8	1	14
Manitoba.....	7	—	5	—	1	—	3
Saskatchewan.....	5	—	3	—	2	—	1
Alberta.....	5	—	4	—	1	—	4
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	12	—	2	—	2	—	3
Canada.....	120	17	62	11	39	4	66

Reg.—regularly—régulièrement.

Occ.—occasionally—occasionnellement.

69.—Film and Slide Projectors in Schools, 1936-37
69.—Projecteurs de films et diapositives dans les écoles, 1936-37

	Projectors—Projecteurs				
	Lantern slide	Filmstrip	Microscopic slide	Motion picture	
	Lanterne magique	Film mobile	Plaque microscopique	Vues animées	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
* City Schools.....	521	146	50	191	Ecoles des cités*.
Owned by school systems.....	492	134	47	155	Propriété des systèmes scolaires.
Owned by teachers.....	24	12	3	23	Propriété des professeurs.
On permanent loan.....	5	—	—	13	Prêt permanent.
Town, Village and Rural Schools..	192	52	28	73	Ecoles des villes, villages et campagnes.
Owned by schools.....	148	46	24	52	Propriété des écoles.
Owned by teachers.....	24	5	2	14	Propriété des professeurs.
On permanent loan.....	20	1	2	7	Prêt permanent.
Teacher Training Institutions.....	69	30	17	29	Maisons de formation des professeurs.
Owned by institutions.....	68	23	15	18	Propriété des institutions.
Owned by instructors.....	—	4	1	6	Propriété des professeurs.
On permanent loan.....	1	3	1	5	Prêt permanent.
Private Schools.....	83	45	24	64	Ecoles privées.
Owned by schools.....	73	32	22	46	Propriété des écoles.
Owned by teachers.....	5	8	1	6	Propriété des professeurs.
On permanent loan.....	5	5	1	12	Prêt permanent.
Total.....	865	273	119	357	Total.
Owned by schools.....	781	235	108	271	Propriété des écoles.
Owned by teachers.....	53	29	7	49	Propriété des professeurs.
On permanent loan.....	31	9	4	37	Prêt permanent.

† Including stillfilms attachments.—† Y compris dispositifs pour films fixes.

70.—Type of Motion Picture Projectors in Schools, 1936-37
70.—Type d'appareils cinématographiques dans les écoles, 1936-37

	Sound — Sonore		Silent—Silencieuse				
	16 mm.	35 mm.	16 mm.	35 mm.	28 mm.	Other — Autre	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
City Schools.....	20	3	137	24	7	—	Ecoles des cités.
Town, Village and Rural Schools..	2	—	60	8	2	—	Ecoles des villes, villages et campagnes.
Teacher Training Institutions.....	2	1	17	7	2	—	Maisons de formation de professeurs.
Private Schools.....	2	1	39	19	1	2	Ecoles privées.
Total.....	26	5	253	58	12	3	Total.

* Cities and towns of 5,000 or more.—* Cités et villes de 5,000 ou plus.

71.—Motion Picture Theatre Statistics, 1935 and 1936
71.—Statistiques des théâtres de vues animées, 1935 et 1936

Province	Number of Theatres — Nombre de théâtres		Seating Capacity — Nombre de sièges	Admissions		* Receipts — Recettes	
	1935	1936		1935	1936	1935	1936
				No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edw. Island—Ile du Pr.-Ed.....	4	4	2,148	330,701	378,171	90,900	103,200
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	50	55	30,029	5,245,643	5,579,356	1,100,200	1,217,600
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick..	32	34	17,785	3,211,346	3,605,771	704,200	775,400
Quebec—Québec.....	141	154	107,815	26,296,889	28,103,958	5,840,700	6,245,200
Ontario.....	303	325	228,287	49,125,391	53,974,133	11,717,100	12,888,400
Manitoba.....	71	77	42,441	8,740,929	9,091,141	1,935,500	2,007,100
Saskatchewan.....	86	123	42,686	4,644,446	5,411,228	1,152,800	1,369,900
Alberta.....	81	87	35,906	6,404,219	6,738,730	1,630,300	1,734,100
British Columbia—Col. Britannique.....	94	100	59,104	13,964,492	14,559,086	3,100,800	3,270,000
Canada.....	862	959	566,201	117,964,056	127,441,574	27,272,500	29,610,300

* Not including amusement taxes.—* Taxes d'amusement non comprises.

† Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.—Comprend le Yukon et les territoires du Nord-Ouest.

‡ Revised figures.—Chiffres revistés.

72.—Motion Picture Theatre Admissions in Relation to Population by Size of Locality, 1935

72.—Admissions aux théâtres de vues animées en fonction de la population, selon la grandeur de la localité, 1935

	Maritime Provinces — Provinces maritimes	Quebec — Québec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces — Provinces des prairies	* British Columbia — * Colombie- Britannique	Canada
Population—						
—10,000.....	825,469	1,581,583	1,896,531	1,796,811	405,017	6,505,411
+10,000.....	183,634	1,292,672	1,535,152	556,718	303,199	3,871,375
Total.....	1,009,103	2,874,255	3,431,683	2,353,529	708,216	10,376,786
Admissions—						
—10,000.....	3,480,700	1,010,300	6,886,900	4,599,300	3,139,100	19,116,300
+10,000.....	5,263,300	24,978,500	41,612,900	15,146,400	10,859,100	97,860,200
Total.....	8,744,000	25,988,800	48,499,800	19,745,700	13,998,200	116,976,500
Admissions—(per capita)—(par tête)—						
—10,000.....	4.2	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.8	2.9
+10,000.....	28.7	19.3	27.1	27.2	35.8	25.3
Total.....	8.7	9.0	14.1	8.4	19.8	11.3

—10,000=Places having a population of less than 10,000.—Endroits ayant une population de moins de 10,000 âmes.

+10,000=Places having a population of 10,000 or more.—Endroits ayant une population de 10,000 âmes ou plus.

* Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.—* Comprend le Yukon et les territoires du Nord-Ouest.

73A.—Extent of Use and Number of Radios and Phonographs in *City School Systems, 1936-37, by Province and by Population of City

73A.—Etendue de l'usage et nombre d'appareils récepteurs et de phonographes dans les systèmes scolaires *urbains, 1936-37, par province et par population de la cité

Province	* Cities — * Cités	School systems reporting — Systèmes scolaires faisant rapport	School systems making use of: — Systèmes scolaires utilisant:		Radios reported — Radios déclarés	Phono- graphs reported — Phono- graphes déclarés
			Radios	Phono- graphs — Phono- graphes		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Pr.-Edouard..	1	1	1	—	—	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	13	12	3	11	7	46
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	4	1	2	1	15
Quebec—Québec.....	33	46	4	17	10	243
Ontario.....	57	93	34	70	44	467
Manitoba.....	5	6	2	5	2	68
Saskatchewan.....	8	18	8	13	27	63
Alberta.....	4	8	5	7	1	35
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique...	9	9	7	8	20	120
Canada.....	135	197	65	133	112	1,057
Population						
Over—Plus de 200,000.....	4	7	5	6	22	459
100,000-200,000.....	3	8	1	5	1	87
50,000-100,000.....	7	13	9	13	31	129
25,000-50,000.....	10	15	8	11	6	73
10,000-25,000.....	43	70	23	46	34	204
5,000-10,000.....	68	84	19	52	18	105
Total.....	135	197	65	133	112	1,057

* Cities and towns of 5,000 or more.—* Cités et villes de 5,000 ou plus.

73B.—Extent of Use and Number of Radios and Phonographs in Town, Village and Rural Schools, 1936-37

73B.—Instruments phoniques dans les écoles de ville, village et campagne, 1936-37

Province	Size of school — Genre d'école	Number reported — Nombre déclaré	Numbers of schools using: — Ecoles employant des				No. of radios reported — Radios déclarés	No. of phonographs reported — Phonographes déclarés
			Radios		Phonographs — Phonographes			
			Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.		
P.E.I.—I.P.—E.....	¹ 2 +	200 20	— —	— —	— —	2 —	{ —	1
N.S.—N.—E.....	¹ 2 +	1,046 165	1 2	9 6	7 17	32 16	{ 24	149
N.B.—N.—B.....	¹ 2 +	1,199 157	— 1	— 6	— —	— 2	{ —	2
Que.—Qué.....	¹ 2 +	5,632 1,268	— 2	— 4	14 96	23 27	{ 3	134
Ontario.....	¹ 2 +	4,980 1,021	13 15	214 165	321 138	327 208	{ 73	888
Man.....	¹ 2 +	1,586 346	2 —	7 23	597 232	178 33	{ 22	953
Sask.....	¹ 2 +	4,393 630	8 5	21 32	341 143	398 135	{ 66	718
Alta.....	¹ 2 +	2,778 511	37 4	271 64	158 61	194 74	{ 150	390
B.C.—C.—B.....	¹ 2 +	383 143	— 2	1 12	25 28	18 18	{ 3	75
Canada.....	¹ 2 +	22,197 4,261	61 31	523 312	1,463 715	1,172 513	{ 341	3,310

Ownership—Propriété—

Schools—Ecoles.....

Teachers—Professeurs.....

Permanent Loan—Prêt continu.....

64

2,685

270

522

7

103

¹ One room.—¹ Une salle.²+ Two rooms or more.—² Deux salles ou plus.

Reg.—Regularly.—Régulièrement.

Occ.—Occasionally.—Occasionnellement.

73C.—Extent of Use and Number of Radios and Phonographs in Teacher Training Institutions, 1936-37

73C.—Instruments phoniques dans les institutions pédagogiques, 1936-37

Province	Number of institutions — Nombre d'institutions	Number of institutions using: — Institutions employant des				Number of radios reported — Radios déclarés	Number of phonographs reported — Phonographes déclarés
		Radios		Phonographs — Phonographes			
Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.				
Prince Edward Island—Ile du Prince-Edouard	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse	14	—	1	—	—	2	3
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick	3	—	1	1	—	3	5
Quebec—Québec	235	2	8	11	8	11	44
Ontario	10	1	5	4	4	4	10
Manitoba	3	1	2	1	2	2	3
Saskatchewan	4	—	1	3	1	1	6
Alberta	4	—	1	3	—	1	6
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique	3	—	1	1	2	1	3
Canada	67	4	20	25	17	25	80

Ownership—Propriété—

Institutions—Ecoles.....

Instructors—Professeurs.....

Permanent Loan—Prêt continu.....

21

75

3

3

1

2

¹ One did not report.—¹ Une n'a pas fait rapport.² Seven did not report.—² Sept n'ont pas fait rapport.

73D.—Extent of Use and Number of Radios and Phonographs in Private Schools, 1936-37

73D.—Instruments phoniques dans les écoles privées, 1936-37

Province	Number of schools reporting — Ecoles faisant rapport	Number of schools using: Ecoles employant des				Number of radios reported — Radios déclarés	Number of phono-graphs reported — Phono-graphes déclarés
		Radios		Phonographs — Phonographes			
		Reg.	Occ.	Reg.	Occ.		
Nova Scotia—Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	11	1	8	4	4	9	13
New Brunswick—Nouveau-Brunswick.....	9	—	5	—	4	4	3
Quebec—Québec.....	48	5	20	15	17	70	64
Ontario.....	23	2	9	5	13	46	27
Manitoba.....	7	—	1	3	1	—	7
Saskatchewan.....	5	—	2	1	1	3	6
Alberta.....	5	—	2	1	2	3	4
British Columbia—Colombie-Britannique.....	12	1	3	2	5	13	10
Canada.....	120	9	50	31	47	148	134

Ownership—Propriété—

Schools—Ecoles.....	57	108
Teachers—Professeurs.....	90	26
Permanent Loan—Prêt continu.....	1	—

Reg.—Regularly.—Régulièrement.

Occ.—Occasionally.—Occasionnellement.

74.—Number and Power of Broadcasting Stations in Each Province, 1936-37

74.—Nombre et puissance des stations radiophoniques de chaque province, 1936-37

Province	No.	Power (watts)—Puissance (watts)										
		50	75	100	400	500	1,000	1,000D 500N	2,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
P.E.I.—I.P.-E.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.—N.-E.....	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
N.B.—N.-B.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Que.—Qué.....	11	—	1	5	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Ont.....	28	3	—	15	—	—	5	2	—	2	1	—
Man.....	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Sask.....	6	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Alta.....	7	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
B.C.—C.-B.....	12	3	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
N.W.T.—T.N.-O.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada.....	80	10	1	36	1	3	14	5	2	5	2	1

D—Day—Jour
N—Night—Nuit

75.—Licensed Private Receiving Sets, 1923-37

75.—Postes récepteurs privés autorisés, 1923-37

Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Number — Nombre	Year Ending March 31 — Année terminée le 31 mars	Number — Nombre
1923.....	9,954	1931.....	523,100
1924.....	31,609	1932.....	598,358
1925.....	91,966	1933.....	761,288
1926.....	134,486	1934.....	707,625
1927.....	215,650	1935.....	812,335
1928.....	268,420	1936.....	862,109
1929.....	297,398	1937.....	1,038,500
1930.....	424,146		

PART III
DIRECTORY, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PERIODICAL INDEX,
1936-37

DIRECTORY OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, 1937

This list attempts to classify organizations in the education field on the basis of their nature or function rather than on the basis of the area they serve. Those concerned with areas smaller than provinces are not as a rule included. Under one or two of the headings, only national organizations are included. Names of officers are as in the latter part of the year 1937.

GENERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF EDUCATIONISTS

The Canadian Education Association.—Founded in 1892 as Dominion Educational Association. Primarily a medium of exchanges among officials of provincial Departments of Education, though membership is open to educators of other categories. Biennial convention was held in Regina, October, 1936. President, H. F. Munro, Department of Education, Halifax; Secretary, W. J. Karr, Department of Education, Toronto.

National Council of Education.—Founded 1919. Secretary, Fred J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Last convention was held in Vancouver in 1929, next proposed for 1938, at Toronto.

The New Education Fellowship.—Branches have been organized in most of the larger Canadian cities, including Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. First Canadian Conference was held at Toronto, April 23 and 24, 1937. At close of Conference a Canadian Section was formed. Honorary Secretary for Canada, Mrs. Eleanor Long, 8 Glenayr Road, Toronto; Chairman, Joseph McCulley, Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont.

Ontario Educational Association.—Founded in 1861. Annual meetings are held in Toronto, Easter week. President, W. J. Salter, St. Catharines; Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Ave., Toronto 9. New position of Field Secretary, created in 1937, occupied by J. W. Trusler. Regional Conference held at Ottawa in Nov. 1937, another at Sudbury in December. Secretaries of the four Departments are: Public School Department, E. H. Stephenson, 81 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto; Supervising and Training Department, C. A. Brown, St. Catharines; College and Secondary Department, W. A. Kenyon, 15 Lessard Ave., Toronto; Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association (see *School Trustees' Organizations*). Official publication, *The Canadian School Journal*, monthly.

Association Acadienne d'Éducation.—Formed 1937. Interested in obtaining "a French programme for the teaching of the child during the formative years". President, Dr. A. M. Sormany.

Association Canadienne Française d'Éducation d'Ontario.—Last convention was held in Ottawa, October 1934. Managing Secretary, Rev. Arthur Joyal, O.M.I., Le Droit Bldg., Ottawa.

Manitoba Educational Association.—Founded 1909. Membership, about 2,000. President, J. C. Pincock, School Board Offices, Winnipeg; Secretary, C. S. Gow, 781 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg. Annual conventions are held at Easter in Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Only the "Departments of Education" are listed here. In addition some of the other provincial Departments administer schools or colleges of a special kind, especially the Departments of Agriculture. Vocational education in New Brunswick is administered by a special Vocational Education Board, various schools of Quebec by Boards reporting to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, etc.

- Canada.**—Director of Indian Affairs, H. W. McGill, Ottawa.
- Prince Edward Island.**—Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, Charlottetown.
- Nova Scotia.**—Superintendent of Education, H. F. Munro, Halifax.
- New Brunswick.**—Chief Superintendent of Education, A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton.
- Quebec.**—Superintendent of Education, Hon. C. F. Delage, Quebec; French Secretary of the Department of Education, B. O. Filteau; English Secretary, W. P. Percival.
- Ontario.**—Deputy Minister of Education, D. A. McArthur, Toronto.
- Manitoba.**—Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg.
- Saskatchewan.**—Deputy Minister of Education, J. H. McKechnie, Regina.
- Alberta.**—Deputy Minister of Education, G. F. McNally, Edmonton.
- British Columbia.**—Superintendent of Education, S. J. Willis, Victoria.
- Yukon Territory.**—Commissioner, G. I. MacLean, Dawson.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND PRINCIPALS' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Founded 1919. Since 1927 a federation of the provincial associations of nine provinces, not including the Roman Catholic Teachers of Quebec. Membership in the provincial federated organizations is about 32,500. Annual meeting in Toronto, August, 1937. President, A. C. Lewis, 238 Glenview Ave., Toronto; Secretary, C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Business Educators' Association of Canada.—Founded 1896. Made up of private business schools throughout Canada. Conducts all final examinations in member schools. About 20,000 papers are written on each year. President, T. F. Wright, St. Catharines Business College, St. Catharines, Ont.; Secretary, W. F. Marshall, Westervelt School, London, Ont.; Registrar, W. H. Stapleton, St. Thomas, Ont.; Chairman, Board of Examiners, J. M. Rosser, St. Thomas Business College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Headmasters' Association (Canadian Independent Schools).—Organized at a meeting held at Upper Canada College, April 1936. Meeting of 1937 held in Arts Bldg., McGill University, April, 1937. Chairman, Rev. W. R. Hibbard, Rothesay Collegiate School, Rothesay, N.B.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. W. L. MacDermot, Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Association of Headmistresses of Canada.—Sixth annual meeting in Vancouver, January, 1937. Object of the Association is to provide a medium of expression for girls' private secondary schools in Canada. President, Miss G. E. Millard, Havergal College, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary, Miss J. M. Carter, Riverbend School, Winnipeg, Man.

*** Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.**—(Teachers' Association organized 1880; changed to Teachers' Union 1920; changed to Teachers' Federation 1924). Membership, 437. Annual meetings held at Charlottetown in April. President, C. F. Hine, 15 Park Terrace, Charlottetown; Secretary, Madelyn Clarkin, 49 Upper Hillshoro St., Charlottetown. Official publication, *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

*** Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.**—Founded 1896 as Education Association. Reorganized 1920 as a purely teachers' association. Membership 1,300. Publishes *Bulletin of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union*, bi-monthly except July-August. President, A. N. MacDonald, Glace Bay; Secretary, Sarah MacDonald, 843 George St., Sydney.

Nova Scotia Headmasters' Association.—President, H. V. Corkum, Mahone Bay; Secretary, H. H. Wetmore, Yarmouth. Annual meetings are held at Halifax last week of Christmas holidays.

*** New Brunswick Teachers' Association.**—Founded 1918. Biennial meeting was held in Moncton, September, 1936. Membership 1,054. President, W. C. Haines, High School, Moncton; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Ricker, Sand Cove Road, West Saint John. Official publication, *The Educational Review*, monthly except July and August.

The Teachers' Institute of New Brunswick.—Founded 1878. Number of members 450. President, A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton; Secretary, H. H. Hagerman, 123 Charlotte St., Fredericton. Last meeting was held September 2, 3, 4, 1936, in Moncton; the next meeting probably in Fredericton, in September, 1938.

* Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

New Brunswick Vocational Institute.—Organized 1936. Membership limited to vocational school directors and instructors; other interested persons eligible for associate membership. Secretary, E. H. Brewer, Vocational School, Saint John. Publishes *The Bulletin* bi-monthly.

* **Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.**—Founded 1864. Annual conventions at Montreal in October. Membership 1,706. President, Miss C. I. Mackenzie, 3449 University St., Montreal; General Secretary, W. E. Black, 352 Lansdowne Ave., Westmount. Official publication, *The Teachers' Magazine*, bi-monthly except July-August.

High School Principals' Association of the Province of Quebec.—Founded 1928. Membership 55. Annual meeting in Montreal High School, October 1937. President, J. C. McLeod, Shawinigan Falls; Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley N. Pergau, Three Rivers. Began publication of a quarterly mimeographed *Bulletin* in 1935. Became incorporated in 1936.

Comités Permanents des Maisons d'Enseignement secondaire affiliées.—President of the Laval Committee, M. l'abbé Emile Beaudry; President of the Montreal Committee, M. l'abbé Rosario Vadnais, St. Hyacinthe. Publishes *L'Enseignement secondaire* monthly, except July and August.

Association des Institutrices Catholiques de la Province de Québec, Inc.—Founded 1902.

La Fédération Catholique des institutrices rurales de la province de Québec.—First congress held at La Malbaie, July, 1937. Has 22 affiliated associations, 3,000 members.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la Circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Laval.—Founded 1857. Meets two or three times yearly. Secretary, J. Marcel Rondeau, Laval Normal School, Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec.

L'Association des Instituteurs de la Circonscription de l'Ecole Normale Jacques-Cartier.—Annual meetings. Secretary, A. B. Charbonneau, 12146 Bois de Boulogne, Bordeaux, Montreal.

* **Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.**—Founded in 1920. President, J. P. S. Nethercott, Central Collegiate Institute, London; Secretary, S. H. Henry, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto; Membership, about 4,000. Annual meetings held during Christmas vacation at Toronto. Publishes *The Bulletin*, bi-monthly, except July-August.

* **Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.**—Founded 1918. Membership, about 5,000. President, Miss E. A. Anderson, Hamilton; Secretary, Miss H. E. Carr, 30 Bloor Street, W., Toronto. Annual meetings held at Easter in Toronto. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

* **The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1920. Membership about 1,200. President, Joseph Connell, Sault Ste. Marie; Secretary, J. W. Trusler, 697 Eglinton Ave., Toronto. Annual meetings held in Toronto during Easter week. Official publication, *The Educational Courier*, bi-monthly except July-August.

* **Ontario Teachers' Council.**—The three federations listed immediately preceding were merged in 1935, for Canadian Teachers' Federation membership and for other activities common to the three organizations. Offices are rotated among the constituent federations.

* **Manitoba Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1918. Number of members, 1,600. President, H. V. Bell, 324-13th St., Brandon; Secretary, E. K. Marshall, 229 Aubrey St., Winnipeg. Annual meetings are held Easter Week in Winnipeg. Publication of *The Manitoba Teacher* suspended in 1935.

* **Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.**—Organized December, 1933, from three earlier associations in the province—The Teachers' Alliance, the Educational Association, and the Rural Teachers' Association. Membership of the teachers in the province became compulsory in 1935. Present membership 7,500. President, L. F. Titus, Nutana Collegiate, Saskatoon; Secretary J. H. Sturdy, 213 Canada Building, Saskatoon. Official publication, *Bulletin*, six times a year.

* **The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.**—Founded 1917. Membership of the 6,000 teachers in the province became compulsory in 1936. President, M. E. Lazerte, School of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Secretary, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton. Annual meetings are held Easter week. Publishes *The A.T.A. Magazine* monthly.

* Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

* **The British Columbia Teachers' Federation.**—Founded 1916. Membership about 2,800. Annual conventions at Easter, in Vancouver in 1937. President, J. N. Burnett, Aberdeen School, Vancouver; General Secretary, Harry Charlesworth, Aldine House, 1300 Robson Street, Vancouver. Publishes *The B.C. Teacher*, monthly except July and August.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1922. President, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ontario; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto. Last meeting was held in Montreal, November, 1930. Considerable exchange between provincial trustee associations has since taken place by mail through the medium of the officers of the Canadian Association.

Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards of Quebec.—Organized 1929. Deals especially with the problems of boards outside of larger urban centres. Annual conventions. President, Dr. R. H. Stevenson, Danville; Secretary, A. R. Meldrum, P.O. Box 97, Shawinigan Falls.

Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.—Founded 1887. One of the four departments of the O. E. A. This department consists of four sections—urban, rural, separate school and county council. Annual convention held in Toronto, during Easter week. President, E. C. Desormeaux, Ottawa; Secretary, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto. Publishes *The Canadian School Journal* monthly.

The Associated High School Boards of the Province of Ontario.—Founded 1932. Deals particularly with problems relating to Secondary Education. Membership open to all High School and Collegiate Institute Boards, and Boards of Education, in Ontario. Sixth annual Convention was held in Toronto, in 1937. President, Mrs. John Rose, London; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. A. Semple, 2333 Bloor St. W., Toronto 9.

Ontario Urban School Trustees' Association.—Founded in 1919. Membership in all cities and towns in Ontario with a population over 5,000. President, O. R. Tanner, Port Arthur; Secretary, C. T. McBride, 15 Welland Avenue, St. Catharines. The last annual meeting was held at London, 1936; the next will be held at Oshawa, 1938.

Manitoba School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1906. Membership 600-700. President, J. N. McFadden, Dauphin; Secretary, Robert Love, Melita. Annual conventions are held in January or February, usually in Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1915. President, W. F. Goulden, Ebenezer; Secretary, C. E. Little, K.C., 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina. Annual convention will be held in Saskatoon, February, 1938. Publishes *The School Trustee* monthly.

Alberta School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1907. Annual meetings are held in February. President, Dr. C. A. Staples, Stettler; Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, 11119-86th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta. Publishes *The Alberta School Trustee* monthly.

British Columbia School Trustees' Association.—Founded 1905. Next convention will be held at Kamloops, in September, 1938. Secretary, Geo. A. Grant, 713 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street W., Vancouver.

HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations.—Founded July, 1927. The five provincial Associations included in the Federation are listed immediately following. Next convention to be held in Nova Scotia, July, 1938. President, Dr. George W. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Burgoyne, 184 Neville Park Blvd., Toronto.

Nova Scotia Federation of Home and School Associations.—Organized June, 1936. President, Miss Dora Baker, Truro; Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mattie Harris, Box 85, Truro. Official publication, *The Home and School Quarterly*; also a monthly news letter to each of the 135 local associations. Annual meetings in July or August,—at Antigonish in 1937.

Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations, Inc.—Eighteenth annual convention was held in Toronto in March 1937. President, Mrs. E. E. Reece, 109 Lakeside Ave. Birch Cliff; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. Maltby, 903 Hermant Bldg., Toronto. Official publication, *The Ontario Home and School Review*, quarterly.

* Affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Manitoba Federation of Home and School Associations.—President, Miss Alice R. Gray, 217 Montrose Ave., East Kildonan, Winnipeg.

Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations.—Annual general meeting in November. President, F. Speakman, 1804-19th Ave. W., Calgary; Secretary, Mrs. J. N. T. Spence, 1814-18A St. W., Calgary.

Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia.—Annual conventions, in Vancouver in 1936. President, William G. Black, 4640 West Ninth Ave., Vancouver. Official publication, *The Parent-Teacher News*, quarterly.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique.—Director of vocational guidance and leisure time activities, Rev. Henri Roy, O.M.I., 1037 St. Denis St., Montreal.

New Brunswick Vocational Institute.—See *School Teachers' and Principals' Organizations*.

The Psychological Institute.—Incorporated in June 1936. Its objects are: "To promote and encourage the science of psychology, its application to commerce, industry, vocational guidance and selection; and to provide a consultation service in psychology". President, J. S. A. Bois; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Webster, 926 University Tower, Montreal.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.—Instituted January, 1935. To assist individuals and organizations working in this field throughout the province. (Local groups formed at Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Peterborough.) Annual meeting, January, 1937, was held in Toronto. President, Dr. C. P. Cosgrave, University of Toronto, Toronto; Secretary, Shirley L. Muir, 27 Albany Ave., Toronto; Membership Committee, A. G. McColl, Westdale Secondary School, Hamilton.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPECIAL OBJECTIVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOLS

Association of Canadian Bookmen.—Organized in 1935 for the purpose of keeping "the book readers of Canada informed about the best current literature available and to save them time and disappointment" by providing news sheets, reading courses, topical book lists and literary bulletins. Executive Secretary, A. B. Cutts, 20 Dundas Square, Toronto.

Boy Scouts' Association.—Originated 1907. Incorporated in Canada, 1914. For details of the membership of 79,411 boys in 1936, see Part II. Chief Executive Commissioner, John A. Stiles, Dominion Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music.—An Association of those interested in developing interest in music for its educational and stimulating value in life. Seeks to develop school children of unusual musical talent. Director, J. S. Atkinson, 523 Confederation Life Bldg., 4 Richmond St. E., Toronto.

Canadian Council of the Girl Guides' Association.—Founded in 1912. The unit of organization is the Company or Pack, details of which, and of the membership of 48,392, may be seen in Part II. Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; General Secretary, Miss E. A. Riepert, Dominion Headquarters, 22 College St., Toronto.

Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.—Organized 1931. Aims to co-ordinate the junior farm work of the different provinces. For statistics see Part II. Secretary, Alex E. MacLaurin, 463 Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Canadian Junior Red Cross.—Membership at June, 1936, was 333,543 in 10,877 branches. The unit of organization is the classroom, each classroom being a branch. For statistics see Part II. National Headquarters, 621 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—Annual meetings. Organized on Divisional basis, one of which deals with "Education and Mental Health." Interested in integrating mental hygiene principles into the educational system. Is co-operating with Canadian educationists in publishing a manual for teachers which will deal with education from this point of view. In co-operation with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of the United States, sponsors a quarterly magazine for teachers, *Understanding the Child*. Is interested in selection of suitable students for normal school training in special education for superior as well as defective children and in special measures for the "recessive" child. Secretary, Marjorie H. Keyes, 111 St. George St., Toronto 5.

Canadian National Safety League.—Interested in assisting provincial safety activities throughout Canada, and in educating children along the lines of safety and accident prevention. General Manager, Arthur Gaboury, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.

Canadian Welfare Council.—Founded 1921. Seeks to act as a national clearing house of information and advisory services for welfare work in Canada. Operates through eight divisions: Maternal and Child Hygiene, Child Care and Protection, Family Welfare, Community Organization, Leisure Time Activities, Delinquency Services, Public Welfare Administration, French-speaking services. Executive Director, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Canadian Physical Education Association.—Convention in Toronto, 1937. President, Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of Physical Education, McGill University, Montreal; Hon. Sec.-Treas., Miss Florence Somers, Director, The Margaret Eaton School, 415 Yonge St., Toronto; Editor of *Bulletin* (now in fifth year), C. R. Blackstock, Physical Director, Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont.

I.O.D.E. National Chapter of Canada.—Aids schools through gifts of libraries and other equipment. Maintains matriculation and university scholarships. National Education Secretary, Miss W. Gordon, Kingston, Ont.

League of the Empire, Canadian Branch.—Promotes interprovincial and intra-Empire exchange of teachers, mainly with London, England. Chairman, Principal Maurice Hutton, Alexandra Palace, Toronto; Secretary, Miss F. M. Standish, 386 Jane St., Toronto.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—The official agent in Canada for publications of the League of Nations and numerous other publishing organizations in the field of international affairs. In co-operation with the Canadian Teachers' Federation, is currently planning the preparation of a manual on the teaching of world citizenship. Junior Branches of the society are organized in the schools and otherwise among children. Director of the Literature Service, Elizabeth P. MacCallum; National Secretary, Robert Inch, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa.

National Council of Women of Canada.—Incorporated 1914. Has a standing committee on education, convener of which is Miss Geneva Misener, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Local groups take varying interests in the schools.

National Federation of Kindergarteners.—Organized at Toronto, October, 1934. Affiliated with the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. President, Alma F. Robb, 80 Carriek Ave., Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, Della Jackson, 27 Springer Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

National Film Society.—Received Dominion Charter August, 1935. "Exists to encourage and promote study, appreciation and use of motion and sound pictures and television as educational and cultural factors in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere." Office, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Overseas Education League.—Founded 1910, Organizer, F. J. Ney, 43 St. George St., Toronto. Conducts annual tours to Great Britain and Continental Europe, for teachers and students. Also arranges interchanges of teachers.

Over-seas League (Canada).—Canadian headquarters, 1312 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. (The League, with world headquarters at Overseas House, London S.W. 1, seeks to promote intra-Empire friendship and understanding by means of social and educational services.) Has recently set up in Canada a comprehensive library of lantern slides and 16mm. films dealing with Empire countries. These are loaned to schools and other educational organizations at a nominal charge; they are distributed from four depots,—Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, and Vancouver. The League also maintains a department for the interchange of correspondence between children in different parts of the Empire, and supplies literature gratis to lonely settlements.

Société canadienne pour l'enseignement commercial.—Founded 1930. President, Henry Laureys, School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal; Secretary, François Vezina, School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal. Affiliated with the *International Society for Commercial Education*.

Strathcona Trust.—For the encouragement of physical training and military drill in the schools. Founded 1908. Secretary, c/o Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.—Founded 1897. Had 79 branches and 343 nurses on duty in 1936. See Part II for further data. Elizabeth L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent, Transportation Bldg., Ottawa.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS

National Conference of Canadian Universities.—Founded 1911. Membership, 27 universities and colleges and the National Research Council. A biennial meeting usually. President 1937-39, Chancellor H. P. Whidden, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, Dean K. P. R. Neville, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. Last meeting was held May, 1937, at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

National Federation of Canadian University Students.—Secretary-Treasurer, Percy Davies, Clyde, Alta. The two main activities are the arrangement of exchanges of under-graduates between Canadian universities, and inter-university student debating tours. Meeting of 1937-38 was held at Winnipeg in December.

Canadian Federation of University Women.—Founded 1919. Membership 2,251 in 32 University Women's Clubs. All must be university graduates. One of its chief objectives is to promote the higher education of women. A travelling scholarship of \$1,250 is offered annually. Meetings triennial, Toronto, 1937. President, Mrs. W. J. Melrose, 10719-98th Ave., Edmonton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mabel Patrick, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Canadian Federation of Roman Catholic Students.—Organized December 1935. First annual meeting in Montreal, May, 1936.

Jeunesse Etudiante Catholique.—Publishes *JEC* monthly. General Secretariat, 515 Viger Ave., Montreal.

ADULT EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

For a guide to the **University and College Extension Departments** doing work in this category, Table 43B of Part II might be consulted. Enrolment in night classes and correspondence courses of **Departments of Education** may be seen in Tables 26 and 27, Summer Schools in Table 35. Other provincial Departments, especially Departments of Agriculture, work in this field, and an untold number of non-governmental organizations including churches, service clubs, occupational or political groups, etc.

Canadian Association for Adult Education.—Set up at a Dominion-wide conference held at Macdonald College in June, 1935. Canadian-wide organization for the encouragement of adult instruction. Annual meeting in Toronto, November, 1936, at which H. F. Munro, Halifax, N.S., was elected president. Director, E. A. Corbett, 198 College St., Toronto. Commenced publication of *Adult Learning*, a monthly periodical, in November, 1936. The secretary of the French Canadian section (Association Canadienne-française d'enseignement post-scolaire) is Seraphin Marion, Public Archives, Ottawa.

Canadian Handicrafts Guild.—Incorporated by Dominion Act of Parliament, 1906. Headquarters at Montreal. Provincial Branches in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Ontario. President, E. A. Corbett, Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College St., Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Drummond, 2019 Peel St., Montreal.

Canadian Welfare Council, Division of Leisure Time Activities.—See *National Organizations*. Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.—A federation of provincial organizations which in turn are made up of groups of rural women interested especially in betterment of the home and its surroundings. Biennial conventions. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Lancefield, Aldershot, Ontario.

Frontier College.—In 1936 had 185 labourer-teachers, in whose classes were enrolled 3,710 campmen, and provided 195 daily newspapers and 86,000 magazines and books for the use of the camp workers. No charge of any kind for its services is made by the College to the men. Offices of Administration, 26 Queen St. E., Toronto. Principal E. W. Bradwin; Registrar, Jessie Lucas.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—Study groups organized by local branches, and others in connection with other organizations receive literature and guidance in the study of international affairs from the Literature Service, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Workers' Educational Association of Canada.—Organized first in Toronto in 1918, extended to other cities in Ontario in 1923. In 1935 its field of work was extended beyond Ontario

boundaries to Montreal and environs and further extended to all Provinces in the Dominion with the exception of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick in 1937. President, George Sangster, 1149 Dovercourt Road, Toronto; Secretary, Drummond Wren, 27 Parkhurst Blvd., Toronto.

Y.M.C.A.—In addition to programs of local branches the Association is instrumental in organizing the annual Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics, at Lake Couchiching, Ont., the sixth having been held Aug. 7-20, 1937. National Council, 40 College St., Toronto.

Y.W.C.A.—Forty branches in Canada. National Council, 143 College St., Toronto. Secretary to the Education Department, Ethel Law.

Prince Edward Island Adult Education League.—Formed in 1936. Aims to furnish material to study groups (of which there were 300 with a membership of 3,500 in the first year) through the medium of the Provincial Library System, radio talks, etc. President, Rev. J. A. Murphy, St. Dunstan's College; Secretary, J. T. Croteau, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.

Ontario Association for Adult Education.—Formed in 1936 as a section of the Ontario Educational Association. Secretary, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto.

Manitoba Association for Adult Education.—Organized 1935, the first provincial association of its kind in Canada. Honorary Secretary, Andrew Moore, Inspector of Secondary Schools, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Library Council.—Formed in June, 1934, during the week of the American Library Association Conference in Montreal. President, John Ridington, University of B.C., Vancouver; Secretary, E. S. Robinson, Public Library, Vancouver.

Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada, Librarians' Group.—Chairman, Miss A. L. Shaw, Department of Agriculture Library, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss N. I. Wills, National Museum, Ottawa.

Maritime Library Institute.—At annual Conference of 1935, name was changed from Maritime Library Association to Maritime Library Institute. Third annual Conference met at St. Francis Xavier University in August 1937. A quarterly bulletin is distributed to keep members in touch. President, Miss E. M. A. Vaughan, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, N.B.; Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, N.S.

Quebec Library Association.—Organized in 1932. Membership 113. Annual meeting in Montreal in May. Also holds monthly meetings. Secretary, Miss Agnes Coffey, 220 Pine Ave. W., Montreal.

Montreal Special Libraries Association.—Organized 1932. Secretary, Miss M. Currie, Investment Library, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal. Annual meetings held in June.

Ontario Library Association.—Organized 1900. President, E. U. Dickenson, Wallaceburg; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Morton, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meeting in 1938 to be held at Toronto Public Library, Toronto.

Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers.—Organized 1927. Chairman, Miss Grace Lewis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Dorothy Walter, Ontario College of Education Library, Toronto. Annual meetings held at Public Library, Toronto.

Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education.—Angus Mowat, Inspector of Public Libraries, Department of Education, Toronto.

Saskatchewan and Alberta Departments of Education administer the public libraries acts in their provinces, the former since 1915, the latter since 1931.

Alberta Library Association.—Organized 1930. Secretary, Mrs. Cecil E. Race, Assistant to Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

British Columbia Public Library Association.—Organized 1911. Annual meeting of 1937 was held at Harrison Hot Springs. Secretary, 1937-38, Miss A. B. Berry, Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver.

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Composed of three members. Appointed under Public Libraries Act. Superintendent, Legislative Bldg., Victoria.

SOME EMPIRE AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CANADIAN AFFILIATIONS

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section on Education (Q).—Some members in Canada. Meeting in Ottawa, June 1938. Secretary, Percival M. Symonds, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

American Library Association.—Numerous members in Canada. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Carnegie Corporation of New York.—From the British Dominions and Colonies fund that it administers, grants and other assistance are given to universities, colleges, libraries, museums, etc., in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Instrumental in organizing International Relations Clubs in Canadian universities, providing International Mind Alcoves in public libraries, etc. Central Administrative Office, 700 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Office of Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117 St., New York City.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.—By educational surveys, aid in providing pension schemes, etc., assists higher education in Canada. Headquarters, 522 Fifth Ave., New York.

Institute of Education, University of London.—An Empire centre for the discussion and investigation of educational problems that are important to the constituents of the British Commonwealth. Director, Fred Clarke, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. The Institute is associated with the publication of the *Year Book of Education*, a volume of about 1,000 pages, with the subject of education within the Empire as its central theme. Editorial office, Montague House, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

International Bureau of Education.—The object of the Bureau is to act as an information centre for all matters relating to education, and to facilitate the exchange of information between countries. Issues a quarterly bulletin and various special studies in both French and English. Office, 44 Rue des Maraichers, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Conference of the New Education Fellowship.—Conference at Cheltenham, England, 1936; Headquarters, 29 Tavistock Square, London, England.

International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children.—Publishes the quarterly *Journal of Exceptional Children*; editor, H. Z. Wooden, East Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.; Canadian members of Advisory Board, S. R. Laycock, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; H. E. Amoss, Department of Education, Toronto; and W. Line, Toronto. Conference of 1937 in Cincinnati.

International Federation of Home and School.—Organized at the same time (1927) as the Canadian National Federation of Home and School, which is affiliated with it. Headquarters, London, England.

International Federation of Teachers' Associations.—The Canadian Teachers' Federation at their annual conferences of 1936 and 1937 discussed affiliation with the I.F.T.A. and made provision for it in their budget for 1937-38. The secretariat of the Federation is located at 2 rue de Montpensier, Paris, France.

International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University.—Established 1923 to aid in the guidance and training of foreign students of American education, and American students of foreign education. Director, Paul Monroe. Editor of the *Educational Year Book*, I. L. Kandel.

International Society for Commercial Education.—Founded 1926. Holds triennial conferences, Prague, 1935, Berlin, 1938. Headquarters, Zurich, Switzerland. The Société Canadienne pour l'Enseignement Commercial (see above) is affiliated with it.

League of the Empire.—"The Official Agency recognized by the Board of Education for the Interchange of Teachers between the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions." Offices, Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

League of Nations, International Organization for Intellectual Co-operation.—Aims at the promotion of collaboration between nations in all fields of intellectual effort in order to foster a spirit of international understanding as a means to the preservation of peace. Maintains a secretariat at Geneva and an Institute at 2 rue de Montpensier, Palais Royal, Paris, France. Publications of the organization, or a list of them, may be obtained from the League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Rockefeller Foundation.—As part of a world wide program, assists Canadian universities, organizations, and individuals, through its four divisions: International Health, Medical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Humanities. Headquarters, 49 West 49th St., New York.

Special Libraries Association.—The Montreal Special Libraries Association is a chapter of the organization. Annual convention of 1936 was held in Montreal. Headquarters, 345 Hudson St., New York.

The Library Association.—Some members in Canada. Headquarters, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C. 1.

Universities Bureau of the British Empire.—Publishes *Universities Year Book*. Organizes quinquennial conferences of the universities of the Empire, the fifth having been held at Cambridge, July, 1936. Report of Proceedings obtainable from G. Bell & Sons, London. Office of Bureau, 88a Gower St., Torrington Place, London, W.C. 1.

World Association for Adult Education.—Founded at the close of the War. Aims to encourage all efforts devoted to the extension and enrichment of adult education. President, Albert Mansbridge; Secretary, Dorothy W. Jones; Central Office, 16 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1. The Canadian Association for Adult Education is one of its numerous national supporting bodies.

World Federation of Education Associations.—Seventh biennial conference was held at Tokyo, in August, 1937. Publishes monthly bulletins and a magazine *World Education*, devoted to education movements in line with its objective of promoting good will and understanding among nations. Secretary General, U. W. Lamkin, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto. Miss Jessie M. Norris, Montreal West High School, Montreal West, Que., was appointed a director for a four-year term at the Tokyo meeting. The Canadian Teachers' Federation is affiliated with the World Federation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN STUDIES IN EDUCATION, 1936-37

This bibliography has appeared in the four preceding issues of this publication, covering studies of the years 1929-36 (unpublished theses from 1931 only). In this edition the record is carried on into 1937. If users of the compilation find any omissions, the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will welcome notification to this effect, in order that they may be entered in the next edition. A word of explanation as to the scope of the bibliography is necessary, however. It does not attempt to include text books. These are included in the annual Catalogue of Canadian Books published by the Toronto Public Library. Periodicals covered are mainly the several university reviews published in Canada:

Dalhousie Review, Dalhousie University, Halifax.
 Public Affairs, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax.
 Queen's Quarterly, Queen's University, Kingston.
 University of Toronto Quarterly, Toronto.
 Le Canada Français, Université Laval, Quebec.
 Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne, Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal.
 Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.
 Revue Dominicaine, 5375 N.D. de Grace Ave., Montreal.
 Child and Family Welfare, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.
 Understanding the Child, 111 St. George St., Toronto.
 Canadian Public Health Journal, 105 Bond St., Toronto.
 Journal of Exceptional Children, East Lansing, Michigan.

The seventeen sections into which the bibliography is divided are in no sense clear cut and mutually exclusive, but the classification thus effected should make the list in some measure easier to use. Probably more of the studies should be entered under two or more headings, but it is difficult or impossible for the compiler to do so without having a copy or summary of the study before him, and this is not always the case.

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Psychological Institute.—First Annual Report. 8 pp. Psychological Marketing Studies. 12 pp. Following leaflets: The Aims and Purposes of the Psychological Institute; Pre-adolescent Guidance; Vocational Guidance; How the Psychologist Aids the Adult; How the Psychologist Aids the Employer. Obtainable from The Psychological Institute, 926 University Tower Bldg., Montreal, Que.

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Canadian Teachers' Federation.—Special reports to Convention of 1937 include: Report of Research Committee; A National Magazine on Education; Equal Educational Opportunity in Canada; Visual Education; Teacher Training; Larger Administrative Units. Copies of these reports may be obtained from C. N. Crutchfield, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

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———Report on Requirements for Admission to and Graduation from Canadian Training Schools for Teachers. Report of proceedings 17th Convention Canadian Education Association, pp. 144-161.

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Flahaut, Jean.—Le rôle de la chimie dans la formation de l'ingénieur. *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*. March. pp. 21-28.

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———Legal Education in Canada. Vol. XIII, No. 6, *Canadian Bar Review*, June, 1935, exclusively devoted to this subject.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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———Changes in Educational Policy. Reports from all provinces. Report of proceedings 17th Convention Canadian Education Association, pp. 182-221.

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British Columbia Department of Education.—Manual of the school law and school regulations of the province. 123 pp. King's Printer, Victoria.

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Ontario Department of Education.—Staffs of collegiate institutes, high schools, continuation schools, and normal-model schools, Nov. 1936. 168 pp. King's Printer, Toronto.

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Putman, J. H.—Ottawa Public Schools, Chief Inspector's Annual Report, 1936. 72 pp. Obtainable from Public School Board, Gilmour St., Ottawa.

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Quebec Superintendent of Education.—Annual Report. Two editions, English and French. King's Printer, Quebec.

Saskatchewan Department of Education.—Annual Report. King's Printer, Regina.

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McBeath, Allan.—A Survey of Education in New Brunswick. M.A. University of New Brunswick, 1937. 155 pp.

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Munro, H. F.—Education and World Peace. Report of proceedings of 17th Convention of Canadian Education Association, pp. 48-55.

Pelletier, Séverin.—Réflexions sur la pédagogie. *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*. Jan. pp. 5-22.

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Rogers, G. F.—Address to 17th Convention Canadian Education Association. Report of proceedings, pp. 37-47.

Smith, Sidney.—Changing Emphasis in Education. Report of proceedings of 17th Convention Canadian Education Association, pp. 56-66.

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Cloutier, J. E.—Nos Ecoles du Soir. *Revue Dominicaine*, March 1937. pp. 134-147.

Hurt, Everett F.—Bases of rural community education. M.A. University of Alberta, 1937. 179 pp. ms.

Lortie, Léon.—L'enseignement post-scolaire à l'Université. pp. 7-21. *Revue Dominicaine*, Jan. 1937.

MacDonald, A. B.—Adult Education and Co-operative Movement in Eastern Nova Scotia. Public Affairs. Aug. pp. 23-25.

University of Alberta, Department of Extension.—Annual Report for year ending March 31. Obtainable from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Workers' Educational Association of Canada.—Annual Report. Obtainable from the Secretary, Drummond Wren, 27 Parkhurst Blvd., Toronto.

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Bennett, Norma W.—Library Service in Saskatchewan. 16 pp. Saskatoon Public Library, Saskatoon, Sask.

British Columbia Public Library Commission.—Annual Report. King's Printer, Victoria.

Gilroy, Marion.—Our Need of Library Service. *The Dalhousie Review*. Oct. pp. 351-361.

Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries.—Annual Report is included in the Report of the Minister of Education. King's Printer, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island Public Libraries.—Annual Report is included in Report of the Department of Education, Charlottetown.

Toronto Public Library.—Annual Report. Ryerson Press, Toronto.

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Canadian Historical Association.—The report of a round table discussion on "The Proper Presentation of History through Broadcasting," with papers on the subject by Alan B. Plaunt and D. W. Buchanan, is included in the report of the annual meeting of the Association held at Hamilton, May, 1937. Published by University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Motion Picture Statistics, 1936. Includes records of attendance, seating capacity and finances. Published by the Bureau, Ottawa.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—The Use of Films and Slides in Canadian Schools. Education Bulletin No. 3, 1937. Published by the Bureau, Ottawa.

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Dominion Department of Marine.—Official List of Radio Stations in Canada. 1937. King's Printer, Ottawa.

Lisner, Arthur.—See *Extra-Curricular Activities*.

National Gallery of Canada.—Annual Report of the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending March 31. King's Printer, Ottawa.

National Museum of Canada.—Annual Report. King's Printer, Ottawa.

New Brunswick Museum.—Your Museum. An illustrated descriptive booklet of 16 pp. obtainable from the director, Saint John, N.B.

Toronto Art Gallery.—Bulletin and Annual Report. 35 pp. Obtainable from the Art Gallery, Grange Park, Dundas St., Toronto.

INDEX OF CANADIAN EDUCATION PERIODICALS, 1936-37

The following are the magazines, the major articles in which (when the articles are about education, rather than supplementary text-book material for pupils) appear in the index. Along with the name of the magazine the name and address of the editor and the abbreviation used in the index are shown. The articles included are those appearing in the editions of the magazines between September, 1936 and August, 1937. Titles of periodicals are abbreviated, as indicated, in the index.

Home and School Quarterly, Miss D. M. Baker, Truro, N.S.....	H.S. Quar.
Bulletin of the N.S. Teachers' Union, Maurice E. Keating, St. Patrick's Boys' H.S., Halifax.....	N.S.T. Bulletin
Journal of Education, Education Office, Halifax, N.S.....	J. of Ed.
The Educational Review, Jessie I. Lawson, 80 Pitt St., Saint John, N.B..	Ed. Rev.
L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada, Université Laval, Quebec, P.Q....	Ens. Sec.
L'Enseignement Primaire, Department of Education, Quebec, P.Q.....	Ens. Pri.
L'Ecole Canadienne, Roman Catholic School Commission, Montreal.....	L'Ecole
Technique, Ian McLeish, Montreal Technical School, Montreal.....	Technique
The Teachers' Magazine, Helen E. Guiton, 2068 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.....	Not Indexed
The Educational Record, Dept. of Education, Quebec.....	Ed. Rec.
The School, ¹ G. M. Jones, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.....	School
The Bulletin (Ont. Secondary Teachers'), N. R. Fallis, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto.....	O.S.T. Bulletin
The Educational Courier, Messrs. E. Sager and N. W. McCallum, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto.....	Ed. Cour.
School Progress, H. F. Coles, 2 College St., Toronto.....	S. Progress
Ontario Library Review, Public Libraries Branch, Dept. of Education, Toronto.....	O.L. Rev.
The Canadian School Journal, M. A. Campbell, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto..	C.S. Jour.
Ontario Home and School Review, Miss L. J. Payne, Hermant Bldg., Toronto.....	O.H.S. Rev.
Adult Learning. First issue November 1936. E. A. Corbett, 198 College St., Toronto.....	Adult L.
Special Class Teacher, W. F. Koerber, Jarvis School for Boys, Toronto...	S.C.T.
The Canadian Educational Digest, Samuel Farmer, Port Perry, Ont.	C.E. Digest
The Western School Journal, W. A. McIntyre, William & Ellen Sts., Winnipeg.....	W.S. Jour.
Bulletin (Sask. Teachers' Federation), J. H. Sturdy, 213 Canada Bldg., Saskatoon.....	S.T.F. Bulletin
The School Trustee, C. E. Little, 2 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina, Sask....	S. Trustee
The Alberta School Trustee, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, 11119-86 Ave., Edmonton	A. Trustee
The A.T.A. Magazine, J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton ..	A.T.A.
The B.C. Teacher, Norman F. Black, 1300 Robson St., Vancouver.....	B.C.T.
Parent-Teacher News, Mrs. H. S. Armstrong, 4137 W. 10th Ave., Vancouver.....	P.-T. News

¹ Two editions, elementary and secondary.

The following periodicals, the contents of which consist largely of teaching material, or literature for children, are not included in the Index although mainly used in schools.

L'Ecole Primaire, 36 Sterling Ave., Montreal.

The Canadian Teacher, 36 Shuter St., Toronto.

The Canadian Red Cross Junior, Jean E. Brown, 621 Jarvis St., Toronto.

World Affairs. (Current events for Canadian schools.) A. E. Hobbs, 26 Grenville St., Toronto.

The Crusader. The League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa.

The Western Teacher, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.

The Modern Instructor, School Aids Publishing Co., Regina.

The High School Instructor, Western Extension College, Saskatoon.

Children's Magazine, Institute of Applied Art Ltd., Edmonton.

EMPIRE, FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL

Barnard, T. A.—Soviet Russia. P.-T. News. Dec. pp. 6-7.

Bossom, Alfred.—New Schools for England. S. Progress. Nov. p. 15.

Campbell, M. A.—The Schools in Denmark as I Saw Them. C.S. Jour. Jan., Feb.—The School System in Jersey. C. S. Jour., Oct. pp. 287-288.

Castle, D. E.—Music-Teaching in a London (England) Senior Girls' School. Ed. Cour. June. pp. 14-15.

Currie, A. B.—Local Authorities in English Education. A.T.A. Oct. pp. 5-8.

Downie, Phyllis.—The Library School Movement in England and Scotland. O. L. Rev. May. pp. 62-65.

Huggins, Ruth E.—The Training of Teachers of Physical Education in Scandinavian Countries. School (Sec.) April. pp. 701-703.

Jackson, Dugald C.—Education in Japan. C. E. Digest. July. pp. 3-4. (From *Electrical Engineering*).

Rudd, F. Albert.—The League of Nations and Education. A.T.A. Nov. pp. 24-25.

———Control and Management of Schools in Denmark. S. Progress. Sept. pp. 13-14. (From *School and College Management*, London, England.)

———The Finance and Administration of Education in Some of the Leading States of the World. S.T.F. Bulletin. Dec. pp. 13-29.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Adams, C. A.—History of Education in Granby. Ed. Rec. July. pp. 159-163.

Charbonneau, Louis.—Historical Sketch of Our School System. C. S. Jour. May. pp. 177-183.

Follansby, Elizabeth Acheson.—School Teaching in a Rural District in New Brunswick in the '70's. Ed. Rev. Dec. pp. 7-8.

Gagnon, P. Maurice.—Un Grand Educateur, le Père d'Alzon. Ens. Sec. Dec. pp. 233-251.

Gauvreau, Joseph.—Louis Pasteur. Technique. March. pp. 105-112.

Jones, G. M.—The Ryersons. School (Sec.) June. pp. 860-863.

Morrison, Hugh M.—Growth of the Units of Secondary Education in British Columbia. C. E. Digest. July. pp. 11-13. (From *The School Review*.)

Rusk, Will.—John Saul—A Biographical Sketch. W. S. Jour. Dec. pp. 319-322. Ed. Rev. Dec. pp. 5-6.

Sœur St-Adolphe de la Congrégation N.D.—Le travail missionnaire des premières institutrices canadiennes. Ens. Pri. Jan.-May.

Taylor, Rev. E. M.—My first year as Inspector. Ed. Rec. June. pp. 111-115.

Watson, Stanley A.—The Invention of the Decimal Fraction. School (El.) March. pp. 577-579.

Wilson, Alice M.—French in Ontario Schools since the Nineties. School (Sec.) Jan. pp. 404-408.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Dailey, Helen S.—Preparing to Learn to Read. B.C.T. Dec. pp. 178-180.

Hadfield, J. A.—The Making of the Free Personality. Ed. Cour. Dec. pp. 4-6.

MacDowell, Helen Loy.—Some Thoughts on Educating the Child of Pre-School Age. C. S. Jour. Oct. pp. 283-284.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Bélanger, Paul.—Le théâtre sous le signe de l'éducation. Ens. Sec. Oct. pp. 5-31.

Blackstock, C. R.—Health and Physical Education in the Small High Schools. C. S. Jour. Feb. pp. 46-47.

Campbell, R. D.—The High School Rugby Team—First Two Weeks. School (Sec.) Sept. pp. 54-56.

Cassidy, G. L.—Stage and Scenery in the Small School. School (Sec.) Feb. pp. 511-513.

Clark, John F.—Improvement of School Grounds. C. S. Jour. April. pp. 149-150.

Coldwell, R. L.—The relation of the Home and School Association to the school section. H. S. Quar. Feb. pp. 4-8.

De Wolfe, L. A.—A Rural School Regenerated. J. of Ed. Jan. pp. 14-15. C. E. Digest. April. pp. 7-8.

Dilworth, Herbert L.—One More Way to Direct Your Intramural Activities. School (Sec.) Jan. pp. 420-422.

Fitch, H. B.—A Project in Local History. School (Sec.) March. pp. 583-586.

Graham, Jean.—Music in Our Schools. S. Trustee. June. pp. 3-6.

Griffin, Harvey A.—The Significance of the Home and School Movement. O. H. S. Rev. Oct. pp. 16-17.

Jean, Sally Lucas.—Promoting Health Through Schools. C. S. Jour. Sept. pp. 249-254.

Kennedy, J. Stanley.—Rural School Gardens. Ed. Rec. July. pp. 168-171.

Kozoolin, Paul.—Department of Recreation and Physical Education. B.C.T. March. pp. 351-352.

Macdonald, Mrs. John.—The Recitation of Poetry. A.T.A. Sept. pp. 10-12.

Macpherson, J. H.—Hockey as a Secondary School Major Sport. School (Sec.) Feb. pp. 513-516.

Martin, Helen D.—Reliving History. School (Sec.) Sept. pp. 31-34.

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PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION AND GENERAL STUDIES

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Amoss, Harry.—Social Science, S. C. T. Feb. pp. 3–4.—Mathematical Phonics. S. C. T. May. pp. 3–4.

Ault, O. E.—Report of Canadian Educational Research. C. E. Digest. Feb. pp. 27–29—Education and National Progress. C. E. Digest. April. pp. 38–41. (From *Ottawa Citizen*.)

Beatty, Sir Edward.—Common Sense in Education. Ed. Rec. July. pp. 134–137.

Borel, Emile.—Mathematics at the (Paris) Exposition. Technique. May. pp. 210–212.

Boudreau, M. Rufin.—L'importance de l'enseignement du français dans nos écoles (N.B.) Ed. Rev. March. pp. 21–22.

Bouvier, Joseph.—Address, Separate School Section, O.E.A. C.S. Jour. April. pp. 135–138.

Cass, Samuel.—Character Education and Social Change. P.-T. News. June. pp. 8–10.

Charbonnier, Abbé F.—Le gout du travail intellectuel. Ens. Pri. Sept. pp. 8–10.

Cody, Dr.—Education in Relation to National Progress. O.S.T. Bulletin. April. pp. 156–159.

Coffman, Loftus D.—The Challenge to Education. C. E. Digest. April. pp. 20–21. (Condensed from *School and Society*.)

Corbett, E. A.—Learning for Leisure. J. of Ed. Jan. pp. 16–19. C. E. Digest. Feb. pp. 7–8. O.L. Rev. Aug. pp. 116–118.

Corkum, H. V.—Adapting the Curriculum to Local Needs. N.S.T. Bulletin. June. pp. 2–4.

Coulter, J. J.—An Education Week Sermon. O.S.T. Bulletin. April. pp. 137–139.

Dayfoot, A. C.—Education for Service. C. E. Digest. March. pp. 25–26.

Detoeuf, M. A.—Comment Réussir. Technique. Oct. pp. 392–393.

Ewing, Charles M.—The Geographical Foundations of History. School (Sec.) May–June.

Fletcher, B. A.—The Needs of Our Schools. J. of Ed. March. pp. 152–156.

Fox, M. G.—School Inspection and School Supervision. Ed. Rev. Jan. pp. 5–9.

Frisby, W. G.—Opportunities for Employment of Young People in Canada. C. S. Jour. May. pp. 192–198. C. E. Digest. June. pp. 38–42.

Gaudreau, Yves-Marie.—L'influence formatrice de la musique. Ens. Sec. Feb. pp. 406–417.

Gelinas, Paul J.—Organization and Education. N.S.T. Bulletin. Dec. pp. 24–25.

Gillett, Violet.—A Plea for the Furtherance of the Study of Art in Our Public Schools. Ed. Rev. Nov. pp. 11–14.

Griffin, George H.—Pictorial Appreciation. B.C.T. Feb. pp. 275–276.

Guibert, J.—De l'éducation chrétienne. L'Ecole. Sept. pp. 1–4.

Gullan, Marjorie.—Speech Education. J. of Ed. April. pp. 292–296.

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Hawkins, L. A.—Science in Education. C. E. Digest. May. pp. 26–27.

Judd, Charles H.—Can Divergent Views on Educational Theory and Practice be Reconciled? C. E. Digest. May. pp. 29–31. (From *Elementary School Journal*.)

- Kilpatrick, W. H.—Articles on Curriculum. J. of Ed. Sept., Dec., Jan.
- Lazerte, M. E.—The Enterprise Program in the Schools of Alberta. S. Progress. Sept. pp. 15-16.
- Leaver, M. A.—The Temple of Identities. A.T.A. Nov. p. 17.
- Lemay, Marc-Albert.—La part des sciences naturelles dans la formation intellectuelle. Ens. Sec. May. pp. 699-711.
- Lewis, J. F.—Character Education. A.T.A. May. pp. 26-27.
- Line, W. and Griffin, J. D. M.—Education and Mental Hygiene. School. April. pp. 647-649. Adult L. April. pp. 11-13. Ed. Rev. May. p. 8. C. S. Jour. May. pp. 198-199. Ed. Cour. June. pp. 4-5. B.C.T. May. pp. 437-438. S. C. T. May. pp. 23-24. N.S.T. Bulletin. April. pp. 13-14.
- Lloyd, C. F.—Education or Instruction. C. E. Digest. Feb. pp. 14-15. (From *Toronto Saturday Night*.)
- MacDonald, H. M.—Economic Education. S. Progress. Feb. pp. 9-10.
- Manley, Mary J.—The Ideal Element in Language Teaching. School (Sec.) June. pp. 863-867.
- McArthur, Duncan.—Address, O.E.A. Convention. C. S. Jour. April. pp. 125-128.
- McCulley, Joseph.—Education in an Age of Insecurity. C. S. Jour. April. pp. 138-141. "The Education of the Whole Man" (Summary). School (Sec.) May. pp. 787-790.
- Morgan, A. E.—Education and Democracy. W. S. Jour. June. pp. 164-169.
- Munro, Henry F.—A Look Ahead. J. of Ed. March. pp. 141-145.
- Neatby, Hilda.—The Use of Cultural Education. S.T.F. Bulletin. March. pp. 38-39.
- Newcombe, George.—Education—According to Prof. A. N. Whitehead. C. E. Digest. March. pp. 3-4.
- Noseworthy, J. W.—Equal Educational Opportunity. O.S.T. Bulletin. Feb. pp. 78-80. C. E. Digest. April. pp. 34-37.—Educational Responsibility. O.S.T. Bulletin. April. pp. 169-173.
- Pierce, Lorne.—Education in Democracy. C. E. Digest. Feb. pp. 30-32.
- Ormrod, Eleanor.—Vision and Supervision for Rural Schools. B.C.T. Oct. pp. 89-90.
- Parsons, Alice Harriet.—Varsity or Work. A. Trustee. Sept. pp. 9-17.
- Rich, Frank M.—Moral Training Through Dramatics. C. E. Digest. May. pp. 15-17.
- Riddell, Hon. William Renwick.—"According to Cocker". School (Sec.) Nov. pp. 221-223.
- Robertson, J. C.—Two Enthralled Lads. School (Sec.) June. pp. 867-870.
- Rogers, Geo. F.—Experiments in Education. C. S. Jour. June. pp. 232-236.
- Simpson, Hon. L. J.—Parents and Progressive Education. O.H.S. Rev. March. pp. 9-10.
- Smith, H. E.—Educational Research Department. A.T.A. Oct., Dec., Feb.
- Thorlakson, E. J.—The Citizen Teacher. N.S.T. Bulletin. June. pp. 9-15.
- Vibert, Ella Le Gallais.—The Teacher's Part in Character Building. Ed. Rec. Dec. pp. 219-224.
- Wallace, R. C.—The Universality of Education. O.S.T. Bulletin. February. pp. 11-12.—Education and Personality. O.S.T. Bulletin. June. pp. 232-235.
- Washburn, Carleton.—The Free Personality. C. E. Digest. Feb. pp. 12-13.
- Weir, Hon. G. M.—Education and National Progress. B.C.T. May. pp. 427-430.
- Wilson, Alice M.—The Educational Views of a Great Czech. School (Sec.) Feb. pp. 516-518.
- Woods, D. S.—Rural Education in Manitoba. W. S. Jour. April. pp. 109-112.
- New Trends of Education: Rural Education, L. A. DeWolfe; Mental Hygiene, Dr. Kenneth Rogers; Curricula, Dr. J. A. Long. O.H.S. Rev. Dec. pp. 15-19.

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- Blake, W. S.—An Experiment in Adult Education. School. June. pp. 849-850.
- Cameron, Donald.—Plans for Adult Education. A. Trustee. June. pp. 7-14.
- Corbett, E. A.—Adult Education: Its Aims. A. Trustee. March. pp. 23-25.
- Dunlop, W. J.—Whose Responsibility is Adult Education? W. S. Jour. Sept. pp. 234-236.
- Adult Education in Canada. O. L. Rev. May. pp. 60-62.
- Fox, W. Sherwood.—Adult Education and the Fine Arts. Adult L. April. pp. 3-7.
- Gordon, Wilhelmina.—Educational Work Done by the Daughters of the Empire. Adult L. April. pp. 8-11.
- Hannam, H. H.—The Cape Breton Experiment: A Bird's-eye View. Adult L. Dec. pp. 4-11.
- Lutes, Muriel J.—New Brunswick's Educational Needs. Adult L. Dec. pp. 12-15.
- Maine, S. F.—The Universities and Adult Education. Adult L. Jan. pp. 3-8.
- McKerrall, Margaret.—Education on the Hinterland. C. E. Digest. Aug. pp. 14-15.
- Reid, Helen R. Y.—Frontier College. Adult L. Feb. pp. 4-8.
- Smith, David C.—A Programme of Rural Recreation. Adult L. Feb. pp. 9-12.
- Rural Adult Education. C. S. Jour. March. pp. 82-84.
- The Activities of the Women's Institutes. Adult L. Jan. pp. 9-13.

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- Burrell, Hon. Martin.—Books, Readers, and Reviewers. O. L. Rev. Aug. pp. 115-116.
- Crosby, Kathleen M.—The Library's Part in Modern Education. O. L. Rev. May. pp. 65-66.
- Desrochers, Felix.—Retracing the Origin of our Canadian Libraries. O. L. Rev. Aug. pp. 113-115.
- Deyell, J. D.—Making the Library Effective. School (El.). Sept. pp. 50-52.
- Dipsam, Mrs. M.—The Log Cabin Library. O. L. Rev. Nov. pp. 144-146.
- Downie, Phyllis.—See *Empire, Foreign and International*.
- Dunham, B. Mabel.—Co-operation in the Libraries of Waterloo County. O. L. Rev. Aug. pp. 120-122.
- Frind, Herbert O.—An Empire Library Association? O. L. Rev. May. pp. 67-68.
- Fullerton, R. D.—The Library in the Elementary School. Ed. Rec. March. pp. 45-48.
- Gilroy, Marion.—Libraries for Nova Scotia. J. of Ed. March. pp. 213-217.
- Hutchison, Alice S.—Looking Backward and Forward in Libraries. A.T.A. Feb. p. 5.
- Normandin, Major A. L.—Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada. O. L. Rev. Aug. pp. 107-112.
- Rorke, Jessie E.—Newer Trends in Young People's Reading. O. L. Rev. Aug. pp. 126-127.
- Shaw, Margaret E.—The Library in the Public School. School (El.) May. pp. 794-796.
- Stewart, F. J.—The Library in the School. O. L. Rev. May. pp. 69-71. S. Progress. March. pp. 11-12.
- Tompkins, Rev. J. J. and Bateson, Nora.—Why Not a Co-operative Library? Adult L. March. pp. 14-19.
- Wagar, G. L.—Building up a Mathematics Library. School (Sec.) Dec. pp. 307-312.
- Wells, Juanima.—Bexar County Free Library. O. L. Rev. Feb. pp. 12-14.
- Faut-il prêter des livres? Extrait de *Papyrus*, Paris. Technique. Nov. pp. 439-440.

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Charlesworth, K. H.—Visual Education. N.S.T. Bulletin. Feb. pp. 4-7.

Denney, W. G.—Motion Pictures in the Classroom. S.T.F. Bulletin. May. pp. 25-26.

Lindquist, Margaret A.—A Cleanliness Program Aided by Classroom Films. S. Progress. Nov. pp. 17-18.

Percival, W. P.—Films in the Classroom. J. of Ed. Jan. pp. 34-36. C. E. Digest. April. pp. 17-19.

Taylor, B. W.—Visual Education. B.C.T. Dec. pp. 180-181.

Young, Roly.—Motion Picture Appreciation. Ed. Cour. April. pp. 16-17.

———Audio-Visual Aids in Alberta. S. Trustee. April. pp. 14-16.

———Motion Pictures in Education. S. Progress. Sept.-June.

———Radio in the Modern School. S. Progress. Oct.-June.

DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA

Name of Institution, * address and control	Courses offered at regular session	Affiliation with other Canadian Universities and Colleges
Prince Edward Island Princes of Wales College, Charlottetown, (Provincial). St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown (Roman Catholic).	Normal School, Preparatory and Two Years Arts (Co-educational). Junior Commercial, Preparatory and Full Course in Arts (Men only)	Graduates admitted to 3rd and 2nd year Arts in Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison and King's. Has degree-granting powers, but in practice degrees are granted by Laval University, Quebec.
Nova Scotia Acadia University, Wolfville (Baptist). <i>Dalhousie University, Halifax (Unidenominational)</i> University of King's College, Halifax (Anglican).	(Preparatory in Horton Academy reported in private schools). Degrees in Arts and Science, Household Science, Music and Theology. Three Years' Engineering. Diploma in Secretarial Science. (Co-educational). Degrees in Arts and Science, Commerce, Music, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Law and Fisheries. Diploma in Household Science. Three Years' Engineering. (Co-educational). Arts and Science, Degrees in Theology. (Preparatory in King's College School at Windsor, N.S., reported in private schools) (Co-educational)	Students completing Engineering Course, admitted to second-last year of Bachelor's Course in Engineering in Nova Scotia Technical College and McGill University. Graduates in Arts, if proper electives have been chosen, admitted to second year Medicine in McGill. On completion of Engineering Course at Dalhousie, B.Sc. in Engineering obtained at Nova Scotia Technical in two years.
Mount Saint Vincent College, Rockingham (Roman Catholic). Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax (United Church).	(Preparatory in Mt. St. Vincent Academy reported in private schools.) Degrees in Arts, Secretarial Science, Household Economics, Nursing and Music (Women only). Degrees in Theology.	All degrees in Arts and Science granted by Dalhousie. Except in First Year, classes in King's do not duplicate those in Dalhousie, each other class whether conducted in the one or the other institution, being open to students of both. King's is "associated" with Dalhousie. Arts students may receive advanced standing at Dalhousie in 1st and 2nd year classes for work done at the College, and instruction in separate classes in 3rd and 4th year work.
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Medical Science Bldg., Halifax (Pharm. Soc. and Dalhousie Univ.) St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish (Roman Catholic). St. Mary's College, Halifax (Roman Catholic). Collège Ste-Anne, Church Point (Roman Catholic). Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax (Roman Catholic). Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro (Provincial). Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax (Provincial).	Two- and three-year Pharmacy courses. Prepare students to become registered Pharmacists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Co-educational). Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Household Science, Nursing. Three Years' Engineering. (Men and women, the ladies' College being Mount St. Bernard). Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce. Three Years' Engineering (Men only). Preparatory, Junior Commercial, Degrees in Arts and Letters (Men only). Theology and Philosophy.	First Year of course may be taken at Dalhousie or Mount Allison Universities. For certain classes in Pine Hill credit is given toward the B.A. degree in Dalhousie. Students may obtain degree of B.Sc. (Pharmacy) in Dalhousie by taking certain courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science in addition.
Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro (Provincial). Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax (Provincial).	Short courses in Agriculture and Home Economics. Two Years of a "degree course" in Agriculture (Co-educational). The two final years of course for B.Sc. in Engineering, and grants degrees.	B.Sc. in Engineering completed at Nova Scotia Technical College in two years by those completing the three-year course in St. Francis Xavier. Similarly at McGill. Engineering Course completed at Nova Scotia Technical College as above.
New Brunswick University of New Brunswick, Fredericton (Provincial). Mount Allison University, Sackville (United Church). Université Saint-Joseph, Saint Joseph (Roman Catholic French and English).	Degrees in Arts and Science, Law, Engineering and Forestry (Co-educational). Degrees in Arts and Science, Music, Fine Arts and Home Economics. Certificates in Art and Home Economics. Diplomas in Secretarial Science and Commerce. Three Years' Engineering. One Year Theology. Two Years pre-medical and pre-dental. (Co-educational). Preparatory, Degrees in Arts, Literature, Science and Commerce (Men only).	Students completing "degree course" are admitted to the third of year B.S.A. course at MacDonald College, Quebec, and at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Regular student's have taken junior years of course in Acadia, Dalhousie-King's, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier, or St. Mary's.

Arrangements provide for completion of degree course in Engineering at Nova Scotia Technical College, McGill or Queen's in two years, in theology at Pine Hill Divinity Hall in three years, in medicine at Dalhousie or McGill in five years, in dentistry at Dalhousie in four years.

College du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst (Roman Catholic); St. Thomas College, Chatham (Roman Catholic)	Preparatory, Diplomas in Commerce, Degrees in Arts and Letters (Men only); Preparatory and Arts. (Men only)	
Quebec		
Montreal School of Social Work, 3480 University St., Montreal. (Undenominational).	Two-year diploma course in Social Work. (Co-educational)	By arrangement, students whose undergraduate course has not included the required preliminary work in social sciences are admitted to the necessary courses in McGill University. No affiliation.
Sir George Williams College, 1441 Drummond St., Montreal. (Y.M.C.A.) Bishops' University, Lennoxville, Que. (Anglican). McGill University, Montreal, Que. (<i>Undenominational</i>).	Diplomas in Arts, Science and Commerce; Courses in Fine and Applied Art and Business. (Co-educational). Degrees in Arts, Music and Theology. Course in Education for High School Teacher's Diploma (Co-educational). Degrees or diplomas in Arts and Science, Commerce, Law, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, Household Science, Nursing, Music, Social Service, Physical Education, Library School and Graduate School (Co-educational). The Women's College in McGill University for courses in the Faculty of Arts.	See under Royal Military College, Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier, and Alberta Universities for arrangement re credit for Engineering Courses at McGill. See also under Macdonald College and the three theological colleges immediately below.
Royal Victoria College, Montreal, Que. (Undenominational). Macdonald College, Macdonald College, (Undenominational).	Full Courses and Short Courses in Agriculture and Household Science. (Also Provincial Normal School) (Co-educational).	An incorporated College of McGill University. Degree Courses in Agriculture controlled by, and degrees for same granted by McGill. Other courses in Agriculture and those in Household Science under direction of the College.
United Theological College, 3506 University St., Montreal (United Church). Diocesan Theological College, 3472 University St., Montreal (Anglican). Montreal Presbyterian College, 3489 McTavish St., Montreal (Presbyterian).	Degrees in Theology. Degrees in Theology. Degrees in Theology.	Affiliated to McGill: Students of these Colleges pursuing a double course in Arts and Theology are exempted from a half course in Arts in each of the Third and Fourth Years, or a whole course in either.
<i>Université de Montréal, Montréal (Roman Catholic, as also all affiliated colleges).</i> Ecole Polytechnique, 1430 St-Denis, Montreal. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 535 Avenue Viger, Montreal. Institut agricole d'Oka, La Trappe (Roman Catholic). Ecole de médecine vétérinaire, La Trappe. Ecole d'optométrie, 1610 St-Denis, Montreal. Institut pédagogique St-Georges, 244 rue Sherbrooke est, Montreal. Institut pédagogique, 4573 Westmount Ave., Montreal.	Faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology (The Grand Seminary of Montreal), Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Letters, Science, Dental Surgery, Pharmacy, Social Science. (Men). Engineering and Applied Science (Men). Degree Courses, etc., in Commerce (Men and Women). Degree Courses, etc., in Agriculture (Men). Degree Course in veterinary medicine (Men). Degree Course in Optometry and Optics (Men). Degree and Diploma courses in Education (Men). Degree and Diploma courses in Education (Women).	"Affiliated Schools" of the University of Montreal. They might be considered the respective professional Faculties of the University which has direct control of the courses and grants the degrees, but no financial control is exercised by the University.
Petit Séminaire de Montréal. Séminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St Hyacinthe. Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse. Collège de l'Assomption, l'Assomption. Séminaire de Joliette, Joliette. Collège Ste-Marie, 1180 Bleury, Montreal. Collège Bourget, Rigaud. Collège de St-Laurent, St Laurent. Séminaire St-Charles Borromeo, Sherbrooke. Séminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield. Collège de St-Jean sur Richelieu, St Jean. Collège Loyola, Montreal. Séminaire Ste-Croix, St. Laurent.	Classical, and in some cases junior commercial (Men and boys only except Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys which is the University's affiliated arts college for girls).	"Little Seminaries" and "Classical Colleges" affiliated to the University of Montreal, and in reality conferring the Faculty of Arts on the University which requires the courses and grants the degrees in Arts. The "Classical" Course, however, covers in addition to the final four years required for the B.A. Degree several preliminary years of study comparable to the more advanced grades of the elementary schools and the secondary grades in other provinces. In

* The name of each institution is entered in the language (French or English) used in it as the main language of instruction. The name of each university that has numerous affiliated colleges is entered in Italian, and immediately below are listed its affiliated institutions.

DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA—Continued

Name of Institution. * address and control	Courses offered at regular session	Affiliation with other Canadian Universities and Colleges
<p>Quebec—continued.</p> <p>Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal.</p> <p>Externat Classique de Ste-Croix, Montréal.</p> <p>Externat Classique de St-Sulpice, Montréal.</p> <p>Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys, 4873 Westmount, Montréal.</p> <p>41 Couvents affiliés.</p> <p>Conservatoire National de Musique, 441 La-gauchetière, est, Montréal.</p> <p>École de musique (Institut Nazareth), Montréal.</p> <p>École supérieure de musique de l'Institut des SS. NN. de Jésus et Marie, Montréal.</p> <p>École de musique religieuse (Schola Cantorum), Montréal.</p> <p>École de dessin, Montréal.</p> <p>École de tourisme, 7439 de l'Épée, Montréal.</p> <p>5 écoles d'enseignement ménager.....</p> <p>Conservatoire Lasalle, 847 Sherbrooke St. E., Montréal.</p> <p>École d'hygiène sociale appliquée, 1231 Desmontigny, Montréal.</p> <p><i>Université Laval, Québec (Roman Catholic, as also all affiliated colleges).</i></p>	<p>Classical, and in some cases junior commercial (Men and boys only except Collège Marguerite-Bourgeoys which is the University's affiliated arts college for girls).</p> <p>Classical—"Letters-Science" or High School Course of four years (Girls only).</p> <p>Courses leading to University diplomas and degrees in Music (Men and women).</p> <p>Courses leading to degrees, for the blind (Men and women).</p> <p>Courses leading to degrees. (Men and women).</p> <p>Diplomas in Church Music (Men and Women).</p> <p>Certificates and diplomas in Drawing.</p> <p>A one-year course in matters pertaining to touring.</p> <p>A four-year course in Household Science for girls. (Also prepare students for provincial primary teacher's diploma).</p> <p>Four-year course in French elocution and oratory (Men and Women).</p> <p>Graduate courses for nurses.</p> <p>Faculties and Schools of the University are: Theology, Philosophy, Canon Law, Law, Medicine and Arts. The faculty of 'Arts' includes the Superior Normal School, Pharmacy, Superior Chemistry, Land Surveying and Forestry, Agriculture, Nursing, Modern Languages, Music. (Women are admitted to Superior Normal, Philosophy, Superior Chemistry, Modern Languages, Nursing and Music Schools).</p> <p>Degrees in Philosophy and Theology.</p> <p>"Higher Primary instruction," i.e., High School Course (Girls).</p> <p>Classical course for girls.</p> <p>Diploma Course in Nursing.</p>	<p>addition several of these institutions offer junior commercial courses corresponding to commercial courses in the high schools of other provinces.</p> <p>Schools "annexed" to the University of Montreal, i.e., of which the University approves the curriculum, is represented at the examinations, and sanctions the diplomas awarded.</p> <p>"Annexed" to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal. See meaning of "annexed" above.</p> <p>The seven "Grand Seminaries" listed are schools of theology located at or near the "Little Seminaries" or "Classical Colleges" bearing the same name. They are "affiliated" to the University, the courses being prescribed, and the degrees being granted by the University. The Grand Seminary at Quebec City is the Faculty of Theology in Laval University.</p> <p>Schools for girls, affiliated to the University of Laval.</p> <p>Classical Colleges and Little Seminaries affiliated to the University of Laval. Though Classical Course includes instruction from the early grades, through the equivalent of high school courses in other provinces, up to and including the four final years of the course for the degrees of B.A. (Or B.S.) at the University. In a total of 6,130 students in these institutions in 1935-36 there were 1,602 in the last four</p>
<p>Grand Séminaire du Collège de Ste-Anne.</p> <p>" de Rimouski.</p> <p>" de Chicoutimi.</p> <p>" de Nicolet.</p> <p>" des Trois-Rivières.</p> <p>" du Collège de Lévis.</p> <p>" de Mont-Laurier.</p> <p>16 couvents ou instituts affiliés, 2 écoles d'enseignement ménager, et St. Patrick High School, Three Rivers.</p> <p>L'Institut des Dames Religieuses de Jésus-Marie, de Sillery, Bergeville.</p> <p>L'Institut des Dames Ursulines des Trois-Rivières.</p> <p>12 Ecoles de Gardes-Malades.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire de Québec, Québec City.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet.</p> <p>Collège de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire des Trois-Rivières.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.</p>		

years of the course, i.e., doing work of university grade. About three-quarters of the remaining 3,534 were in the earlier years of the Classical Course, the others mainly in Junior commercial courses.

"Associated Colleges" i.e., "affiliated classical colleges" situated outside the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. (Lower and Upper Canada.)

Schools for men, other than theological and classical, affiliated to the University of Laval. Diplomas and degrees are awarded by the University.

No affiliation.

No affiliation.

Classical, and in some cases Junior Commercial (Boys only).

Classical, and in St. Dunstan's, Junior Commercial (Men).

High School Courses in Commerce (Men).
High School and University Courses in Commerce (Men).
Diploma Courses in Education (Men).

Degree course in Agriculture (Men).

Theological schools. Some have classical students, i.e. students in philosophy, as well as theological students.

Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years.

Collège de Lévis, Lévis.
Petit Séminaire de Mont-Lauroir, Mt-Lauroir.
Collège St-Alexandre, Pointe Gaineau.
Ecole Apostolique Notre Dame, Lévis.
Séminaire du Sacré-Coeur, St-Victor.
Séminaire de Gaspé, Gaspé.
Collège Charles Garnier, Québec.
Séminaire St. Alphonse, Ste-Anne de Beau-pré.
Séminaire St. Antoine, Trois Rivières et Québec.
x Collège des Jésuites, Sudbury, Ont.
x Collège des Jésuites, Edmonton, Alta.
x St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Académie de la Salle, Three Rivers.
Académie Commerciale, Québec City.
L'Institut des Frères du Sacré-Coeur, Arthabaska.
Ecole d'Agriculture de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière.

Unaffiliated schools—Roman Catholic—
Séminaire des Pères Eudistes, Charlesbourg.
Scolasticat de l'Immaculée Conception (Jésuites), 1855 Rachel E., Montreal.
Scolasticat des Religieux du T.S. Sacrement 514 Mt. Royal Ave. E., Montreal.
Studium Franc. de Théologie, Rosemount Blvd., Montreal.
Maison d'études du monastère de la Réparation (Capucins), Pointe-aux-Trembles.
Séminaire des Missionnaires Français, Pont-Viau.
Studium Franc. de Philosophie, 33 rue de l'Atverne, Québec.
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Oblats), Richelieu.
Scolasticat St-Charles (Cleres de St-Viateur), Joliette.
Scolasticat de la Congrégation de Ste-Croix, Montreal.
Scolasticat de Philosophie (Cong. de Ste-Croix), St-Laurent.
Monastère des Trappistes, N.D. du Lac et Mississini.
Scolasticat (philosophie) des Miss. du Sacré-Coeur, Waterloo.
Séminaire des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), Everell.
Norcist des PP. Bénédictins, St. Benoit du Lac.
Ecole apostolique des Miss. du Sacré-Coeur, Beauport.
Juniorat de Marie Immaculée (Oblats), Chambly.
Juvénat St. Bernard (Cisterciens), Mistassini.

x Also listed with the institutions of the province where located.

DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA—Continued

Name of Institution, *address and control	Courses offered at regular session	Affiliation with other Canadian Universities and Colleges
<p>Quebec—Concluded</p> <p>Cisterciens de la Commune Observance, N.D. de Val d'Espoir.</p> <p>Cisterciens de l'Immaculée-Conception, St-Michel de R.</p> <p>Ecole St-Ignace (Jésuites), 1180 Bleury, Montreal.</p> <p>Maison St-Joseph (Jésuites), Sault-au-Recollet.</p> <p>Jumérat de la Compagnie de Marie, Papineauville.</p> <p>Juyénat des Pères Maristes, Sillery.</p> <p>Collège Missionnaire (Franciscains), Sorel.</p> <p>Juyénat des R.P. du T.S. Sacrement, Terrebonne.</p> <p>Collège Séraphique (Franciscains), Three Rivers.</p> <p>Norziat des Pères Capucins, Quebec.</p> <p>Congrégation de la Fraternité Sacerdotale, Pointe-du-Lac.</p> <p>Juyénat St-Joseph, Cong. de Ste-Croix, St-Hyacinthe.</p> <p>Juyénat des Saint-Anges, Clercs de St-Viateur, Berthierville.</p> <p>Juyénat Champagnieur, Clercs de St-Viateur, L'Epiphanie.</p>	<p>Classical course preparatory to Theology, roughly equivalent to high school and junior college years.</p>	<p>No affiliation.</p>
<p>Ontario</p> <p><i>Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa (Roman Catholic, O.M.I.)</i></p> <p>Congrégation de Notre Dame, Ottawa.</p> <p>Pensionnat de N.D. du Sacré-Cœur, Ottawa.</p> <p>Maison-Mère des S.G. de la Croix, Ottawa.</p> <p>Pensionnat de N.D. de Lourdes, Ottawa.</p> <p>Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa.</p> <p>Notre Dame Scholasticate, Richelieu, Que.</p> <p>xNotre Dame College, Wilcox, Sask.</p> <p>xCampion College, Regina, Sask.</p> <p>xCollège Mathien, Gravelbourg, Sask.</p> <p>xCollège Thevenet, Gravelbourg, Sask.</p> <p>xCouvent des S. de la Providence, Prud'homme, Sask.</p> <p>xCollège du Sacré-Cœur, Regina, Sask.</p> <p>xJumérat St-Jean Apôtre, Edmonton, Alta.</p> <p>xAcadémie Ste-Thérèse, Medicine Hat, Alta.</p> <p><i>University of Western Ontario, London (Undenominational).</i></p>	<p>Degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce, Canon Law, Philosophy, and Theology (Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa) for men. Preparatory Department. Also conducts a Provincial Normal School for teachers of bilingual schools in Ontario, a School of Catholic Action, School of Music and Elocution, School of Nursing, and School of Political Science.</p> <p>Preparatory and Arts Schools in Ontario. Full Course in Arts not given in all schools.</p> <p>Affiliated arts and preparatory schools situated outside the province of Ontario.</p> <p>Degrees in Arts (and Science), Law, Medicine, and Public Health. Diplomas in Business Administration, Nursing and Hospital Administration. (Co-educational).</p>	<p>Affiliated to the University of Ottawa, i.e., the course of study and examinations in the several Schools are controlled by the University. (Not all of these institutions are listed individually in the statistical tables. For those omitted, the enrolment of university grade is included with that of the University.)</p>

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x Also listed with the institutions of the province where located.

DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA—Continued

Name of Institution. *address and control	Courses offered at regular session	Affiliation with other Canadian Universities and Colleges
<p>Ontario—Concluded <i>University of Toronto, Toronto 5 (Provincial).</i></p>	<p>Degrees in the Faculties of Arts (including Pure Science, Commerce and Law), Education, Music, Household Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Forestry, Engineering and Applied Science (including Architecture), School of Graduate Studies, Diplomas in Social Science, Public Health, Public Health Nursing, Administrative Course for Graduate Nurses, Physical Education for Women, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Library School. A course in Education leads to High School teacher's certificate from provincial Department of Education (Co-educational).</p>	
<p>St. Michael's College and Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto 5. (Roman Catholic). Victoria University (2 colleges), Toronto (United Church). Trinity College, Toronto 5. (Anglican). Knox College, Toronto 5. (Presbyterian). Wycliffe College, Toronto 5. (Anglican). United Church Training School, Toronto....</p>	<p>Preparatory and full Arts Course (Men and Women). Graduate course in Mediaeval studies. Arts Degree Course in Victoria College, theology in Emmanuel (Co-educational). Degree Courses in Arts and Theology (Co-educational). Theology. Diploma courses in Deaconess and Missionary training (Women). Diploma courses in Deaconess and Missionary training (Women). Provides certain courses considered essential for all missionary students and candidates enrolled in the Theological Colleges and Training Schools. Also gives courses of benefit to missionaries on furlough. Degree and diploma courses in Pharmacy. (Co-educational). Degree and diploma courses in Agriculture and Household Science (Co-educational). Degree Courses in Veterinary Science (Men).</p>	<p>These institutions are "federated" with the University of Toronto. Arts students may receive part of their instruction in University College and do receive their degrees from the University of Toronto, theology students from the respective colleges (in Emmanuel College from Victoria University which, though federated like St. Michaels and Trinity, contains within itself two colleges, Victoria and Emmanuel). Affiliated with Emmanuel College in Victoria University. Courses of the Canadian School of Missions also available to students. No affiliation, but desired courses given at Wycliffe College and at the Canadian School of Missions are available to students. All students registered in the Canadian School of Missions have access to existing regular courses in the Theological Colleges—Knox, Victoria, Trinity and Wycliffe.</p>
<p>Manitoba <i>University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. (Provincial).</i></p>	<p>Degrees in the faculties of Arts and Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture, Agriculture and Household Science (Manitoba Agricultural College), Pharmacy diploma (Co-educational). Four year Course leading to degree of LL.B. in the University of Manitoba, admission to the Law Society, and all to the Bar. Preparatory and full course in Arts and Theology. Co-educational. Preparatory and Arts (Men).</p>	<p>Professional Colleges affiliated to the University of Toronto. Degrees granted by the University.</p>
<p>St. John's College, North Main St., Winnipeg (Anglican). Collège de St. Boniface (French and English, Roman Catholic). Brandon College, Brandon (Baptist).</p>	<p>Preparatory, full course in Arts and Theology. (Co-educational). Preparatory, Junior Commercial and full course in Arts (Men). Preparatory and full Arts Course. Diplomas in Music and Expression (Co-educational).</p>	<p>Under the direction of Trustees jointly appointed by the University of Manitoba and the Law Society of Manitoba. Arts Colleges affiliated with the University of Manitoba. Arts students of the Colleges may take some of their classes in the Faculty of Arts of the University. All degrees in Arts granted by the University. United Colleges and St. John's grant degrees in Theology.</p>
		<p>Affiliated to McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., by which institution all degrees in Arts are granted.</p>

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DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA—Concluded

Name of institution, address and control	Courses offered at regular session	Affiliation with other Canadian Universities and Colleges
<p>British Columbia</p> <p><i>University of British Columbia, Vancouver (Provincial).</i></p> <p>Victoria College, Victoria (Municipal).</p> <p>Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, Vancouver. (Anglican)</p> <p>Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver (United Church).</p> <p>Western School of Pharmacy, Vancouver (Private).</p>	<p>Degrees in Arts and Science (including Commerce), Engineering and Applied Science, Agriculture, Social Service and Nursing diplomas, high school teachers' training course (Co-educational).</p> <p>Two years of Arts and Science (including Commerce) and one year of Applied Science, University of B.C. curriculum (Co-educational).</p> <p>Degree courses in theology.</p> <p>Two-year diploma course in Pharmacy (Co-educational).</p>	<p>A Junior College of the University of B.C. for convenience of residents of Vancouver Island.</p> <p>Affiliated theological colleges of the University of British Columbia. They provide religious knowledge options for which credit is given by the University toward the B.A. degree.</p> <p>No affiliation.</p>

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